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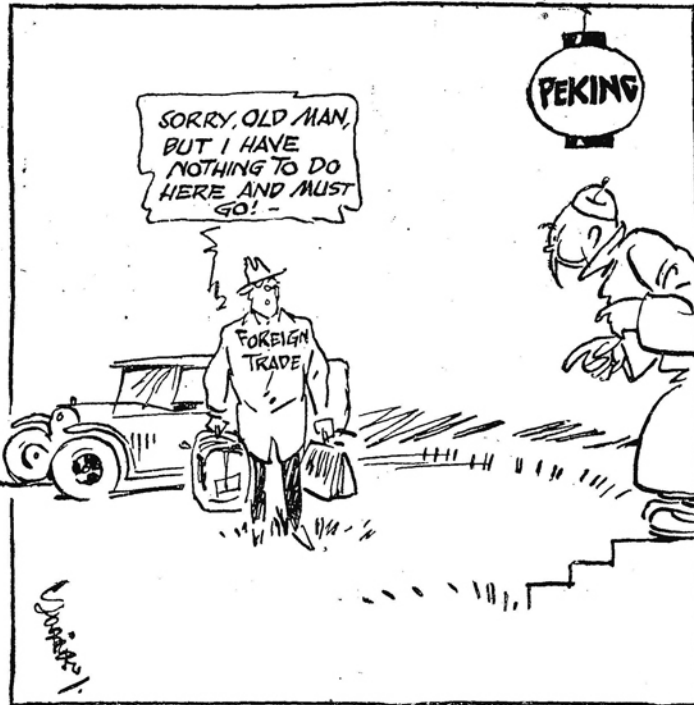
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PEKING'S VANISHING TRADE
Exit The Foreign Firms

CHANG TSO-LIN AND THE PRESIDENCY

Military Leaders in Conference in Peking: Government to be Considered

Peking, Jan. 20.

There is much speculation here regarding the conference of military leaders, which is beginning on January 24, and the opinion is gaining ground that the question of petitioning Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin to assume the post of President may not be decided, as originally was expected.

The conference may decide upon important changes in the Cabinet, including the removal of the Premier, Mr. Pan Fu, and the Minister of Finance, Mr. Yen Tze-pu. It may decide that Marshal Chang Chung-chang, the Tupan of Shantung, shall be given the post of Inspecting Commissioner of Chihli and Shantung, which would be a nominal promotion, but leave him with very few troops and result in Marshal Sun Chuan-fang becoming Tupan of Shantung. The retirement of Marshal Chang Chung-chang's henchman, Mr. Pan Fu, also would considerably weaken the Marshal.

It is possible that the question of co-operation with the South for revision of the treaties also may be brought up, as well as the question of peace or war with Siansi and the campaign against Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.

Peking Press Comments

Jan. 21.

The Chinese papers states that the question of the status of the present Peking Government will be considered at the conference of military leaders opening here on January 24, at which, it is generally believed, Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin will be petitioned to assume the post of President.

The papers suggest that the present military administration is not satisfactory from the point of view of relations with the foreign Powers. They declare that a change to a civil administration would be

more favourable for seeking foreign recognition and a solution of such problems as revision of the treaties.

It is unofficially forecasted that Mr. Tsao Ju-lin will be Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mr. Li Shih-hao, Minister of Finance, should General Yang Yu-ting the Dictator's adviser, be asked to form a new Cabinet.

New Year Festivities and Then Business

Jan. 24.

All the Northern military leaders have arrived in Peking.

This morning they called on the Generalissimo, Marshal Chang Tso-lin, to offer their New Year greetings. This evening the Generalissimo will entertain them at a feast, after which the conference of military leaders and members of the Cabinet will begin at the Chujen-tang, the hall in the Winter Palace where the Tariff and Extraterritoriality Conferences were held.

Jan. 25.

The conference due to begin yesterday between the Northern military leaders, who are now all here, and the members of the Cabinet has not yet started. The real business is expected to be proceeded with to-night. Yesterday was given up to receptions by the Generalissimo, Marshal Chang Tso-lin, and the Premier, Mr. Pan Fu.

To Attack Feng Yu-hsiang

Jan. 26.

The conference of military leaders and members of the Cabinet has not come to any important political decisions as had been anticipated, but it is reported to have decided that Marshal Chang Hsueh-jiang, General Chu Yu-pu and Marshal Chang Chung-chang, should leave for the various fronts to prosecute a vigorous campaign against Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.

It is presumed that the news of the defeat of General Chiang Kai-

shek's supporters in Hunan and the disarming of General Yeh Kai-shin's 44th Army, which is believed to have been loyal to Chiang, by General Chen Chien, have led the Ankuochun to believe the time propitious for an attack on Feng, as the South seems too occupied with its own quarrels to assist him.

Political Agreement Reached

Later.

The conference is nearing conclusion.

Marshals Chang Chung-chang, Sun Chuan-fang and General Chu Yu-pu, have already left for their headquarters for the purpose of preparing for the offensive against Feng.

While no official announcement has been made, it is learned reliably that agreement has been reached upon all political matters, the conference agreeing to support the Generalissimo, Marshal Chang Tso-lin, in all the changes he proposed should be made. It is at present not known exactly what these are likely to be.

Later.

The conference has adjourned. The results are officially declared to have been very satisfactory, but the details cannot yet be divulged.

Gen. Yang's Appointment

Jan. 26.

It is officially announced that General Yang Yu-ting has been appointed Commandant of the Third and Fourth Army Corps in succession to General Han Lin-chun. General Yang will retain the post of Chief of Staff, dividing his time between Peking and Paoingfu, for which he is expected to leave on January 28.

The appointment is regarded as a further indication that a strong drive against Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has been decided upon.—*Reuter*.

PEKING Jan. 20:—Official Notes were exchanged to-day between the Japanese and Chinese authorities regarding the extension of the negotiations for the revision of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation for another three months.—*Toho*.

NORTH AND SOUTH IN CO-OPERATION

A Gradual Realization: Common Purpose in Treaty Revision

Peking, Jan. 20.

In an interview with a representative of the Toho News Agency, to-day, Mr. Wang Yin-tai, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, said:—"The movement for the unification of diplomacy in north and south gradually is being realized. For instance, the Peking and Nationalist Governments acted in concert in abrogating the Sino-Spanish Treaty. With the date of enforcing the statutory tariff in sight, and the date of revising the treaties with Britain and America also approaching, we keenly realize the necessity for co-operation between North and South. It is a fact that the Northern and Southern Governments are on their way to co-operation."

"As regards the treaties with Portugal and Italy, which expire this year, I cannot tell whether they will be abrogated or not until after we ascertain the intention of those countries regarding the revision of the treaties. At any rate, the Chinese nation strongly advocates the revision of any unequal treaties."

"It is true that there will be a partial change in the personnel of the Cabinet after the China New Year holidays. As for me, I intend to resign. Mr. Yen To-pu, the Finance Minister, may be replaced."—*Toho*.

EDUCATION FOR THE KUOMINTANG

Trip to Inspect Countries with New Governments

Mr. Hu Han-min and his niece, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Wu, Mr. and Mrs. Sun Fo and a party of 15 Kuomintang officials and leaders, left on Wednesday on the str. President Wilson on a round the world tour. The party will make their first stop at Colombo, whence they will cross India by rail. They expect to visit Iraq, Palestine, Turkey and most of the countries of Europe, particularly those in which there has been a change in political organization in recent years.

The political effect of this departure, lies in the fact that the number of members of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee present in Nanking and Shanghai, is considerably reduced.

Preparing for Treaty Revision

Before leaving Shanghai on Wednesday by the str. President Wilson for the south, Messrs. Hu Han-min, Sun Fo and C. C. Wu issued a circular telegram announcing that they were making a tour of Asia, Europe and the United States, to investigate political and economical conditions, in accordance with a decision recently reached by the Nationalist Council on Foreign Affairs.

They will visit India, Asia Minor, Egypt and Turkey and other countries and make a special study of conditions in the smaller and weaker countries, with a view to seeing what might be done to give them complete freedom. They will then go to Europe, visiting Austria, Germany, Italy, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and then Great Britain, to study after-war reconstruction problems and to meet various leaders, with whom they will exchange views, so that they will be prepared to revise the unequal treaties when China is again united. They say they will be away for about eight months and hope by the tour to better their knowledge of world conditions.

In conclusion, they express the hope that the members of the party will co-operate and exert the whole of their efforts in working for the Kuomintang, and in bringing about a successful conclusion to the revolutionary movement.

THE SITUATION ALONG THE YANGTZE

Bombardment of Chenglingchi: Many Executed in Hankow: Communists and Bandits Active in Kiangsi

Hankow, Jan. 19. According to an eye-witness who has just returned here from upriver, four Chinese war-vessels, including the Kiangsi, furiously bombarded Chenglingchi from a point about half a mile below that town, at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th. The region between Yochow and Lulintan is filled with Hunanese troops.

A message from Changsha says that General Yeh Chi assumed office as Commander of the 18th Army to-day.—Toho.

Armies Moving on Hunan

SATURDAY, Jan. 21.

Reliable information from upriver states that the 13th and 14th Armies passed through Chengling, moving on Changsha, on January 19. No agreement has been reached yet with the Hunan Armies, the report goes on, and it is thought more than likely that the 35th and 36th Hunan Armies may form a combination against the 8th Army which is composed of recruits from Kiangsi.

Other items include the fact that the 3rd Kiangsi Army is moving towards Hunan from Nanchang, and that practically all of Yang Sen's 20th Army have left Shasi for Ichang.

There is considerable tension between the two generals now in Hankow and martial law has been declared in readiness for any trouble over the China New Year. All is quiet on the surface, however.

More Executions in Hankow

Hankow, Jan. 21.

There were further wholesale executions yesterday. It is estimated that the victims numbered thirty. Five were armed robbers and five printers' employees charged with printing inflammatory pamphlets. The rest were communists and labour agitators.

Uneasiness again prevails as a result of alleged communist plottings to stage an uprising at Chinese New Year. The military authorities are taking the utmost precautions, and martial law is again being enforced.—Reuter.

The Boycott at Wuhu

MONDAY, Jan. 22.

The 2nd Army comprising 20,000 men under Gen. Lo Ti-ping which was reported to be 15 miles east of Shasi on Friday have now occupied the town. The situation there is described as satisfactory. Two British subjects, one being Mr. Morgan, remain in Shasi.

Conditions are unchanged at Hankow, and strict martial law continues to be enforced, although the exact reason for this measure is unknown. Another disloyal general, Chen Lanting has been executed at Wansheng by order of Yang Sen, who is expected to return to Ichang within a few days.

It is reported that divisions of Yang's 20th Army which have been at Shasi are moving to Tung Tze, which is 50 miles below Ichang.

Reports from Wuhu indicate that the situation continues to be normal on the surface, although the Diplomatic Reinforcement Corps appear to have hopes to make the anti-British boycott more complete after the Chinese New Year.

The Plenary Session will probably meet in Nanking on January 27. A train of six waggons arrived there with troops on Saturday.

Communists Active in Kiangsi

THURSDAY, Jan. 26.

Reliable reports from the area between Kian and Kanchow in southern Kiangsi, state that this district is overrun with bandits in company with Communists. A raid was made by them on some missionary supplies destined for the latter town and wholesale looting resulted.

Tension exists in Kiukiang regarding another Communist uprising. It is thought probable that an organized nucleus of 120 Communists exist in each of three towns in the district, and that they will cause trouble in the near future.

Wang Chien's 3rd Army moved to Pingsiang near the borders of Hunan, according to reports of January 23. This general is believed to be opposed to a possible retreat of the 35th and 36th Armies by the

same route, and his army is thought not to be above treating with Chang Fa-kuei, if the latter were to move on Kiangsi.

During the night of January 20, a collision took place between a Japanese steamer and a launch towing lighters with ammunition for the 44th Army, a few miles above Kiukiang.

The situation at Nanking is normal. Two trains have arrived there with troops, and one armoured car and a few troops crossed over from Pukow to Nanking.

Communist Scare in Hankow

Hankow, Jan. 18.

Hankow is suffering from another Communist scare as was made evident last evening, by the sudden declaration of martial law in all districts and by the replacing of the barricades around the French and Japanese Concessions, from which the defences had been withdrawn for weeks past. On inquiry, it was learned that the Garrison authorities had received information that local Communists intended to take advantage of the absence of large numbers of troops on the Hunan and Western Hupeh fronts and stage a general uprising in the Wuhan Cities. So far nothing has been evinced, but the various authorities are taking the greatest precautions against the possibility of an outbreak.

Armed robberies are still the order of the day and the miscreants, in almost every case, appear to have little or no difficulty in making a clear get-away. A comic-opera touch was added to the hold-up of a private house on Chinese territory in the rear of the French Concession the other day, when one of the robbers, being accidentally wounded in the leg by a companion, crawled on to the street dragging his loot and, presenting his revolver at a policeman who had been attracted to the scene, forced the guardian of the law to lift him into a ricksha, after which, speeding up the coolie by threatening him with his revolver, he managed to get clean away with his booty.

As a result of smart work on the part of the Police of the S.A.D. No. 3, the gang responsible for the holding-up of two Chinese exchange companies in the Ex-British Concession on January 10, has been rounded up. Its members proved to be men of the local garrison. After a preliminary trial by the S.A.D. authorities, they were handed over to the Garrison authorities for punishment.—Reuter.

NANKING AND THE CUSTOMS

Denial of Peking's Right to Control Service

Shanghai, Jan. 27.

Reuter has received from the Nationalist Minister of Finance, Mr. T. V. Soong, a copy of a declaration issued by him to-day, which reads as follows:—

"As the Nationalist Government controls sixteen of the 21 provinces of China, producing nearly seventy per cent. of the Customs revenue, and as the authorities in control in Peking no longer represent the legal successor of the former recognized Government, the Nationalist Government clearly cannot recognize the rights of any other authorities independently to exercise control of the Customs administration, or to appoint an agent to exercise such control."—Reuter.

Peking, Jan. 27.

The question of officially appointing Mr. Edwards, acting Inspector-General of Customs, to a full Inspector-General still is undecided. Mr. Edwards, it is reported, will leave here for Shanghai within a few days, in order to negotiate a thorough understanding with the Nanking authorities concerning the maintenance of the original system of the Chinese Maritime Customs. It also is said that, taking this opportunity, Mr. Edwards privately will make arrangements with the Nanking authorities for the re-convention of the Customs Conference.—Toho.

BETTER NEWS FROM THE SOUTH

Effective Co-operation Between Hongkong and Canton

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Jan. 19.

As a result of the co-operation between the Hongkong and Canton police, three of the four escaped convicts have been re-arrested. They made a sensational escape on November 10 last year, and efforts to locate them seemed fruitless, but, to the surprise of the police, they received a letter from the four convicts complaining about conditions in the gaols, and requesting improvements to the cells and better treatment for the prisoners. The letter was dated in Canton and sent through a Chinese public organization in Hongkong. Although the prisoners had withheld their addresses, the letter served as a clue to their whereabouts.

From the letter, the local police believed that the gaol-breakers were hiding in Canton, and by co-operation between the police of the two ports, three of the men were re-captured. The fourth man, it is stated, is dead. He turned "Red" during the recent Communist reign of terror, is believed to have taken part in many robberies, and was caught red-handed by General Li Fu-lin's soldiers, who summarily executed him. After his death, \$4,000 were found in his coat.

100,000 Refugees

The recent unrest in Canton and other districts in Kwangtung has added about 100,000 to the local census. Many have returned, as conditions gradually are becoming normal, but still the fore-going figures hold good. These residents, though living here only for the time being, no doubt appreciate the protection accorded to them under the British flag. They being to the middle and upper classes, since the less fortunate ones cannot afford to remain here so long, in view of the fact that the cost of living is higher than elsewhere in the south.

The retail stores are making a good profit, especially in view of the approaching China New Year. The Cantonese and the British goods are not only attractive in appearance, but cheap and durable. Street bazaars have made their appearance, and their sales this year are predicted to be better than last year.

Gunboats for Canton

A local dockyard has completed a gunboat on behalf of the Canton Government. She is named the River Tiger. General Li Chi-hsin recently appropriated \$1,000,000 for the building of four up-to-date river gunboats. The River Tiger is one of them, and the three others, now under construction in the same dockyard, will be ready in three months.

A Hongkong hotel company has delivered 200 mules and ten Morris six-wheeled commercial lorries to Li Chi-hsin. Both the mules and lorries are extremely useful in military transportation, and the lorries, fitted with tractors, can go over muddy roads and hills. Two engineers, representing the Chinese administration, came down to inspect the lorries and found them regular in detail.

An American Loan

A local bank, believed to be the National Bank of the City of New York, has agreed to lend \$10,000,000 to the Canton regime. The security will be the 21 per cent. surtax, and other taxes collected by the provincial administration. The loan is used to stabilize the depreciated notes of the Central Bank of China. As soon as news of this loan was announced, the value of the banknotes increased five points, and their present worth is 65 cents to every Canton dollar.

Mr. Feng Cho-man is in charge of the provincial treasury, and one of his many plans to raise the notes to par, is to borrow money from Hongkong. The Hongkong merchants and officials are willing to render help, as the Chinese officials show every indication of good faith and friendship. It is understood that Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, took a prominent part in the negotiations for the loan.

FRIENDLY BRITISH GESTURE

No Desire for Land in China, But Only Security for Lawful Trade: Chamberlain's Appeal to Britons in East

London, Jan. 19.

Affairs in China gave cause for anxiety but he thought that the position was somewhat improved, declared the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Austen Chamberlain, addressing his constituents at Birmingham to-day.

Sir Austen expressed the opinion that a grave phase of the Chinese revolution had passed with the passing of Russian influence from China.

The Foreign Secretary said that the danger at present was not so much, if at all, direct hostility as was inspired and directed by the Soviet, but the anarchy prevailing in the Yangtze Valley, which was disastrously affecting trade in China.

Seek Only Peaceful Trade

"Yet, in spite of everything," he continued, "we adhere to a policy of patience, and conciliation. We desire peace. We have no interest in China except to pursue peaceful occupations and trade, without injury to Chinese liberties and inter-

ests. We do not want to obtain another inch of Chinese soil—we only seek such security as will enable our traders safely to pursue their lawful and peaceful occupations.

"We cannot permit ourselves to be deprived forcefully of our treaty rights, but we are ready at any moment, in a generous spirit, to negotiate with anyone able to speak for the Chinese people and make and fulfil engagements in their name, in order to adjust our old treaty rights to the new position and give generous satisfaction to the legitimate demands of the Chinese for the development of their nationality and independence."

Concluding, Sir Austen expressed the hope that the British communities, and particularly the British press in China, would do their share in bringing home to the Chinese people the goodwill entertained for China, not only by His Majesty's Government, but by all their countrymen—the desire they all had to live in peace and friendship with them.—Reuter.

CHINA'S PURCHASES OF ARMS

Vigorous Campaign Against Squandering Money

Peking, Jan. 22.

The Peking and Tientsin "Times" and the North China "Standard" have commenced a vigorous campaign for a drastic revision of the arms embargo agreement, declaring that the present pact is utterly ineffective.

The North China "Standard" states that last year \$100,000 worth of arms were poured into China, of which the Northerners paid \$35,000,000. The Southerners took the balance, mostly from Russia, and settled under a basis of promises but no cash.

While a large part of China's income is thus lavished on war materials, the paper continues, the Famine Relief Bureau is appealing to foreigners to relieve the starvation in Shantung directly caused by the use of these arms.

Undoubtedly these papers voice the opinion, not only of the foreign communities, but also the Chinese, except the military authorities and those profiting from the present traffic.

It is open gossip here that a foreigner, well known in Peking and belonging to a nation which is a party to the arms embargo pact, recently made a profit of \$170,000 on one deal alone.—Reuter.

COMRADE BORODIN ON CHINA

Chiang not Big Enough for Job: Feng's Asylum for Beggars

The "Outro," the new Russian paper in Shanghai, reproduces the impressions of a Danish journalist, Mr. Aage Nielsen, who managed to interview Comrade Borodin in Moscow.

Borodin, who is about 50, is not at all like what you may think of him when you read his characteristics and descriptions, says the writer.

Very tall, calm, with dark expressive eyes, he weighs every word before he says it and looks much more of a scientist than a revolutionary or an incendiary of the world.

When talking politics he looks in a measure like a British Labourite, who has had a long political training.

"What do you think of Chiang Kai-shek?" he was asked.

"When four years ago we met in Peking," said "Comrade Borodin," "we became friends, and I need use no bitter words against him, as I believe that he honestly thinks he is fighting for the Nationalist reconstruction of China. He is too small to cope with this formidable problem and his entourage pursue their own personal aims.

"I do not believe he will ever succeed, even with Feng Yu-hsiang's assistance, to capture Peking.

"And Feng Yu-hsiang?" was the

THE PREDICAMENT IN SHANTUNG

Chang's Position Almost Untenable: Army Discounted

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, Jan. 27.

Vague rumours have persisted here for many weeks of a breach between the Outer Mongols and their Soviet masters, which usually have been traceable to Mukden or Harbin. Lately, the interruption of the telegraph traffic from Peking to Siberia by the Mongols at Urga, without any ascertainable reason, has greatly stimulated surmise, but reliable news is lacking.

Sir Miles Lampson is en route to Shanghai, and possibly Hongkong, via Tsinan and Tsingtau. No particular purpose has been assigned for his journey but the fear generally is expressed in the British community that the Foreign Office, because Russian influence seems to be eliminated, again desires conciliatory contacts with the Nationalists, as recently advocated by "The Times."

The results of the Ankuochun New Year conference here either were unimportant or very secret, for it is denied that Chang Chung-chang's position was discussed. The public are incredulous, since it is widely known that his position in Shantung is almost untenable, while the retention of the province depends solely on Sun Chuan-fang.

Prior to the New Year, Chang Chung-chang's front line troops refused to consider further warfare unless they were paid, wherefore they were withdrawn and replaced by Sun's men. Chang then, stirred by Peking, made a vigorous survey of his forces, with a view to reorganization, he personally inspecting about 80 per cent. of all units and discovering that his paper army of 100,000 actually was 40,000 odd. Six thousand useless men were disbanded, with \$6 each and a suit of civilian clothes, also 800 Russian officers and men. The men retained received \$3 each, irrespective of the pay due to them. The larger share of the Shantung revenues already goes to Sun's army, which is well paid and equipped.

Large bodies of Chu Yu-pu's troops have been withdrawn to the Taming area, via the Wei River and the Grand Canal and to the Tsinpu Railway north of Tsinan. The reason is unknown, unless the Kuo-minchun occupation of the north bank of the Yellow River below Taming has prompted the substitution of Sun's forces there also.

next question.

"Oh, he is a genius, but manages an asylum for beggars."

Concluding the interview Borodin said:—"I am not fighting at all, establishing communism in China immediately. The time has not come yet for it."

LEADING ARTICLES

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CHINESE NEW YEAR

Jan. 23.

Through all the storm and stress which have beset us in these last few years of change in China, one great fact has remained, and it is almost a sheet anchor, this being that our Chinese friends still cling to Chinese New Year with an affection that is certainly worthy of note. Politicians may decide that the foreign-style calendar is of greater utility for all practical purposes, but the Chinese business man pursues his way with comparatively little heed to such innovations, and true to type makes arrangements for the settlement of his year's transactions to take place at this festival. From this one may acquire an appreciation of at least one very important factor in the composition of the people of the country—that rapid changes are entirely alien to their mental and physical constitution and will not succeed. Of course there is nothing original in this thought; it has been expressed in different forms and terms a thousand times; but at the close of the present twelve months it stands out anew as a lesson worth remembering, for the methods which have been applied to China in this period have been decidedly radical. It cannot be said that the response to these rapid changes from the men who have made China great in commerce has been encouraging for the younger politicians, and we see this conservatism as strongly marked as ever at this season of the year when as much care as ever has been taken with the formalities of getting the year's trading accounts settled.

Many events during the past year have shown that we are just as intimate and on as friendly terms with the substantial and conservative business elements of the country as ever we were, notwithstanding the efforts of the agitators, but on the present occasion we need refer to only one piece of such evidence. We allude to the Crime Suppression Fund which is being raised among Chinese residents at their own suggestion. In this we have proof of the appreciation which exists among them for the protection which Foreign Settlements afford and the efforts which are made, irrespective of race, to extend. We need not enlarge further on this point than to say how gratified we are with this act on the part of the Chinese residents, especially at this season of the year, and to point out how it is the policy of the foreign authorities, and always has been, to make these places as secure as possible for all law-abiding elements residing within them. That the measures now being taken will overcome the present menace is our first New Year's wish, and there are many more that we should desire to offer to our Chinese friends. If the forthcoming Chinese year could put a period to internecine strife it would be a noted one in the history of the country, for with such would come a cessation to banditry and other evils which now hamper trade and make life a burden to so many honest hard-working people. We need not, however, stress all that we

should like to see accomplished, but may our Chinese friends be assured that we hope for them all that will make the country more prosperous and contented. And with the hope that there will be distinct progress in such a direction, we wish them very sincerely the compliments of the season.

STOP FIGHTING!

Jan. 26.

The best wish that we can express to our Chinese friends at the opening of another lunar year is that fighting in all parts of their country should be stopped immediately. It has been going on steadily for one reason or other a dozen years without any visible result other than the ousting of one military leader and the filling of his place by someone else. It would be a wearisome task to recount the fortunes of war to which this district of Shanghai has been subjected during these years. One leader has succeeded another, each with his weighty words of promise in the assumption of office, and each retiring or fleeing before anything could be accomplished. We do not presume to judge between these various leaders as to respective merits, but we feel safe in saying that in the aggregate they have left almost nothing constructive in their wake but, on the contrary, have bequeathed a heritage of increasing poverty among the people. The cause of it all is the unceasing fighting of rival leaders, and the only possible remedy is to stop it.

We are fully aware that some of the present fighting is part of the plan of the Kuomintang to gain control of the whole country and to unify it under one party government. It may be held by some that the anti-North punitive expedition cannot be abandoned until Peking is captured and northern militarists destroyed; otherwise the last will and testament of Sun Yat-sen must be discarded. We do not agree with this opinion for the last act of Dr. Sun before his death was to go to Peking where he entered into a compact with Chang Tso-lin and Tuan Chi-ji for the cessation of hostilities. The real will and testament of Sun Yat-sen was his compact with Chang and Tuan. As to his other will and testament which certain party leaders have capitalized for their own personal benefit, it was pointed out in these columns several months ago that it was generally acknowledged to have been the creation of Wang Ching-wei. Is it not strange that the real will of Dr. Sun with its peaceful intentions should be ignored, and that the bellicose substitute prepared by Wang Ching-wei with the help of Borodin should take its place? The situation is rendered all the more peculiar since the strong turn of feeling against Wang Ching-wei forced him to retire from the party councils and to take refuge in France. The party has driven out of its ranks the man who is credited with the authorship of Dr. Sun's will, but it still cherishes this will in defiance of the facts of the last three months of their leader's life. He showed by his action that he favoured peace; Wang Ching-wei with a will and testament of his own making wanted war. Now that Wang has been driven out would it not be consistent for the Kuomintang to abandon Wang's version of Dr. Sun's will and to revert to the methods of making peace which characterized the last days of their leader?

This advice is all the more worthy of consideration in view of the certainty that even if the anti-north campaign comes to a successful termination there must follow immediately a period of consultation among the military and civil leaders. Such consultation, we submit, can be undertaken at the present time to greater advantage than later when animosities and jealousies shall have been increased on account of the exigencies of war. No one now believes that the north can conquer and hold the south or that the south can permanently control the north. Northern party leaders such as Yen Hsi-shan, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yu Yu-zen, and Li Ching-lin will assert their rights to control northern provinces, just as other leaders must inevitably become the chief factors in their own province. Without conference and compromise party leaders are as apt to fight each other as to fight outsiders. This has been proved during recent months in Hankow and Canton. It thus follows that even if the present northern militarists are driven out, their places will be taken by other northern militarists who will only differ from the predecessors by the fact of their being members of the party; but the general need for conference will not have been lessened. It would probably be as easy now to negotiate with a chastened Chang Tso-lin as it would be three months hence to come to an agreement with a victorious Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang. We earnestly hope that negotiation may be begun at once, the waste and cruelty of war stopped, and a conference of existing leaders held.

GENERAL ELECTION PROSPECTS

Jan. 26.

The statement of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to the Labour Party, a summary of which we publish to-day, is but one more out of many indications that Great Britain is on the eve of a general election. There is no announcement yet as to when it will be held, whether Mr. Baldwin will wait until the autumn before dissolving Parliament, and it will certainly be interesting to see what tactics he decides to adopt in this respect. One element out of many always influences the time at which an election will be held, and this is the harvest, for if it be bountiful the country will generally be found to be in good humour and the outgoing party, provided it has behaved itself with a certain decency as regards taxation, may hope to reap a benefit which it has done nothing actually to deserve. Of course, there is always the desire to get the agricultural vote, and an election in the midst of harvest time would prevent a very large number of people from participating, while the astute politician also endeavours to make his appeal to the country fit in with the time when the great fishing population of the east coast is not at sea and so can attend the polls. At any time a snap vote, resulting in the defeat of the party in power, may upset all such calculations, but it is unlikely in the present state of the House of Commons that anything of the kind can take place, and so Mr. Baldwin will have the advantage of choosing his own time for his appeal to the country.

In the most recent of the Parliamentary debates, the House was more concerned over a non-political issue—that of the new Prayer Book—than anything of a party controversial issue, and the last effort of the Labour Party to tackle the government in a debate on the po-

sition of the coal mines was so badly bungled that it did no credit to the Labour leaders who have generally shown themselves to be clever parliamentarians and good debaters. In the circumstances interest in the election situation has lately centred upon the Labour proposal for a surtax on unearned incomes of over five hundred pounds a year, and so much prominence has been given to this that it may well be imagined that a good part of the coming election fight will be over it. The proposers of this measure suggest that it will bring in £35,000,000 annually, and this very fact would make a popular appeal to their principal supporters, those who do not come within the scope of its operation. Already, however, it has lost the Labour Party one of its leaders, for Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's administration, has resigned the party for the reason that he takes up the view held by most economists that nothing like such an amount of money will be forthcoming from the scheme.

An important question is whether the electorate can be persuaded that Mr. Snowden and the economists are right, or whether it will allow itself to be fascinated by the access of revenue promised from the pockets of the bourgeoisie. It is axiomatic that an electorate believes what it wishes to, but in this case it will have to swallow hard to believe that all this revenue will be forthcoming, as the total has already been vigorously attacked and the flaws in the case made amply clear. What the protagonists forget is that when this figure was evolved from the minority of the Colwyn Committee the total took into account the possibility of taxing all "unearned" incomes such as those from reserves of companies, and as the "Spectator" recently said any such measure would deliver a staggering blow at industry. Even if the present Labour proposals do not include such taxation, the very possibility that they might be made to do so would be sufficient to put the majority of people on their guard against a government tending towards such legislation, while the exclusion of a tax on reserves would rob the proposal of much of its apparent attractiveness. In the circumstances one cannot but come to the conclusion that the Labour Party has up to the present failed to evolve a programme of any special popularity on which to go to the country.

GENERAL CHIANG'S STATEMENT

Jan. 27.

We have been awaiting with keen interest the announcement of the policy of Chiang Kai-shek ever since his resumption of the position of Generalissimo of the Nationalist Armies. It was to be expected that he had learned some valuable lessons during his retirement and his most recent pronouncement shows that our hopes were not ill-founded. One of the chief lessons was the failure and collapse of the alliance with Soviet Russia, and in his statement General Chiang rehearses his reasons for changing his attitude toward his former associates. He found that the communistic elements among the Russians had been seeking to gain control of the Kuomintang and to use it for their own purposes. This threatened the very life of the Nationalist party and made the break absolutely necessary. One of the most important tenets of the Nationalists is that of Nationalism and this would have been destroyed by the Russian

alliance if it had not been cancelled, according to General Chiang. His denunciation of the ravages of the communist régime in China is more bitter than anything which has ever appeared in our columns.

General Chiang's programme is divided into four items. The first refers to foreign relations, the second to national government, the third to party organization, and the fourth to popular demonstrations. Considering these in their reverse order, it is interesting to note that General Chiang denounces all popular movements initiated by individuals or societies and claims that in future only those which are promoted by the Central government can be countenanced. Doubtless this new attitude towards strikes and violent actions is a natural result of the severance of relations with Russia, and General Chiang is to be commended for the firm, enlightened position which he has taken in this matter. If this policy is carried into effect we shall have no repetition of the Nanking incident or of the disastrous strikes which have attempted to disrupt and destroy the commercial activities of Shanghai. We make no comment upon the third item which concerns party organization and is unintelligible to non-partisans. As to the second item we note that General Chiang bases his ideas for the rehabilitation of China upon the three steps advocated by Dr. Sun in his "Three Principles," viz., the period of military achievement, the period of training and the period of constitutional government. This was to be expected of a military man who wishes more than anything else to justify his plans for the anti-North campaign. This second item is wholly disappointing to foreign well-wishers of China for its chief object is the justification of continued hostilities. In a previous issue we have expressed the opinion that China's greatest need is to stop fighting in order that a conference may be called for the consideration of questions related to peaceful development. General Chiang would continue to fight against northern militarists in complacent oblivion of the dangers of his being attacked in the rear by his own associates. While he was preparing his statement Nationalist troops in Hunan, Fukien and Canton were fighting each other and other important party leaders were arranging trips to foreign countries on account of their unwillingness to be associated with his policy. It seems reasonable to surmise that a united Nationalist party could make short work of northern militarists but it is idle for General Chiang to shut his eyes to the patent fact that his party is now at sixes and sevens among its own civil and military leaders.

The first item, referring to foreign affairs, is of greatest concern to all foreigners. In this General Chiang states that "the policy of the First Plenary Council must be continued. This was directed toward securing the recognition of China as an equal in the family of nations. To this end all unequal treaties must be abrogated, by negotiation if possible, by denunciation if necessary. Assistance must be continued to all down-trodden nations who are suffering from the domination of outsiders. Anti-foreign demonstrations must cease with the exception of those directed by the government. The reasons for the severance of relations with Russia must be made clear to the whole country." As to the general principles of these foregoing statements of foreign policy we find little to criticize but we must point out that they are counsels of perfection. Does

General Chiang consider that in reality his poverty-stricken, war-torn, divided country is the equal of orderly, well-governed countries where an educated populace takes an intelligent interest in the affairs of government? Does he really think that Shanghai should be given over at once to the control of the Nationalist government and would he and his associates feel the same security under their own control as they now find in this municipality? Is he talking for political purposes? These questions can be easily answered. If his programme under item one were carried into full effect during this year China would not be benefitted in any one respect. On the contrary her problems would be increased by the addition of new objects of controversy. If Shanghai were to be given over to the Nationalist government on the strength of new treaties it would be the target for attack and possession by every militarist who could collect troops. General Chiang knows this but perhaps he cherishes the hope that he might be the fortunate one who would obtain the prize. If he disclaims such a hope could he suggest any one of his associates whom he would be content in see in charge of the revenues of this prosperous port?

THE PEOPLES' ENEMIES

(Contributed)

Jan. 28.

One reads from time to time of the possibility of new treaties being negotiated in the near future between the Western countries and China. Representatives from China have gone abroad and are even now taking the matter up, and the question naturally occurs, whom do the "representatives" from China represent? Not the Chinese people, that we know. The Nationalist party? The Chihli-Shantung party? The Canton Nationalist party? The Hankow party? The Kiukiang party? The Wuhu party? The Changsha party? The above-Hankow party? The Big Sword party? The last named, which operates only in Manchuria at the moment would, probably, appeal most strongly to the Chinese people. By its aid the heads of the other parties might fall, and the Chinese people be allowed to live in peace for ever after. How big a percentage of the total population of China does any one of these parties represent—not by force of arms, but by the people recorded?

The great idea of the politicians of the Western countries seems to be that, like their own countries, China should be made "safe for democracy"—that all peoples on earth have the right of "self-determination." Do these people of the Western nations, generally, know, approximately, what democracy is? Do they know that under the autocracy of the Manchus, the people of China lived far more happily than is the lot of the people, under the flimsy fabric called democracy in their own countries? One saw in those days the children of the rich play happily with the children of the poor, and they went to the same schools. They competed for the same offices, with the same chances of success. But, there is one outstanding fact which, to the politician of the West, will appear as a flaw in this, otherwise happy existence—there were no party politics. Also the politician of China has discovered the happy hunting ground of party politics; only to him it means far more than the mere existence which his colleague of the West ekes out of his career. Turn, for a moment, to politics as

conducted in the democracies of the West. "How does the State treat its citizens? And, what ought the principles of this treatment to be? These were two questions which the leading luminary of the highest court of one of these countries recently took up in a lecture before a society of political economy. The lecturer commenced by saying that when he mentioned names and gave concrete examples, it was not the persons he wanted to hit at, but the mentality which now obtained in the state. The citizens were no longer treated fairly and both the lawmaking and the administrative powers had got into deep water. The law administration was acting on the principle that, "We have got the power, and we know how to use it." The principles of justice which are laid down in the constitution, are often misconstrued by the government which has little left of the old ideas of decency. Under the mask of "social fairness," the law administration absolves itself in the act of perpetrating individual injustice.

The lawyer threw light on the actions of the State in concession and taxation policies, in which it acted in a pure horse-dealing manner, and has acted in the most self-interested way against its citizens. Also in the state administration the same spirit has begun to spread, and there it is more dangerous because it is not so easy to put a finger on it—it goes by devious ways, taking advantage according to the letter of the law, but in opposition to its spirit. On the whole, within the state, it has become more and more usual to look at the individuals as opponents and not as citizens. Altogether, the actions of the state are such, that the taxpayers are becoming distrustful and feel compelled to adopt a defensive attitude. The state must once again learn the meaning of fair play.

The above criticism was not made by a political opponent, but in order to warn the state that its citizens were becoming aware of tendencies on the part of its officials, against the spirit of the constitution. It is not only in one country, but in every country in the world that these tendencies are taking a serious hold. The governments are not any longer governing institutions in the sense which we have been taught to look upon them, but have become party political representations, first and foremost. One can not, fairly, tax the individuals of any one government now in existence with this state of affairs, which has developed gradually through a span of time, and for which the citizens themselves must carry part of the blame. At least, it can be said that it is a step in the right direction, when the people begin to take this very serious matter up for analysis. Yet, it is to be feared that many winters will pass, before the governments of the world once again become purged, and imbued with the idea of fair play towards their citizens. In the meantime, one must take the governments as they are and as we ourselves are—miserable sinners.

But, if the politicians can get away with their sins in the Western countries, what may the Chinese people hope for, unknown and friendless, in the back of beyond? China, as represented by the Chinese people, has every right to self-determination, but that it will not obtain through the medium of the self-appointed politicians now scrambling for power. That can only be had through evolution. None of the many so called party leaders have made the slightest attempt to rally the people, for whose sovereign rights they stand out so boldly, to something constructive.

Take Sun Chuan-fang. His message to the people was to the effect that the foreign treaties and all they involved, would easily be mended, so soon as the people of China could show something accomplished. What relief would the Chinese people obtain from treaty revision under the present state of affairs? Were it ever so slight, it should be met with sympathy, but it is difficult to see that they would be any better off. Would it, for example, stop the fighting? On the contrary, the wars would be waged more fiercely than ever for the control of the revenue centres. It is argued that the wars in China and all the destruction that goes with them, are none of our business. That the country has every right to fight out its own salvation—or damnation. If that is the argument of the world, that the warring generals and their armies are fully entitled to kill and to destroy so long as it is their own countrymen—the people of China, in this case—where does the sovereignty of the people come in? Why not drop such empty and meaningless phrases as the talk of "sovereign rights" of the Chinese people and, also, the disgusting hypocrisy of talking of outlawing war. Give to the Chinese people, first of all, their sovereign right to live in peace, and then take up the treaties.

One can only come to the conclusion that the many apostles labouring, on behalf of the "sovereign rights," the immediate revision of the treaties, and the politicians who glibly speak of "self-determination," are the enemies of the Chinese people. For, whether it is done in full knowledge of the existing régime of terror, or in ignorance, it is the same thing. There is only one way of fighting the evil forces at work. The writer of the article entitled "The problem facing us in China," which appeared in our issue of January 11 points the way, to present a united front and spread knowledge.

CHINA IN 1927

(Continued from Last Week.)

Jan. 21—27.

On May 7, Mr. Lu Hsin-yuan, an Oxford graduate, was appointed President of the Provisional Court. Mr. Lu was a member of the Kuomintang and an experienced jurist, and at the same time as he assumed office, a number of other judges were appointed. It was during the summer period that perhaps the most outstanding indication of authority on the part of the Chinese Municipality was shown. Dr. H. T. Liu, in charge of the Health Department of the Municipality, served notice on the Chapel Waterworks that unless they modernized their plant so that they could serve clean water to Chapel, he would take drastic steps. They had been serving cholera-laden water the summer before, and in spite of constant protests and the most widespread publicity, they had failed to make adequate improvements. Dr. Liu's insistence brought about an improvement.

The position of the Nationalists in this district became more secure as Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's troops retreated in Shantung until they reached within a short distance of Tsingtao. The Red Spears, a secret society of armed farmers, had been assisting the Nationalists in the Northern provinces, and now General Chiang Kai-shek's troops took Haichow and proceeded to push on to Tsingtao and Tsinan. At this point it became necessary to change the character of the Peking Government, for the loosely bound feudal system, without a definite head, was producing defeats on

the field of battle. On June 14, it was announced that Mr. Pan Fu would serve as Premier of the Peking Government, while two days later, Marshal Chang Tso-lin's assumption of the position of Generalissimo of the Army for the Suppression of the Communists was made public. His title of *Taiyuan-shui* indicated more than a mere Generalissimo: he was practically dictator of the northern armies. This decision was taken as a result of a military conference in Peking, which was attended by all the principal northern generals including Marshal Sun Chuan-fang; General Chang Chung-chang, General Chang Hsueh-liang and others. In a statement made at the time, Marshal Chang Tso-lin explained that it was necessary to have a united head for the northern armies and navy to fight Russian influence and Communism, and that each of the northern generals had surrendered personal control over his armies to the Dictator. On June 19, Marshal Chang Tso-lin was installed in his new position with ceremony and the new government was established. An attempt was then made to find peace with Governor Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi, but this failed.

The economic policies of the Hankow Government brought on a rice shortage in July, so that at times rice was as high as \$25 a picul and at other times was altogether unobtainable. Martial law was declared in Wuchang on June 17, when it was believed that large numbers of General Chiang Kai-shek's plain-clothes men were in the city, while at the same time, General Yang Sen, who was in alliance with Nanking, took up his headquarters at Ichang from which he could effectively interfere with Hankow's revenues, particularly as regards opium and salt.

During the last week in June, a conference took place at Hsuehufu between Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and General Chiang Kai-shek, attended also by many members of the Nanking Government. This conference was a complement to that at Chengchow, already referred to, between Marshal Feng and the Hankow Government, and arrangements were made for co-operation between Marshal Feng and General Chiang; the decision was reached that Comrade Borodin and his Russian advisors were to be sent away and Marshal Feng undertook to suppress the Communists at Hankow; General Chiang was to supply Marshal Feng's army with funds (presumably \$2,000,000 a month) which were sorely required; Marshal Feng's position in Honan and the northwest was to be recognized, and both he and General Chiang Kai-shek were to participate in the Northern Expedition. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang thereupon sent a number of telegrams to Hankow instructing General Tang Seng-chi to take decisive action against the Russians and the Communists. The cupidity of Marshal Feng, who at Chengchow had agreed to help Hankow against Nanking in now going over to Nanking, came as a political shock to Hankow and added to the numerous factors which were making for the destruction of that government.

It was on July 1, that the Nanking Government entered upon an exceedingly elaborate and complex programme of illegal taxes. There was to be a 50 per cent. tax on tobacco with a tobacco monopoly in Chekiang; a 50 per cent. increase in tonnage dues; a two and a half per cent. export surtax; a coal tax of \$1.08 a ton; a rental tax to be collected in the International Settlement and the French Concession as well as in Chinese territory; a 50 per cent. increase in tonnage dues. In

addition, a loan of \$60,000,000 was to be raised with the Salt Revenue as security. This unscientific and whimsical programme of taxation was devised by the then Minister of Finance, Mr. Koo Yin-fang, without any regard to the economic conditions of this area, and there were immediate protests from Chinese and foreign sources.

Meanwhile, a curious *coup d'état* was attempted at Tsingtao, which had far-reaching international reactions, for the Japanese were forced to take a definite stand in protecting Japanese life and property in Shantung. A General Chan I-Jung, who had been in the Fukien army of General Chow Feng-chi, a subordinate of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, seized the city of Tsingtao on July 4 and declared it independent of the authority of the northern government. He declared himself as a partisan of the Nationalists, and stated that he recognized the authority of the Nanking Government. As a matter of fact, he was acting under orders from Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang who was attempting to seize southern Shantung in this way and without the assistance of the Nanking Government, which was taken as much by surprise as everyone else. The fact that this rebellion failed and that Tsingtao was eventually restored to northern authority did not save the Nanking Government from the complications of foreign troops in Shantung at a time when they were fighting in that province.

It must be remembered that the Hankow militarists were seeking to prevent the Nanking Government from fighting its way to Hankow. Furthermore there was a Cantonese army under General Chiang Fa-kuei which hoped to get back to Canton through Kiangsi, but which had to fear possible opposition from General Chiang Kai-shek. Nanking then could not successfully continue its northern expedition because it dared not send its troops too far from the base. On July 6, the Northerners were reported at Lincheng although General Chen I-jung still held Tsingtao. On July 8, the Japanese troops reached Tsinanfu and were in effective control of the Shantung Railway. Meanwhile, in Honan, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's troops crossed north of the Yellow River; his military activities of the moment seemed to be to crush permanently Marshal Wu Pei-fu, whose wife attempted suicide when her husband's fortunes seemed to have reached their lowest ebb. Their residence in Hankow had been auctioned off by General Tang Seng-chi, who is reported to have netted \$3,000,000 in the furnishings and gifts which he found there. Marshal Wu Pei-fu's cause seemed to have been hopeless, and he disappeared for a time in the retreat of Omishan in Szechuan.

On July 11, Mr. Koo Yin-fang, Nationalist Minister of Finance called a conference of financial commissioners of the provinces which recognized the authority of the Nanking Government. He issued a statement of the financial situation, which is worth quoting for historical record:

"The amount called for by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek every month is \$20,000,000, a sum vastly exceeding the present revenue of the government. Kuangtung has been contributing to the Central Government a monthly sum of \$4,000,000; Kuangsi has not yet made its pledge; the amount pledged by Kiangsu is \$8,400,000 a year; Chekiang, \$8,000,000; Anhui, \$3,000,000 and Fukien \$2,670,000, making the total sum pledged to the Central Government by the four provinces \$20,670,000 a year. The receipt from

Customs of the four provinces is \$21,670,000, and the Salt surplus yields an annual amount of approximately \$29,000,000. The cigarette tax from the four provinces is estimated at \$24,000,800 a year; special tax of kerosene \$4,900,000; wine and tobacco \$5,000,000; prohibited drugs \$3,000,000; stamps, \$1,200,000 and parcel tax, \$200,000; the grand total of the income every year from the four provinces is therefore, about \$114,744,000.

Mr. Koo showed that the government would have to raise \$60,000,000 to make up the deficit of what they required during the next six months and he proposed to raise it either on the salt revenue or the tobacco tax. The Salt Administration immediately notified possible lenders that such a loan would "constitute a flagrant violation of the Loan Agreement concluded in 1913 between the Chinese Government and the Banks of five Foreign Powers and can never be recognized as constituting a valid obligation." The Legations in Peking met to consider what their attitude would be to Nanking's illegal tax measures, while the foreign merchants met in Shanghai to protest against the proposed luxury taxes, increased tonnage, export surtax, the thirty per cent. on wines and tobacco and similar illegal taxes. On July 12, the Shanghai Municipal Council issued a warning that it would not tolerate the collection of the house rent tax within the International Settlement. It was apparently Mr. Koo Ying-fang's intention to break down the treaties by denying the right of any body, Chinese or foreign, to have a voice in the levying of taxes.

On July 15, Dr. C. C. Wu in an address to the foreign journalists of Shanghai explained his government's intention to abolish the pernicious likin by September 1, also stating that tariff autonomy would be instituted on that date, while in the meantime, an interim group of duties would be imposed. He appealed for foreign support for this programme as the foreigners had so often expressed their opposition to likin and their intention to agree to tariff autonomy in China. It must be noted that all these tax measures and these fiscal questions involving trade were never referred to any Treaty Power for consideration, which is necessary in accordance with the Treaties.

On July 16, the public and the Kuomintang were equally startled by receipt of news from Hankow that an anti-Communist *coup d'état* was taking place in Hankow; that Comrade Borodin had left for Kuling; that General Ho Chien, who had been executing Communists in Hunan, had taken possession of Hanyang and would probably be in control of Hankow, and that some of the principal Communists and semi-Communists in the Hankow Government had resigned and left Hankow. This débâcle of Communist influence had long been in preparation, but the immediate cause seems to have been the following: Comrade Borodin had received instructions from the Third International requiring him to reorganize the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang so that all the old leaders disappeared from it, by old leaders being meant the men with whom he was at the moment working in Hankow; in their places he was to have appointed new leaders taken from the ranks of the labourers and peasants, and definitely to be of a Communist persuasion; he was to reorganize the Kuomintang on a broader basis so that labourers and peasants predominated; he was to instruct the peasants immedi-

ately and without consulting the Kuomintang or the Nationalist Government to rearrange the agrarian condition of their country, that is, they were to seize the land. Finally, Borodin was to organize an army of 70,000 men to consist largely of labourers and peasants who were to be a Communist army, independent of the Nationalist Government or of the Kuomintang and he was to utilize that army for the ousting of the old Kuomintang leaders and the Kuomintang militarists. In seeking a Chinese military leadership for this Communist Army, Borodin offered the command to General Chen Chien and later to General Tang Seng-chi. An Indian, Roy, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Third International and, therefore, in some respects Comrade Borodin's superior, also had a copy of the new instructions, and these he showed to Mr. Wang Ching-wei. Other members of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang got to know of them in this way and they determined that the dismissal of Borodin and the breaking off of relations with the Third International was an absolute necessity. It is probable that they sought to postpone this definite step until after the Chengchow Conference when they would know how they stood with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, but when they discovered that Comrade Borodin was actually making preparations to bring the Communist army into existence, there was no alternative but to tell him to leave China.

All the Chinese Communists, were forced to resign at the same time. Mr. Teng Yen-tah, most brilliant of the Communists, resigned and left for Russia and Mr. Su Shou-cheng, Minister of Labour and a radical Communist also left. Mr. Eugene Chen came to Shanghai, in due course, in disguise and hiding with his family eventually took up refuge in Moscow. Mme. Sun Yat-sen resigned from public life, issuing a statement to the effect that there was a need for a social revolution based upon fundamental changes in society; otherwise, it would not be a revolution but merely a change in government. Chang Fa-kuei's Communist 4th Army was now moving on Kiukiang in an effort to get back to Canton. This consisted of 40,000 men, and with them were marching 400 Communists who were seeking to get away from what they called the neo-militarists of both Hankow and Nanking and to start over again at the old revolutionary base. There was danger in these changes to the Nanking Government, for no one could know what was going to happen, what retaliatory steps would be taken by the Communists. Therefore, the Nanking Government temporarily abandoned the Northern Expedition, recalled their troops to Nanking and prepared to hold their own against probable trouble from Hankow. Meanwhile, General Chiang Kai-shek attempted to arrange a truce with Marshal Chang Tso-lin and the northern generals. There is considerable obscurity on this point, as to who started the negotiations and how they took place, but the fact remains that they failed.

Meanwhile, the financial measures of the Nanking Government resulted in distress to the Chinese and foreign merchants of Shanghai. The foreign banks protected themselves against the silver embargo which the Nanking Government had instituted by sending silver to Tientsin by foreign men-of-war, but the Chinese banks were afforded no relief after numerous appeals to the Nanking authorities. At this time also, the foreign banks determined

that after August 1, they would not accept native bank orders in payment of imports. On July 24, Hsuehchowfu was recaptured by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang.

Comrade Borodin finally left Hankow on July 27 for Loyang. He is reported to have had an unpleasant conversation with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. He then travelled as far as he could on the Kinhan Railway, after which he took motor car to Mongolia and thence to Siberia. An effort had been made to arrange for a free passage through General Chiang Kai-shek's territory, but this was impossible, for, as a matter of fact, General Chiang Kai-shek's agents were searching every vessel that came into Shanghai for Comrade Borodin, to arrest him and to hold him hostage. Russian and German ships were detained and six Russians who arrived in Shanghai on their way to Vladivostok were also detained.

Just before the departure of Comrade Borodin, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang proposed to both Nanking and Hankow the holding of a conference at Kaifeng to unite the two governments. This invitation was rejected because both Nanking and Hankow were chary lest Marshal Feng should be placed in a position of being master of both of them. He subsequently proposed another conference at Anking, but nothing came of that either, and all Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's efforts to achieve leadership in the Kuomintang failed. Nevertheless, the break-down of the Hankow Government was of political benefit to him because it eliminated a powerful obstacle to his ambitions. On July 26, Mme. Sun Yat-sen arrived in Shanghai and went into retirement. She subsequently left for Moscow where she remained during the rest of the year.

On July 23, the Nationalist Government published a series of documents dealing with the taxes to be collected on September 1. Likin was ordered to be abolished throughout all territory under the control of the Nanking Government, and tariff autonomy was declared on September 1. A factory excise law was announced and an excise imposed. Luxuries were graded into three divisions: (1) Grade "A"—15 per cent.; (2) Grade "B"—25 per cent.; (3) Grade "C"—57½ per cent. There was an immediate outcry among Chinese and foreigners against the imposition of these surtaxes, for they implied an intention to make foreign trade carry the full burden of government finance, and so far as the foreigners were concerned, they were a direct violation of all the treaties. At the Peking Tariff Conference, the highest surtax graduation reached 27½ per cent. while under this plan, tobacco for instance, was to pay 27½ per cent. plus the Customs duty of five per cent. making a total of 62½ per cent. Some of the steps which were taken to void this attempt will be recorded chronologically, but it is here important to note that when the date set for carrying the scheme into effect, September 1, arrived, the entire scheme was postponed and effectively killed.

On August 3, the Nationalist Military authorities took the amazing step of closing the mails to the "North-China Daily News" in retaliation for the publication in this newspaper of a war report unfavourable to themselves.

On August 12, General Chiang Kai-shek suddenly resigned. He came to Shanghai on the following day and then retired to his native village, Fenhua near Ningpo, where he cut himself off from all connection with politics for the time being. There were numerous causes for General Chiang's resignation, not the least important of which was the fact that at that time, unity between Nanking and Hankow was impossible as long as General Chiang remained at the head of the Nanking Government. The consensus of opinion in the Kuomintang was that as Borodin had gone and as the quarrel between Hankow and Nanking was largely over the question of Borodin and Chiang Kai-shek, it would be advantageous if he also went. A further difficulty arose over the question of the Kuangai and Kuangtung troops fighting against each other, when such fighting could only bring advantage to the Northerners and destroy the influence of the Kuomintang. The Northerners had captured Pengpu and were making rapid progress along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway towards Pukow. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who was

in alliance with the Nanking Government and particularly with General Chiang Kai-shek, raised not a finger to save Nanking from suffering a crushing defeat at the hands of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's troops. Finally, there was opposition to the conduct of affairs in Shanghai, where responsible people were being kidnapped and made to suffer on the pretext of a communist suppression campaign which was being conducted by General Chiang Kai-shek's military representatives in this city. There was considerable disappointment among the people that the Kuomintang régime at Nanking had not brought them greater benefits. Then there was a desire to unite all factions of the Party, and that indicated a necessity to omit from Kuomintang affairs the "Ningpo" *entourage* who then beset General Chiang Kai-shek.

When Chiang resigned, Messrs. Hu Han-min, Tsai Yuan-pei, Wu Tze-hui, Li Chih-seng and Chang Ching-kiang also resigned. These politicians addressed a sarcastic letter to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang explaining their action and why they could not attend Marshal Feng's proposed conferences. It must be pointed out that General Chiang Kai-shek gained considerable personal glory by resigning, which proved popular with all ranks of people, particularly Kuomintang members. It was regarded as an act of personal self-sacrifice for the unity of the Kuomintang and considerably served him when the time came for his reinstatement. Control in Nanking remained with the Kuangai militarists, particularly Generals Li Chung-jen and Pei Chung-hsi, who was in charge of affairs in Shanghai. The various ministers appointed by the Nanking Government retained their posts which made it possible for the Government to continue uninterrupted.

On August 17 it was reported that a British aeroplane had been forced to land in Kiungwan and had been seized by the Chinese military authorities after they had removed parts of the plane. Negotiations were entered into to have the aeroplane returned to the British authorities, but the Chinese refused, whereupon the British military authorities issued an ultimatum to the Chinese that unless the plane was returned at a certain hour, they would take action. Finally they denied the use of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway to the Chinese, cutting off communications between Lungua and Nanking by pulling up a section of the line at Jessfield. This had the required result and on August 19 the aeroplane was returned by the local Chinese military authorities without the knowledge of the Nationalist Government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, thus indicating the lack of harmony amongst Nationalist Governmental agencies.

At this time, the Nationalists were losing territory in northern Kiangsu constantly and were retreating to the south bank of the Yangtze both at Nanking and Chingkiang. On August 17, the Northern armies under Marshal Sun Chuan-fang were actually in control of Pukow and were sporadically bombarding Nanking, particularly the suburb of Hsiakuan. The Chinese navy, upon which Nanking was depending to defend it, was inactive. General Li Chung-jen was now in command of the Nationalist troops in Nanking and the whole of southern Kiangsu, and it was feared that certain acquired armies, which were loyal to General Chiang Kai-shek, might utilize this occasion to declare for him at Shanghai. On the following day, a northern aeroplane actually flew over Nanking. The plan of the Nanking Government was to defend both Nanking and Chingkiang, while Marshal Sun Chuan-fang was undoubtedly staking his political fortunes on this campaign, and it was assumed that the disunion in the Kuomintang and the apparent weakness of the Nanking militarists would make his victory inevitable. On the other hand, Marshal Chang Tso-lin was known to be doubtful about the success of this effort, for Marshal Sun was leaving his rear unprotected, and if Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang attempted to cut him off, he might find himself in a very delicate situation. Martial law was declared in the Shanghai area; General Pei Chung-hsi, a Kuangai leader, was appointed Defence Commissioner; while General Yang Hu and Mr. Chen Chun, who had prov-

ed so unpopular with the Shanghai Chinese, disappeared from the scene altogether, not to return during the year.

While these preparations were taking place, in Hankow, Wang Ching-wei, Tang Yen-kai and Sun Fo were entering into negotiations with Nanking for union of both Governments, and telegraphed to Dr. C. C. Wu to come to Kuikiang to meet them. The Nanking Government had already entered into negotiations with the Western Hills Conference group to join in a re-organized government. This group had been driven out of the Kuomintang by Comrade Borodin and General Chiang Kai-shek and their return would definitely indicate a complete break with the pro-Russian policy. The fact that the civilians in Hankow requested Dr. C. C. Wu to come to them for peace, indicated a willingness on their part to join with the Western Hills Conference group, as Dr. Wu was known to be pledged to support the conservatives. It was known that General Tang Seng-chi was opposed to the union and particularly to the Western Hills Conference Group; for on August 24, his armies had taken possession of Wuhan and had expelled from that city all the officials appointed by the Nanking Government.

On August 21, Woosung Forts were bombarded by the Northern fleet although no damage was done, and within a few days, the Northern troops under Marshal Sun Chuan-fang began to cross to the south bank of the River. On the 26th, they reached the lower part of the Meitzu Delta under a fog and captured the Wulungshan forts. On the same day, General Pei Chung-hsi and Mr. T. V. Soong left Shanghai for Nanking to help to establish new government there, but their train could go on further than Wushih. Meanwhile Shanghai was being held by General Chou Feng-chi's 26th Army, whose loyalty to the Nanking Government was uncertain. The Shanghai-Nanking Railway was cut at Anting and on August 27, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's troops crossed the Yangtze near Lungtan, where the decisive battle of this campaign and one of the most important in recent Chinese history was fought. Marshal Sun effected the difficult crossing without interference, the Chinese navy being in effect neutral by inaction. At Lungtan he met the 1st and 7th armies and almost defeated them, but in the end he was driven back. It has been variously estimated by both side that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang in this battle lost from 20,000 to 30,000 rifles and men, this weakening his military and political position for the remainder of the year. The defeat of Marshal Sun considerably strengthened the position of the Kuangai militarists and the civilians of the Kuomintang, as they were able to point to a military victory without the assistance of either the Russians or General Chiang Kai-shek, while it also made peace between Nanking and Hankow more likely. During the fighting, foreign vessels were fired upon from both banks of the river and the men-of-war had to fire back upon the shore to protect shipping.

It was while this fighting was actually taking place, that Dr. C. C. Wu returned from Kiukiang with reports that the union between Nanking and Hankow had been effected, although General Tang Seng-chi's position was doubtful. Dr. Wu had already announced that the entire Nationalist programme of taxation which has already been discussed in these columns and which was to have gone into effect on September 1, was indefinitely postponed. On September 4, Messrs. Sun Fo and Tan Yen-kai arrived in Shanghai, while Mr. Wang Ching-wei remained in Nanking for some days. Conferences were immediately begun for the organization of the new government. On September 8, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang began his retreat northward, eventually reaching Shantung, where he made his headquarters for the remainder of the year. Meanwhile, Nanking witnessed one of the worst cholera plagues ever known in these parts. The missionaries who had been driven out of Nationalist territory could do nothing to stem this plague, while the hospitals in Nanking and other southern cities were being used as barracks for the troops. This plague raged until the cold weather set in.

(To be Continued)

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

JAPANESE DIET DISSOLVED

Failure of Tanaka Cabinet Through Absence of Majority: New Franchise Law to Operate

Tokyo, Jan. 21.

In the Diet at 10.10 o'clock this morning, the Opposition introduced a vote of no confidence in the Tanaka Cabinet.

Later.

The Government Dissolved the Diet at 2.36 p.m. to-day.

Baron Tanaka's Speech

Speaking at the re-opening of the Diet to-day, Baron Tanaka, the Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared:—

It is gratifying to note that the relations between Japan and various Treaty Powers are growing in cordiality and the work of the League of Nations, in which this country as a member State is heartily co-operating, is making remarkable progress each year.

The Conference of Japan, Britain and the United States for the limitation of naval armaments convened at Geneva in June last year at the instance of President Coolidge unfortunately failed to achieve the end it had in view, despite the zealous efforts made by the Powers concerned.

In participating in the Conference the Japanese Government made it their basic principle to contribute to the security of world peace and to lighten the burdens on people, without endangering the safety of our national defence.

Our delegates consistently followed this principle and endeavoured to assert our claims on the one hand and to harmonize the views of the British and American delegates on the other.

I believe that Japan's fair and just stand towards the question of armament limitation and her sincere efforts for the promotion of universal peace at that memorable international gathering were fully recognized by the world at large.

Growing Sympathy With U.S.

The work on the conclusion and revision of our Treaties on commerce and Navigation with different countries is now progressing, and I deem it cause for satisfaction to Japan and countries concerned that the new commercial Treaty was signed by the German Ambassador in Tokyo and myself in July last and the Franco-Japanese Agreement concerning residence and navigation in French Indo-China in August last.

As to the relations between Japan and the United States, it is to be regretted that the question of the discriminatory legislation against Japanese immigration pending for the past several years still remains unsolved.

I should state, however, that mutual understanding and sympathy between the American and Japanese people, which is essential to the solution of such questions, is gradually increasing.

Our intercourse with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic is growing in amity and divers economic undertakings being carried on by our nationals in the far eastern Russian territory also indicate fair progress.

Furthermore, the trade between the two countries is marked by gradual development.

No Nonsense in China

I shall now turn to China and express my views on affairs of that country in which Japan is most vitally interested. It is most deplorable that disturbances in China still continue with no prospect of their cessation rendering her political situation devoid of stability, and thereby adversely affecting, in various ways, the Powers that are intimately related to that country.

Even merely from an economic point of view, this is a matter of serious consequence, particularly to Japan which is most closely related to China, and should some, availing themselves of the chaotic state of affairs there, endanger the lives and property of foreign residents and the foundation of our economic interests which have built up in that country by painstaking efforts

for many years, we shall not tolerate such situation.

Such being the position we take towards China, it is simply inevitable that in the event of Chinese authorities disregarding their Treaty obligations and giving inefficient protection to the lives and property of foreigners, we should take self-defensive steps if necessary.

It is not necessary to state that the Japanese Government do not intend to interfere with the domestic affairs of China but we shall not hesitate at any time to take proper measures to insure our rights and interests and to safeguard the lives and property of our nationals in China.

The fact that Japan was obliged to despatch troops temporarily for the purpose of protecting her nationals in the district of Tsinan, when hostilities were about to spread towards Shantung in May last, is attributable to this policy. It is a matter of gratification that as a result, the safety of our compatriots residing in that region was assured.

Treaty Violations

In connection with recent developments in Chinese affairs we find a marked tendency in different parts of that country repeatedly to violate Treaties despite the Powers' protests. Action of this character ought to be avoided for the sake of wholesome progress of the Chinese people themselves, and Japan cannot overlook it. Accordingly, the Japanese Government has already taken measures appropriate to the actual conditions.

The foregoing is an outline of the policy of the Government towards China generally. With reference to Manchuria and Mongolia, especially the Three Eastern Provinces, we are inclined to think that, in view of their particular historical and geographical relations to this country, it may be necessary for us to take these provinces into special consideration.

The Japanese Government hope that these particular Provinces will always be kept in good order as land for safe and peaceful habitation for Chinese and foreigners alike and attain proper economic development. Animated by this desire, the maintenance of peace and order there is the object of their constant attention. In this connection, the Japanese Government particularly wish it understood that, as in other parts of China, they always intend sincerely to respect and observe the principle of the open door and equal opportunity in those provinces and, in pursuance of this principle, are prepared to co-operate with the Chinese authorities and people for economic development of that region.

Not a small number of our residents in the Yangtze Valley were affected by disturbances in spring last year and returned home to avoid danger. As, however, later, things gradually quieted down the Government considered it necessary to cause them to resume their residence in that district and endeavour to reestablish their economic fortunes and took suitable measures, therefore, in the shape of granting relief fund and accommodation of capital. It is a matter of congratulation for our country that these steps contributed in not a small degree to restoration of their economic position.—Toho.

A Welcome Procedure

Osaka, Jan. 21.

The dissolution of the Diet is welcomed everywhere as the proper procedure because the Premier, General Baron Tanaka, had no majority in the Diet and was not able to carry out his policies.

Baron Tanaka's success or failure at the forthcoming election will depend on his ability to secure the support of the masses who have newly acquired franchise.

The masses welcome this early opportunity to use their new broom.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Jan. 21.

Though it had been generally expected that the Diet would be dissolved shortly after reassembly, it was by no means certain till this morning, when the opposition announced its intention to introduce a vote of no-confidence.

The Government forestalled the actual vote by announcing the dissolution as soon as the Minister of Finance had finished his speech.

The Opposition's denunciation of the Government was due to dissatisfaction with the latter's China policy and with the measures adopted for the readjustment of the economic situation particularly. It held that the Government was responsible for the outbreak of the anti-Japanese movement in China and denounced the expedition to Shantung as an unforgivable blunder.

Election Next Month

As the law necessitates a general election within thirty days, it has been decided to hold the election on February 20. The law also requires a special session within five months and this, it is expected, will be held in April or May.

As the dissolution came before the Budget had been passed, the current fiscal year's Budget will automatically be re-enforced. Consequently the special session will probably be very brief, merely passing the Coronation estimates.

Though the Government's main platform is transfer of the land tax, no real issue exists between the two parties.

Particular interest is attached to the coming election as it will be the first under universal manhood suffrage, whereby 10,000,000 new voters will ballot, also because the Farmer-Labour Party enters a national election for the first time, although it is expected to gain only a few seats.

The expenses of the candidates are variously estimated at from Yen 30,000,000 to Yen 50,000,000.

The dissolution and election, while not especially pleasing to business men owing to the interference with economic readjustments, are not expected seriously to affect the money market or trade.—Reuter.

GOOD ROADS NEAR PEKING

Considerable Improvement Since Fengtien's Arrival

Peking, Jan. 25.

Amidst the civil wars, with their attendant ills, it is noteworthy that there has been progress in at least one important direction since the arrival of the Fengtien faction in Chihli, namely, a great improvement in roads, with a striking development of motor-traffic in and around Peking.

The roads of the capital itself, while not yet comparable with those of Western capitals, are vastly better than a year ago, and continual work is going on on roads in the surrounding country in order to render them fit for heavy traffic.

In addition to an increasing number of private cars, a dozen motor-buses run daily the 80 miles between Peking and Tientsin, while numbers of others ply frequently in all directions from the capital, visiting Tsinghua and Yenching Universities, the Western Hills, the Tangshan hot springs, Jehol and other places of interest, at very moderate fares. These buses are crowded.

The authorities anticipate that this opening up of the country will lead to more settled conditions and improvements in trade. It is understood that similar road developments on a large scale are going on in other provinces.—Reuter.

GENERAL PUNISHED FOR BLACKMAIL

Private Execution in Peking on Sunday

Peking, Jan. 25.

It is officially announced that General Chen Shu-chiang, Chief Inspector of the Peking Gendarmerie, with four of his officers, was executed privately on January 22.

General Chen was arrested some weeks ago upon charges of black-mailing wealthy citizens by arresting them on false charges and then offering to release them on payment of large sums of money.—Reuter.

GODLESS PROVINCE OF YUNNAN

Five Generals Fighting for Control: Hopeless Situation

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, Jan. 9.

With the possible exception of a portion of the inaccessible Province of Kweichow, there is probably no part of China under purely native government that is altogether immune from the depredations of soldiers or bandits, or from the chaos promoted periodically by mercenary agitators. Since the collapse of Tang Chi-yao, very little news of Yunnan has reached other parts of China, and it is perhaps assumed that this is one of the cases in which no news may be interpreted as good news. That this assumption is without foundation, however, is made very evident by a personal letter, mailed in Yunhanfu on November 8, and received here on January 8, in which a superficial sketch of conditions, taking for granted a knowledge of persons and events that does not exist here, makes it clear enough that Yunnan has by no means escaped the blight of chaos, but is afflicted with every well known manifestation of it. The following excerpts from the letter, which has been made available to the writer, are sufficient illustration of the several kinds of turmoil prevailing in the remote south-west.

Continuous State of Turmoil

"This godless place is now in a continuous state of turmoil. There are four generals fighting for supreme power, and a fifth in the person of Li Shao-tsung, who commands a force that calls itself 'partisan' but is actually made up of ordinary brigands. Lung still holds Yunhanfu, and Generals Ho and Chang have joined forces under the pretext of driving out the Kweichow troops, but they are simply waiting for a favourable opportunity to get rid of Lung who, I may say, is under no illusions. General Tang, nephew of old Marshal Tang, has been creating disorder along the Tali road, but as he has such a rotten reputation from the days when he was in Kweichow, no one is prepared to back him up with funds or arms.

"Early this month the brigands cut the railway and everyone fully expected to see Mengtze thoroughly looted and a fine mess made, but the Chamber of Commerce came forward as usual and for a fee of \$60,000 the so-called 'partisans' departed to loot elsewhere.

Students and a General

"To give you a glimpse of the hopelessness of the situation from another angle, I may mention that last week a student who was making speeches in the street, was shot on the spot by the military police. So far so good, but that did not end the matter. The students immediately called a strike and the next day a bevy of school girls invaded the mayor's house, where General Lung was staying after his eye operation by Dr. Cazeau, the French specialist from Hanoi, and demanded to see the general. Chang, the Mayor, explained that General Lung was kept in a dark room because of his operation and could not, under the circumstances, grant them an interview. The girls were not to be put off, however, and finally invaded his bedroom and dragged the general out into the main hall, where a body of boy and girl students had assembled. They made all sorts of foolish demands and, to get rid of them, the general had to promise that the provincial government would give the defunct student agitator a fine funeral. The

Bohring agitators are working up a hate which may lead anywhere but has attained one definite result in the stoppage of the tin trade which has directly affected the provincial bank notes, to-day quoted at 325 for 100 Indo-China dollars.

"What this means will be understood when it is remembered that a few years ago, the local notes enjoyed a premium over Indo-China dollars of something like 27 per cent.

Taxation Matters

"General Lung pretends that he is inclined towards the National-

TRAGEDY AND JOY FROM CHOUTSUN

Barbarity of Bandits: Unknown Russian's Sad End

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Choutsun, Shantung, Jan. 16.

The Chinese have a saying:—"Lai la yueh up chu men" ("Don't travel in the sixth and 12th moons.") The extremes of heat and cold are not the only reasons why long journeys are discouraged, there are also the perils of robbers, for whom the high-standing crops provide shelter in the summer, and in winter, the collectors of accounts before the New Year begins, provide likely material for their operations.

A farmer had a load of beans to sell and he brought them to Choutsun in a cart. He sent the carter back with the empty cart, keeping the money he had received in Choutsun. When very near the home village, the carter suddenly saw four or five men rush up to him and demand his money. They were told that no money had been brought, but insisted on making a search. In their disappointment, they vented their anger on the poor carter, and killed him in a most barbarous manner. They then took the two mules and made off, leaving the cart and their victim lying in blood.

Russian's Tragic End

On reaching another centre, a report was current that a Russian had committed suicide at a village called Shih Chia Kou, over 60 miles northeast of Choutsun. It was said that he borrowed a rope and hanged himself from a tree. I happened to pay a call on the magistrate of the county in which this event occurred and he showed me the passport, and what may have been the final message of the deceased. He asked me if I could translate it, but not possessing any knowledge of the Russian language, I could not oblige. I was told that the official was very prompt in giving the poor man a decent burial. From all accounts, he appears to have been a soldier, as he was in possession of a revolver and wore military clothes.

A third incident a little out of the ordinary, was met with on this tour. One day, a church member, who had not been seen for a long time, was standing and smiling at the door of a country preaching hall. After a friendly greeting he produced a letter which proved to have been sent from Curacao in the Dutch Indies. The writer had been at sea for 18 years, and had tried before to send money to his Shantung home, but without success. This time, however, the letter got through, and, on opening it, five clean, crisp, £1, Treasury notes dropped out. The family were quite at a loss as to how to change these notes, but were much relieved when told that they represented good money, and would be exchanged by me at the best rate I could obtain. Not having seen any Treasury notes for over seven years, my first impulse, I am not ashamed to say, was to kiss them.

In conclusion, sometimes it is said that people who write to the newspapers refer too much to the less favourable sides of Chinese life. After a long journey in the snow, on arrival at an out-station, nothing could exceed the kind thoughtfulness of the people or the genuine warmth of their welcome. This delightful trait in their character is deserving of the highest commendation.

Moji, Jan. 23.—The N.Y.K. str. Omi Maru (3,394 tons) and the N.Y.K. steamer Kasuga Maru (3,492 tons), collided this morning inside the port of Moji. Both vessels were seriously damaged.—Reuter.

ists but, like the rest, his greatest concern is for his own interests. In some respects this province is not so badly behaved as others. For example, there has been no attempt until lately to collect the Washington surtaxes. Since November 1, the 2½ per cent. tax has been levied but the additional 2½ per cent. on luxuries is left until some future date. It is worth mentioning that the imposition of surtaxes would never have been considered at all had the Yunnan Commissioner for Foreign Affairs not recently been a guest at Nanking, where he absorbed some bright new ideas."

DILEMMA OF SOVIET FLEET

Usual Trading Routes Barred to U.S.S.R. Ships

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Mukden, Jan. 8.

The termination of relations between the Nationalists and the Soviet is causing great inconvenience to the Soviet State Commercial Fleet people at Vladivostok, who are now endeavouring to find new routes for their steamers. Hitherto, regular lines, such as Vladivostok-Shanghai, Vladivostok-Canton and Vladivostok-China-Korea, gave employment to all the vessels of the fleet, but now, with the termination of Nationalist-Soviet relations, the Soviet State Commercial Fleet staff at Vladivostok have been instructed by Moscow to find new routes for the steamers.

This, of course, is easier to order than to bring about, because in these days of strenuous shipping competition in the Far East, it takes a lot of up-hill work and efficient management to gain the confidence and support of shippers. Hitherto, the vessels of the Soviet Commercial Fleet have been operated successfully, not on account of the support of shippers, but on account of the fact that the cargoes which they carried from Chinese ports to Vladivostok and vice versa were shipped by Soviet "trading agencies." In other words, the Soviet government employed its own steamers to transport its own cargoes. Now, with the establishment of new routes, the steamers will have to rely to a great extent upon non-official support, at least for some time.

Hopes for Japan Trade

According to reports emanating from Vladivostok, the Soviet Commercial Fleet people there propose to inaugurate a Vladivostok-Japan service for the carrying of soy beans and other products from Manchuria to Tsuruga, Kobe and Yokohama, and, on the return voyages, the steamers are to carry cargoes purchased by Soviet trading agencies in Japan, but this is easier said than done, because the Japanese are already relying upon their own steamers for the transportation of goods from Vladivostok to Japan and vice versa. Moreover, attempts made in the past by the Soviet trading agencies and the Chinese Eastern Railway, in conjunction with the Ussuri Railway and the Soviet Commercial Fleet, to divert shipments of Manchurian produce to Vladivostok or Egersheld, in competition with Dairen, have never proved successful because Dairen has vastly better loading and unloading facilities to offer shippers. And the port authorities at Dairen have never endeavoured to rub into the minds of shippers, that in looking after the loading or unloading of their goods, they are doing a great favour to shippers, which is the sort of attitude the Vladivostok port authorities often adopt.

The Red-Tape of Vladivostok

Then, too, there is a whole lot of red-tape visible at Vladivostok which is never experienced at Dairen. Naturally, when a foreign shipper pays so much a ton for loading or unloading operations involving his goods, he does not care to be bothered with a whole lot of unnecessary red-tape, or to be told, directly or indirectly, how fortunate he is in being permitted to carry on trading operations on Soviet soil, and that the Soviet authorities are doing a great deal more for him than what he is entitled to. It is possible that, in order to make this proposed Vladivostok-Japan service pay, the Soviet authorities at Vladivostok may adopt a jering tactics to secure the support of shippers, but the Japanese Government would undoubtedly protest and take steps against any such tactics.

Then there is that matter of propaganda. Soviet captains have the habit of smuggling propaganda literature into the country at whose ports their steamers touch, and the "Dirty Imperialists" are a bit wary of this pernicious practice. Certain critics have often remarked that Chinese generals have nothing but money on the brain, but it is a truism that Soviet people have no-

thing but propaganda on the brain all the time. Take the Japanese earthquake disaster of 1923 as an example. A few days after the great disaster, the Soviet Commercial Fleet steamer Pamiat Lenina put into Yokohama with "relief supplies." The Japanese police found a huge quantity of incendiary literature on board, and they naturally forbade any communication between the Red propaganda ship and land, and gave her a time limit to return to Vladivostok. The only relief the Japanese ever got out of the Pamiat Lenina was when she hoveled out of sight.

Java in the Picture

There is some talk of inaugurating a Vladivostok-Java line for the transportation of Java sugar to Russia via Vladivostok, but after their *unfamiliar* experience with the Java communists, it is very unlikely that the Dutch authorities will care to have these propaganda carriers touch at Java ports. Most of the Soviet Commercial Fleet vessels are not in that seaway condition as understood at Lloyd's and, consequently, the insurance companies would not care to issue policies on goods shipped in them. Another interesting feature connected with these Soviet State steamers is that their crews are fond of passing off bad notes while ashore. In Chefoo, Chinese shopkeepers have been stung through accepting "American" and "Japanese" notes from Soviet seamen and hints have been given to the Japanese authorities at Dairen to look out for fake notes when Soviet steamers are in port. In Russia, the game of making false money is a government monopoly, it seems, and so well are foreign notes forged that it takes quite an expert to discover anything irregular. Taking it all in all, the Soviet State steamers at Vladivostok are at the present time an aggregation of white elephants, "all dressed up, but with no place to go."

MYSTERY OF LIEUT. KNOWLES

Little Hope Left, but Nothing Definitely Known

Peking, Jan. 20.

There have been several Chinese reports in the past few days that the dead body of Lieutenant Knowles, of the British Legation Guard, was seen lying by the roadside in the Western Hills, in October, shortly after he had left the Trappist Monastery at which he stopped for a time while he was on leave.

The Legation declare that his death cannot yet be considered officially confirmed. They are investigating the reports of muleteers and others, and probably will issue a pronouncement on the subject shortly.

It has been felt for a long time that there is little hope that Lieutenant Knowles is alive—in fact, since General Yen Hsi-shan declared that he had no knowledge of him and that he was not a prisoner with the Shansi armies—but the details of his death, like that of the correspondent of "The Times," Mr. Basil Riley, may never definitely be cleared up.—Reuter.

INDIRECT DAMAGE IN T. P. R. FIRE

Tls. 60,000 Loss: Many Documents Destroyed

Tientsin, Jan. 20.

The extent of the material damage done in the fire yesterday at the offices of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway is less than was originally believed. It is now estimated at Tls. 60,000, fully insured, and there were no casualties.

The fire spread rapidly and nothing was saved. All records, extending over many years, were destroyed, and this represents a serious loss, since the documents, it is said, included, among other papers, the records of international loans concluded with the Railway.—Reuter.

THE ACTIVITIES OF HARBIN

A Hundred and Twenty Holidays During the Present Year

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, Jan. 5.

The weather in Harbin has been very fickle this winter, for the real cold did not begin till the middle of last month with some mild days intermingling. The consequence has been many people laid up with severe colds, influenza, etc., and in not a few deaths. Over 30 degrees of frost was registered at New Year, but this did not keep people from celebrating in traditional style New Year's Eve. All the clubs, hotels, restaurants, and cabarets were crowded, each offering some special attraction; at most of the places all tables were booked ahead, so that many late-comers were turned away, whilst with one or two exceptions, dancing was impossible, so jammed were the rooms.

According to Russian custom, calling on New Year's Day is imperative. At noon the Civil Administrator held a reception for foreign guests who then went on to the Railway Club, where the principal railway officials were "at home," and from thence on to the Commercial Club, where a huge luncheon was served, the hosts being the big-wigs of the local commercial world and the guests the Chinese officials and Russian railwaymen. There were no untoward incidents anywhere, for the average Russian is superstitious and works no trouble at the New Year.

The Hand of Holidays

The holidays are by no means over here, for Russian Christmas Day is on Saturday next, which means another two holidays, which everybody, be he foreigner, Chinese, or Russian, keeps up. Whilst on the theme of holidays, the official list of the Chinese railway holidays for 1928 has just been published: they amount to 40 in all and to these must be added 52 Sundays, 15 Saturdays during the summer when the railway offices remain closed, and a dozen or more special holidays which are always sanctioned by the Board of Directors. This means that the railway office staff have over 120 free days during the year.

Nowhere in the world are there so many holidays as in Harbin, for the railway does not count the Jewish feast days, the bank holidays, and a few more stray ones that crop up unexpectedly during the year. Business men from China and Japan, who had made up their minds to spend only three or four days here, usually are forced to remain at least double the length of time, and usually puzzle their brains in finding out what sort of holidays are being kept. The reason of it all is the overlapping of international traditions which the various nationalities are bent upon keeping up, thus it is that old Chinese and Chinese Republican, old Russian and Soviet, British American, Japanese, and Jewish holidays are all observed, and naturally if the Railways and the banks, or one or the other are closed, "there's nothing doing"—to use an Americanism.

Soviet Passports

The local Chinese authorities have protested to the Soviet Consulate about the wording of the Soviet passports issued to Soviet citizens. The wording is entirely in Russian, and the words "right to reside" have replaced the word passport. The Consul replied that as the word passport was not Russian, but French, a Russian translation had been made, but of course the Chinese did not fall to this, the word passport meaning the exact opposite to "right to reside," for passports were originally specially given only to persons who wished to go from one country to another. The Consul has thus been forced to apply to Moscow, and no doubt the obnoxious words will be changed, for the Chinese are quite right in this instance, every non-treaty subject being forced to take out a "right to reside" permit at the Police Administration.

As regards White Russians, who have no passport at all except this police permit, it is hard to understand how it is the Chinese Government does not fall in line with other countries belonging to the League of Nations and issue the so-called

Nansen passport or certificate of identification. The issuing of this would be welcomed by the thousands of Russian emigrants now residing in China and at the same time bring in some extra revenue to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is at liberty to charge what it likes for them. The representative of the League of Nations to China for the last two years been trying to get Peking to agree, and he is now again in Peking on the same errand. It would in no way interfere with the police permit that is issued in the Special Area of Manchuria, as it has nothing to do with the right of residence.

As matters stand now, a White Russian residing at Shanghai or any other port wishing to come into this Area, has to get a passport from the Local Bureau of Foreign Affairs, which is taken away from him if he stays in Harbin for more than a few days and he is forced to take out a temporary police permit to reside longer, when he or she wishes to return, permission has to be obtained first from the police and then another application made to the Harbin Bureau of Foreign Affairs who issue a new passport. All this procedure involves a great waste of time and the spending of a good deal of money, though the person does not go out of China. With the Nansen Passport, a great deal of this unnecessary bother would be avoided, for a visa on leaving each place is all that would be necessary.

C. E. R. Contracts

The C. E. R. has of late been giving out some large contracts for railway supplies. The tender for new rails has been divided; half to be supplied by a local firm representing French works and the other half between two German firms representing German concerns. The Railway Administration presented an estimate for this year's railway improvements amounting to some 32 million gold roubles. A special commission appointed by the Railway Board, cut this down to 12½ millions, and this amount will be in all probability passed by the Board. The chief items of expenditure are as follows in round figures.

Gold-Roubles	
General railway improvements in Harbin	850,000
Building of New Railway	
Schools do	750,000
Construction of sidings and platforms	3,000,000
New engines and cars	1,100,000
New storage warehouses, etc.	1,000,000
New buildings, etc., for railway workers	3,000,000
New Electric light installations	2,500,000

All this is a very good sign and shows that at least part of the railway profits are to be spent on the spot. The cottage system of housing railwaymen is being done away with, and instead, large two story buildings with steam heating, bathroom and lavatory accommodation are to be erected. These will be divided into small self-contained flats. Electric light plants are to be installed at all important railway settlements along the line, and new school houses are to be built for the use of children of railway workers.

Reduced Cost of Electric Light

Most residents are rejoicing in the big drop in the cost of lighting, but two months ago householders were paying as much as 35 sen a kilowatt, but thanks to the advent of the tramways, which are operated by the Harbin Electric Co., a Chinese concern, but German built, the Japanese owned electric light plant as well as the private Russian plants owned by the Sungari Mills and Choorin, the price has been brought down to 17½ cents local money or 13 sen. As war is still being waged between these different concerns, it is possible that the price will again be reduced, until some one goes out or business or there is an amalgamation of interests when a reaction will occur. This however, will take some time, so one need not worry any more about watching the metre.

New Broadcasting Station

The Kellogg Radio Corporation have just finished installing the new broadcasting station which belongs to the Mukden Government, and can be proud of their work, the station being the most up-to-date of its kind in the Far East. It is located in the centre of New Town, and has a modern and well furnished studio attached. Owing to the absence of the Chinese director, the

KIUKIANG—A YEAR AFTER

General Deterioration Shown in the Port: Air of Neglect

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kiukiang, Jan. 11.

Just about a year ago Kiukiang was evacuated, and we were amongst the last of the little party to leave the port. What exciting days they were too; with the boycott of Britains, the difficulty of getting supplies, the threats of the mob, and the untiring patience of the naval authorities, until there came the final rush of mob and soldiers taking possession, looting the houses, and forcing the evacuation—never to be forgotten days. Then the over-crowded steamer, with over 300 foreign passengers, instead of the normal 30 or 40. So to Shanghai and "safety."

Now we are back again, and in passing one would like to mention the comfort of the return journey by the intermediate class, lately introduced by Jardine Matheson and Co., on some of their steamers.

The cabins, saloon, and service were all very good, and one would venture to prophesy that when things become more normal, this class will be largely patronized. The firm is to be congratulated on its enterprise; it is what has been needed for many years. The institution of a purser also adds to the convenience of travel.

Changes During the Year

What changes has the year brought to Kiukiang? Outwardly there is little change, except that the port shows a general deterioration, as regards the upkeep of the streets, and there is an air of neglect about the place.

There seem to be a number of police about the streets, but thieves abound, and one has to keep all doors locked.

One cannot fail to notice in getting about, that the people are far more respectful than they were last year in the days preceding the evacuation. Numbers of them have had a pretty hard year, especially those who depended on the Kuling season to make money; there was certainly "nothing doing" for them.

Prices of all commodities, except rice are very high, and trade is very bad. And this is not to be wondered at, for duty, taxes and dues on all goods coming into the port are exorbitant. One has had to pay 40 per cent. of the value of groceries, in getting them imported from Shanghai, and transhipped to Nanchang. Besides this, coolie hire is at least five times higher than it was.

Conditions in the Province

Passports have been granted for some of the male missionaries to return to the interior, and the China Inland Mission is planning to have their vacant stations visited.

Workers of the German Alliance Mission have remained at their posts all the time, and report the situation quiet; they go about the country without molestation, and are generally welcomed by the people. In some parts of the province however, brigands abound.

ACCORDING to the Kuo Wen News Agency, Nationalist gunboats have been ordered to scour the China Sea for the str. Praga, which is reported to be on its way to Chinwangtao from Manila with a cargo of 40,000 rifles and armoured car for Marshal Chang Tso-lin.

official opening has not yet taken place, but nevertheless the station has begun operating. No doubt within a short time all radio fans in the Far East will be listening in to COHB, for arrangements are being made to have receivers at the Railway Club Theatre where Grand Opera is being played five times a week and at other popular amusement resorts, whilst the broadcasting studio is to arrange for special concerts on certain days. There is no lack of talent in Harbin, for Russian artists of all *genre* like to make Harbin their headquarters for a part of the year at any rate, feeling themselves more at home here than in any other part of the globe, even if there is a dearth of filthy lucre.

NEW YEAR'S BOGEY MAN IN CHENG TU

Sinister Predictions With Little Justification

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Chengtu, Dec. 31.

"On pins and needles" aptly describes the anxiety as Christmas approaches. There are rumblings beneath the quiet surface. Missionaries, beware! On Saturday, Sunday, and Monday keep within your compounds, for a communistic clique darkly is plotting a *coup de main*. Something terrible, something striking, something to arouse the masses, is contemplated. It is the Chinese Christian leaders who mostly are perturbed. Whatever sinister designs may be awaiting some auspicious moment for execution, there has not been any manifestation of ill-will to foreigners, by the masses who through the newly-paved streets, and yet the matter has been considered serious enough to call a meeting of the Szechuan Christian Council's sub-executive, to consider the steps necessary to counteract any sudden uprising, or meditated attack upon a foreigner or foreigners. The mysterious attack by a supposed madman a year and a half ago, with such fatal results, still is fresh in memory. Deranged brains made a fine cloak to stifle serious investigation. The Christmas season acts as a red flag to stir up all who are inclined to see "red."

Fortunately, the latter are in the great minority, and are found among a few students whose leaders were prominent in the troubles of last year, especially in the attempt to disorganize the Union University. Apart from disfiguring walls, especially those of the mission compounds, with scraggly written posters, containing the now time-worn platitudes, and a little rumpus before the American Methodist Church, where objections were made to using the walls for such propaganda, and which resulted in several students being carried off to the military camp, and others benten, the holiday season passed quietly.

The "pins and needles" sensations, however, are more serious in the financial and political spheres. These two are very intimately connected. Szechuan is divided into at least five little kingdoms, where imperialism, or "ti quo chu i" is rampant. In these kingdoms, in their relation one with the other, imperialism well may be explained by an old phrase, "sun jen li chi" (to do others for one's own advantage). Every feudal lord is looking most jealously upon his neighbour, and each has ambitions to extend his jurisdiction. The weaker sooner or later go to the wall, hence a feverish and insatiable desire to drum up recruits, and maintain a standing army equal for any emergency. These lords have not only their neighbour lords to fear, but they must ever keep an anxious eye upon their ambitious underlings. In home politics the phrase that "every man has his price" was current, there are good reasons to believe that the same may be true in China. That price may be to usurp his master's lordship; more often, however, it is a matter of gold and silver. These are propitious days for the under-officers, who hold strategic posts, for if one's will is thwarted, he can change his allegiance.

Money to Order

To maintain, and keep an army well equipped, even in times of peace, is an expensive luxury. That they are colossal luxuries for purely selfish purposes is undeniable, as the only time the province is safe for travellers, or for the people, is when these armies are cooped up in barracks, and the "tuan," or local organizations, assume responsibility. To preserve the loyalty of both officers and men, every device is resorted to, in order to raise money. The latest has brought about a panic in the financial world, and seriously affects all classes. When taxes to the extreme degree had been levied, a brilliant idea struck some outlying officer, which he utilized to raise funds to tide over his financial difficulties. It was to establish a mint in his own district. The success of this undertaking spurred others to adopt the same

method, until every important military centre had its own mint.

Where did they get the silver? The answer to that reveals the selfishness of the military régime, and its indifference to the welfare of the people. Szechuan was well supplied with silver dollars that rang true to weight. To-day, a dollar coin on the market is a rarity, for they have been melted down by these new mint-men and minted into half-dollar pieces of inferior value. In true military fashion, these coins have been forced upon the market. Thus, two grades of half-dollars are in circulation. In appearance they are so identical that only experts can distinguish them. The inflow of these outside coins has greatly disturbed the money market, and cut down the profits of the Government mint, and, incidentally, the income of the Generals who have heavy liabilities. When these officials attempted to place a ban on the new coins, there was a panic, cash shops closed their doors, exchange tumbled between 2,000 and 3,000 cash on the dollar, and food prices, which mounted when cash was cheap, did not descend when the coins depreciated. The panic was ameliorated by a counter-proclamation permitting the use of "inside" and "outside" at equal values, with the understanding that the Generals would stop the illegal mints. It is reported that the officers who have been profiting are unwilling to obey, with the result that one of the Generals is resigning.

The Inevitable Communists

A wobbly money market affects all classes, and creates an atmosphere in which agitators thrive. Already, most of the Government schools have closed for want of funds, having been deprived of the meat tax, which was regarded as their inalienable source of revenue. This aroused the students' ire, which manifested itself in anti-military parades, stump speeches, and placarding the city with posters. Accusing the Provincial Commissioner of Education of being a "running dog" of the military, they dragged him through the streets. Passing a barracks, the soldiers intervened and several students (boys and girls) were arrested. It also is reported that many of the Communists driven out of Hupeh are making their way into Szechuan and not a few have reached Chengtu. The unrest among the students, and in financial circles, and especially in the present political uncertainties, affords good soil for their propaganda.

The principal safety-valve to a communistic outbreak, which is talked about on the streets, is the fact that there has not developed a distinctly communistic army; to follow up. On the other hand, it is quite evident, that there is an more ambitious leaders are clamping the bit, and certain lines-up are uneasiness in military circles. The reported, that have as their objective the expulsion of those who, by taking a vacation to Japan or some other congenial clime, give a younger generation a chance to develop their powers in exacting wealth and honour, for thus it is that the Chinese "ti quo chu i" (or imperialism) revolves.

One only can hope that, if any such designs are in process of maturing, they will be frustrated, as Szechuan, as a whole, has not been in a more peaceful condition since the revolution. A member of the gentry, speaking of his district, remarked that a man could go anywhere with silver exposed in his hands and would not be molested. He gave all the credit to the local tuan (or militia).

BIG EXPLOSION IN A FUSE FACTORY

Fourteen Casualties in an Explosives Fire

Tokyo, Jan. 23.

A terrible explosion occurred yesterday afternoon in a fuse factory in Sapporo, in the Island of Yezo, resulting in five persons being killed and nine seriously injured, when a store containing explosives caught fire.

Workers were hurried into the air by the explosion and blown to bits. —Reuter.

FORMOSA AN IDEAL HOLIDAY PLACE

Transportation and Living Expenses Small

FROM OUR SINGING CORRESPONDENT

Shoka, Formosa, Jan. 2.

The route we took from Chefoo was not the ordinary one, namely, via Shanghai, but via Dairen and Moji. This route proved to be not only much quicker, but also very much cheaper, and, indeed, far more interesting. We crossed over to Dairen by night and had quite a good crossing. What a fine place is Dairen! The Japanese have made it really worth going to, for the streets are wide and houses are well built, to say nothing of the cleanliness of the place. It has a magnificent harbour, which is a great credit to the Japanese. Dairen also can boast of the finest and largest waiting room in the world, and truly it is a fine and well-built place, fitted up with every convenience possible, with enough seating accommodation for several hundred people. I was struck with the beautifully clean way in which it is kept.

We stayed at the Japanese Y. M. C. A. in Dairen, and were looked after well, and it was exceptionally reasonable. This is worth remembering, for the hotels there charge tremendous prices. While in Dairen, we saw everything there was to see there, having tram rides literally to the north, south, east, and west, visiting every place of importance. One of the most interesting places to visit is the Botanical Park, which place is an easy tram ride from the centre of the city. The Japanese Y. M. C. A. is in the centre of the city. In this park, besides numbers of greenhouses, there are various caged wild animals; and that which interests the children most of all, is the foreign "merry-go-round," which is well patronized both by old and young.

From Dairen, we travelled on one of the O. S. K. steamers, the Baikal Maru, a two-thousand-odd-ton boat, and we were very comfortable indeed. The crossing over to Japan also was quite a good one, and it took just under two days. Spending two days in Moji, we again thoroughly enjoyed it. Staying at a reasonable Japanese inn, we were well looked after, and the time did not drag in the least. Moji again has a fine harbour, which does the Japanese credit. It is purely a Japanese city, and to a foreigner, who never had been in Japan before, thoroughly fascinating. The streets of pretty and dainty shops were visited many times, and these were to me the chief centre of attraction. Moji is not large. A tram line runs right through place from one end to another, and this again was patronized, for we wished to see all that there was to see in the place. It is wonderful how a foreigner, without a word of Japanese, can get on in such a place as Moji. It seemed that hardly anyone knew any English, and yet we were able to do all the buying necessary, as well as the business, without very much trouble.

We left Moji on another Japanese steamer, the O. S. K. Midzuho Maru, a nine-thousand-ton boat. On this, the third class really was quite good, and the food, although entirely Japanese, was nothing of which to complain. This crossing over to Formosa took just over two days, which was really very good, for the crossing was quite choppy and windy. Third class is not to be despised. The whole trip, right from Chefoo to Formosa can be done for about \$30 and the Japanese do not look down on anyone travelling in this way, for their scholars travel so and in addition, 20 per cent. discount is allowed for scholars. The C. I. M. Boys' School boys all got this reduction.

An Island Well-Named

Landing at Keelung, which is the northern port of the island, it was pouring with rain, as might naturally be expected, for Keelung is known as the fourth rainiest port in the world. Formosa truly is a beautiful place. A literal translation of Formosa is "beautiful," and the island has been rightly named. During my six weeks stay here in the island, I am at a place called Shoka, which is a little more than

half-way down the island, more on the west side, although not actually on the coast. By having a missionary sister here, Mrs. David Landsborough, this holiday is made possible. This is my third time here, for I was here in 1911 and 1920.

We have just about seen all there is to see in Formosa. We have visited Tai-pei, the northern capital, Tai-nan, the southern capital, Tai-chong, the middle chief city, also the southern port of Anping, besides many other places of less importance. One trip, over to Lake Candidius, was of immense interest. This lake is about 12 miles in circumference, and is surrounded with beautiful mountains and greenery. Mount Morison, the supposed-to-be highest peak in the Japanese Empire, is quite near at hand. As a matter of fact, another peak has been discovered higher than Mount Morison, but, as the Emperor already has given out that Mount Morison is the highest, his word cannot be altered for whoever heard of an Emperor's word changing! Mount Morison is just over 10,000 feet above sea level. Lake Candidius is a beautiful spot for a restful holiday, for very few visitors go there. There is a beautiful little Japanese inn on the lake's banks, and this is quite comfortable. The prices, for such an out-of-the-way place, are quite reasonable.

Pictureque Savages

We visited the savages of Formosa, too. They are intensely interesting people. There are not supposed any longer to be any head-hunters, but the people are very weird. We visited their huts, and they sang to us, and played on weird instruments, for which they wanted money. They reminded me of the aboriginals of Kansu, but their dresses were of cheaper and coarser make.

There are two missionary societies in the island, namely, the English Presbyterian, and the Canadian Presbyterian. The latter work in the north of the island, and the former in the middle and south. Splendid work is being carried on by both societies, and is worthy of praise. Well organized churches have been formed, in which self-support and self-government, as well as self-propagation, is prevalent. To my mind it seems that the foreign missionary easily could withdraw, leaving all in the hands of the Chinese, for already it is on such a good foundation.

Educational work certainly seems to be unnecessary, for the Japanese system of education truly is to be praised. Government schools are in abundance in every place of any size at all, and even the savages are being educated, good schools being provided for these people. It was my privilege to go over a number of the schools in various places, and I was agreeably surprised by what I saw.

In Shoka, my brother-in-law has a very good hospital. Dr. Landsborough has been working in this hospital for about thirty years, and certainly has done very good work. With the help of another foreign doctor, (Dr. Harold Mumford) and a foreign nurse (Miss Elliott), splendid work is being carried on, to say nothing of a very efficient staff of Chinese students. I was surprised to see, when reading the report of the hospital for 1922, that as many as 27,000 patients had gone through the hospital during the year. Then again is Tainan, there is another hospital. Dr. Percy Cheal is in charge there, and the statistical report of that hospital also shows that really good work has been done during the year.

Even although the Japanese truly are very efficient on medical lines, there being hospitals in great abundance in every place, with competent doctors and nurses in charge, yet they are keen on these two hospitals being kept going. The proof of this statement is shown when it is learned that gifts of money from the government are forthcoming year by year.

TOKYO, Jan. 21:—A hut in the compound of the British Embassy caught fire yesterday evening. A detachment of the Guards division hurried to put it out, but the fire, which is believed to have been caused by children playing in the compound, was extinguished before their arrival. No serious damage was done.—Reuter.

WHAMPOA STUDENTS AT HANGCHOW

Posters Suggesting Collapse of Christian Church

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, Jan. 18.

A great civic welcome given to the large number of students of the Whampoa Academy, has been the chief topic of interest in Hangchow during the past week. The theatre in the Tartar City was requisitioned, and the main gateway was suitably adorned and gaily decorated for the purpose. The whole environment hummed with jubilant excitement and the promoters spared no pains in making these gala days an historic occasion.

The town was bedecked with ornate posters setting forth the old time slogans, but presented them in a new dress. One picture represented the revolution; an army in the full tilt of a charge beating down the enemies of the people's cause. The first charge is depicted as being successful in destroying the Christian Church for, at the bottom of the gulf of blood and fire, the Holy Scriptures and the Cross have been tumbled about in ignominy and shame. The militarists and the Communists have also had their fall. It is striking to notice that the last enemy to receive the bayonet thrust is "The rotten and corrupt faction," presumably within the Party.

A Call to Patriots

By way of a New Year greeting, the students literally deluged the city with handbills bearing a very important message for the hour. cannot be produced from leaden reveals the fact that there are leaders who are fully awake to the dangers which threaten the ultimate issues of this "national" movement. Golden conduct and worthy deeds cannot be produced from leaden intellects and unworthy motives, and here we have a clarion call to the "Faithful leaders of the Party; Arise in a body and act." Many of these Whampoa students seem to be keen and alert and give one the impression that they are approaching their difficult task with the sympathy of understanding.

Foreign Goods and Devils

In the commercial world there can be no doubt that of late trade has languished, and dealers are breathing a heavy sigh. The populace are being continually stirred up about their lack of true love for their country because of giving preference in their shopping to goods which come from abroad. A steady propaganda is carried on to educate the people and urge them to patronize home products. "Every one under 'The blue heaven and white sun flag' should smoke, but see that the cigarettes are native made" reads one poster. A skeleton entering the house figures one trade poster, which announces,—"To take pleasure in foreign goods is just like allowing devils to enter your home." "Using goods from abroad can only be likened to taking opium"; and another poster, which bears a serial number 698, exhorts the buyers not to tolerate the heavily laden ships with foreign commerce: hurry up, and get your own ships filled with the products of the land for export.

A gathering of pastors and church leaders was convened at the chapel connected with the China Inland Mission Bible School, last week. It was an all-day session, and plans were formulated for the carrying out of special evangelistic meetings to be held, during the early days of the new year, in all the churches of the city. Pastor and Mrs. Liu entertained the company to dinner, after which a profitable time was spent in Bible studies from the book of the Revelation.

Eight Communists Shot

A slight fall of snow caused a pleasant diversity to the general daily gossip, but the news of no less than eight men being shot for Communistic tendencies, made one aware of sinister dangers not far below the surface.

TOKYO, Jan. 21:—Comrade Troyanovsky, the new Soviet Ambassador, arrived here this morning.—Reuter.

STORIES FROM HIGH ALTITUDES

The Tragic History of Meela Rehba: Masterly Witchcraft to Avenge Family Ruined by Lawsuits

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tachienlu, West China, Dec. 1. Meela Rehba was born and brought up amid beautiful surroundings. His father, Jamsen, possessed immense territory in Gongtang, and, free from pecuniary embarrassment and surrounded with all that makes life sweet and pleasant, the boy grew up. His parents had one son and one daughter. Home life was very happy and, in the natural course of events, the time came for Meela to enter the lamasery. The family belonging to the Garjuba, the boy entered the temple of that sect. Though wealthy, he was not lazy and proved himself an apt pupil of Lamaism. In a very short time he had mastered the lama lore and everything bade fair to him becoming a great and famous lama.

Tibet has a custom which also was peculiar to Scotland some years ago, namely, that one boy from each family should enter the ministry. The custom in Scotland has gone out of vogue, but it still largely is retained in the land of the lamas. Meela was sent to the lamasery, merely following the ordinary custom of the country, his parents' desire simply being that he should get a good education and then live in the home. The lama's course of education sometimes extends to the age of seventeen or eighteen. When Meela returned home the old place was still lovely and beautiful.

The Green-Eyed Monster

Had Meela remained in the temple, things might have been different, but no one can tell. Evil neighbours cast jealous eyes on the large estates of Jamsen, and, by means of wicked forms of litigation, the handsome country home in Gongtang was passing from his hands. In every lawsuit instigated against him, Jamsen lost. It was slowly discovered that not only the neighbours but the Tibetan officials in the district were planning the ruin of the family. Fields, cattle, houses, everything was cruelly dragged from them, till the house in which they lived was all that was left.

Meela's father, Jamsen, took it all philosophically. What could be done? There was no court of appeal against officials. Meela's mother, however, was not prepared to take all this injustice quietly, and one day she asked her son if he had any means of destroying their enemies. "In all your wide study of Lamaism," she inquired, "is there no method of getting rid of ones enemies?" Meela explained to his mother that he had devoted all his study to the books of Sangle and he knew of no means of destroying those who had been so unjust to them. His mother told him that there was a way and he had better get busy and acquire it.

The Vengeance of Witchcraft

Exorcism is largely practised in the Forbidden Land, and by the use of witchcraft an enemy can be destroyed. Meela had learned that the taking of life was hateful to the gods, even the life of a flea, and he was not prepared, therefore, to leave the teaching of the lamasery. His mother, however, used much persuasion and Meela yielded. All over lamaland, especially connected with the large temples, courses are given by exorcist lamas. Witchcraft takes many forms, the red sect being the most dangerous in this subtle art. The Garju, before the introduction of the Gelu, was supposed to be a very pure form of religion.

Meela, being naturally clever, and having already spent much time in the study of books, very soon acquired a knowledge of exorcism. In the meantime, his father had died and so it was up to him to avenge the family. Coming back again to the old home, he secured a quiet room where slowly, secretly, and finally, he could rid the family of its many enemies. In one part of the country there was a lama who had injured them, and slowly this man sickened and died. In another part was a farmer who had grasped some of their land, and he slowly sickened and died. To the north was an official who had dealt with them unjustly, and he slowly sickened and died. All round the coun-

try, first the people, then their animals, sickened and died. Then the dwellings, the houses of those who had injured the family of Jamsen, came tumbling down.

A Super-Exorcist

Meela was no ordinary exorcist, and the witchcraft he used was of no ordinary type. To avoid and avert the power and influence of exorcism, the Tibetans call to their aid very powerful protectors. They carry with them charms of every description—a lama's tooth, a piece of his hair, a piece of his garment, a part of his outfit, all are used to ward off the evil machinations of the exorcist. Meela used his profound learning and prodigious mentality in causing the entire destruction of his enemies, and how he did it was something like this:—In his little room he drew, as near as possible, a likeness of the lama, the merchant, or the official he desired to destroy. Sometimes an effigy took the place of the drawing. In any case it was something which closely resembled his enemy. In Tibetan it is known as the "ling-ga." To make the process more efficacious, something belonging to the person to be destroyed is secured. This may be merely a piece of his finger-nails, or of his hair, a part of his clothing, a portion of his spittle. These all form part of the effigy, or, if the drawing is used, are placed on the likeness. The exorcist now imagines he has his enemy in front of him—in fact, has him in his power, and can do what he likes with him. By some process, known only to the exorcist, he extracts from the living person his spirit, mind, and soul. These he very carefully injects into the drawing or effigy before him. Working on these, or through these, he begins his enemy's destruction. What the song says, "She stole his heart away," is mere child's play to what Meela stole from those who had ruined him. What I imagine took place is this:—By some occult power, Meela simply removed from his enemies the desire to live. In other words, we might say she "took the heart out of them" and when this was gone he had them in his power. The transition takes place quite gradually. First the fellow loses his soul, then his mind, and lastly his affections. The Tibetan words used are "la," "ye," and "sem." By a very powerful process of meditation, Meela first got hold of the "la." This removed, his enemies had no power to think, either with concentration or without it. According to Tibetan psychology, the "la" is the lord of mentality; the "ye" obeys his orders and conveys information; the "sem" is a mental freelance, who bursts loose whenever the "ye" has finished his concentrated task. When Meela had secured these three things, namely, soul, mind, and heart, he destroyed them in three ways—he burned them, he buried them, or he cut them in pieces and scattered them to the winds.

A Penitent Conqueror

When he had avenged himself on his enemies, poor Meela came in for a time of dreadful remorse, and extreme contrition took possession of his soul. His mother died during the process of destroying the family's enemies and he and his sister were left alone. Meela had committed the unpardonable sin, for he had taken life, and according to lamaism there was no place for repentance. He was in very deep distress, but not hopeless. He sought out a famous lama named Marba, and to him he communicated his tale of woe. "I have taken life," he said. "I have killed many men and women and animals, and I have destroyed much property." Marba had heard of Meela and he was suspicious that he had some wicked designs upon his life. He failed to appreciate Meela's distress and decided to remain on his guard. Meela, however, was not to be turned away. He was determined to gain the help of this famous lama.

Marba was in possession of considerable grace and kindness, so he decided to test the sincerity of Meela. "If you are truly repent-

ant," said Marba, "I will set you the task of erecting a large nine-storied temple on a piece of ground near Lhasa." Poor Meela was prepared to climb to heaven, if thereby he could atone for his sins. For one man, single-handed, to attempt the task of building a nine-storied lamasery was almost inconceivable but Meela set to work with a mind that proved to all the intenseness of his sincerity. Stone, wood, and earth all were carried to the place where he was to erect the temple. Slowly he built number one storey, and two, and three, till the ninth storey was reached, then the whole edifice collapsed, and Meela started all over again. This happened five times and five times did Meela erect his temple. Finally, the building was finished, ready for occupation, and Meela became the first lama.

Marba now tested Meela on his sincerity in religion. After long years of building, the poor fellow had worn himself to skin and bone, and the story says that Meela had no flesh on his back at all; it was all worn off carrying wood, stones, and earth. In this sad condition, he did not grumble but worked patiently away at his religious exercises. In this pitiable state his sister came to call on him. She, however, was unable to interview him, as Meela had discarded clothes and sat naked, reading his sacred books. After a long and protracted course in meditation, Marba put him to another test of sincerity.

Meela now had put on some flesh, so was looking something like his old self again. Near by, a number of small animals were feeding and both the lamas noticed that the smaller of the creatures had no chance against the larger. "If you have sinned," said Marba, "and wish to show true repentance, then cut off a piece of your flesh and give it to those poor hungry little animals." Immediately Meela drew his knife, cut off a piece of his hip and gave it to the small creatures. This last demonstration showed very clearly that Meela had repented of his former folly in taking life and was truly desirous of doing good. He continued his meditation, became an Incarnation, and gained assimilation; in other words, "he was not"—that is Nirvana.

THE JAPANESE ELECTRIC AMALGAMATION

Substantial Loan Sought in New York

Osaka, Jan. 20.

The Tokyo Electric Light Co. and the Tokyo Electric Power Co. have recently signed a tentative agreement to merge their interests. On April 1 the amalgamation will take place, creating a new Tokyo Electric Light Co. with a capital of 407 million yen fully paid up, and with a capacity of generating 395,000 K. W. of electricity from its own plant, besides commanding a supply of 271,000 K. W.

This new Tokyo Electric Light Co. heads the list of the "Big Five" electric power companies in Japan. They are as follows:—

	Capital (In millions of yen)
Tokio	407
Daido	170
Toho	140
Nippon	100
Uji-gawa	92

Harmful competition among these companies is deprecated and efforts are being made to effect an amalgamation of the "Big Five."

In the meantime, the Tokyo Electric Light Co. is entering into negotiations with the Guaranty Trust of New York, for a loan of \$100,000,000.

The company desires to obtain the above loan in order to meet its notes for \$24,000,000 due to the New York Guaranty Trust, Ltd. and \$3,600,000 due to the Whitehall Trust of London, business redeeming internal bond and meeting necessary expenditure for extensions.

It is possible that the company may mortgage a part of its plant in order to secure favourable terms for the proposed loan. A British financial house may also undertake part of the loan.

Mr. Kengo Mori, formerly the Japanese Government Financial Commissioner in Europe, is now attached to the company as a financial adviser. The negotiations are now going on in Tokyo.—Reuter.

A SOVIET BUBBLE IN ANHUI

Pierce Denunciation of Missions and Dire Threats

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Chengyangkuan, An., Jan. 12.

The Christmas and New Year weeks were somewhat eventful to us here. For a month or more we had been hearing that the local Tang Pu, or Soviet, was proposing to take possession of the Mission premises, with a view to using them for its own headquarters. We heard this from members of the Soviet, and from others, and finally the Soviet openly declared its intention. The Soviet is a self-constituted body, neither appointed by authority nor elected by the people, but which, nevertheless, aims at being the governing body of the community, and exercising all power. In this instance it was the same in point of membership as the local Students Union, that having resolved itself into a Soviet. Our local Soviet acted in harmony with that of Shouchow, the governing city, the Hsien Tang Pu carrying on a bitter anti-Christian propaganda, and the Chu Tang Pu following suit.

On Tuesday, December 21, the leaders of the local Soviet, came to our premises with the intention of occupying certain quarters recently vacated by soldiers, but were met by the church deacons, who persuaded them to sign an agreement defining what part of the premises they were to be permitted to occupy, and setting a time limit until the end of the native first month. This agreement no sooner was signed than they repudiated it, saying that for the present they could not come in at all. Yet we had reason to be apprehensive, for soon we heard that they were proposing to come in on Christmas Day, break up the services, mount the rostrum and declaim on their own account, but the day passed without interruption.

Students and Small Boys

On Monday, December 26, they were on foot early, covering the streets with written posters denouncing the Christian Church and calling for its overthrow. Proclamations also were posted setting a date for taking over the Mission premises, and the students marched the streets in procession, with banners flying, shouting:—"Strike down the Christian Church!" They stopped at advantageous points, to make fierce denunciatory speeches. All the small boys of the city followed in their wake, acclaiming them, or else hung around waiting to see what was going to happen. On all this was repeated on Tuesday, the 27th, and they declared that they were going to keep it up for a week, by which time the city would be roused. They were endeavouring to rouse the city against us, or at least to create a public opinion that would back them up in taking possession of the Mission premises, which was their declared purpose.

On Wednesday, December 28, all was quiet, the whole movement suddenly having collapsed. It transpires that the General in charge of the troops settled in this district, though absent at the fighting front, had heard what was being done, and had telegraphed peremptory orders for the suppression of the Soviet. These orders were carried out with a strong hand in Shouchow, and the members of the Hsien Tang Pu soon were in flight, or else in secure hiding. The Chu Tang Pu collapsed as a matter of course. This shows that responsible Nationalist officers are anxious to maintain order. The students and others who organize themselves into Soviets, seem to think that it is the business of the military to rake the chestnuts of place, power, and emolument out of the revolutionary fire, while they stand by ready to pick them up, but they will find those who rake them have use for all for themselves.

TOKYO, Jan. 21.—For the third time within the past few days fire broke out in the office of the Soviet Trade Commissioner to-day. Incendiarism is suspected. The firemen were able to put the conflagration out before any serious damage was done.—Reuter.

IMPROVING TRADE IN HONGKONG

Keen Rivalry Between Britain and Japan

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Jan. 15.

Trade conditions in Hongkong in 1927 and the current Chinese year showed a marked improvement as compared with those of twelve months ago. Early in the year, there was a confidence in business circles which continued until the recent uprisings in Canton. At present, business between Hongkong and Canton is greatly embarrassed by the decreasing value of the notes of the Central Bank. However, generally it is predicted that, with General Li Chi-hsin again in power, conditions may be expected to improve after the China New Year.

The piece goods trade has shown an improvement over last year. An exhaustive inquiry among piece goods dealers tended to show that business has been transacted and that prospects are better. Roughly, the amount of business done during the year was \$40,000,000. Of this total Japanese claimed about 60 per cent., the rest being mostly British. Owing to the recent troubles in Canton, which greatly prevented clearances, there is an amount of accumulated stock up to the value of \$4,000,000. Orders for British general cotton goods to arrive by next spring amount approximately to \$6,000,000.

Japanese Advantages

The trade in woollen goods also has shown an improvement, and it would have been better still had the weather been more seasonable. So far, we have experienced but little cold weather, and the consequence is that orders from Canton have not been anything like as numerous as was hoped. As a matter of fact, the woollen market in South China is just opening, and there is keen competition between British, Continental, and Japanese traders. The Japanese hold a very great advantage by reason of the fact, that they are near to the markets here, and also, being in close touch with the markets, their manufacturers can change their designs with greater frequency and can sell on the market at almost half the prices offered by the British and Italians.

Local dealers in Chinese silk goods have had a satisfactory year. Business was good in January, February, August, and September. As most of the silk goods come from Shanghai, exchange plays an important part. The Shanghai dollars have been favourable to Chinese dealers, and consequently they have been able to show a good profit. Despite the frequent changes of pattern, 60 to 70 per cent. of the local dealers have made good profits. The Canton silk trade was favourable, having regard to the troubled times. Occasionally, there was a lively demand from both the European and American markets, but there also were periods of depression, when holders preferred to stick to their stocks rather than sell them at the prevailing prices. It is interesting to note that once more the bulk of trade passed through Hongkong on its way to Shanghai for transshipment, but now practically all of it is coming through Hongkong again.

Weak Demand for Coal

Sugar, firewood, exports to the United States, and flour have not done so well. The coal business, operated mostly by Japanese firms, shows little sign of encouragement, the demand being weak. The consumption of coal in Hongkong never is great, because very few houses use coal-heating devices.

The river steamboats running between Hongkong and Canton have reaped a rich harvest, although cargoes have fallen off somewhat. The Red terror in Canton and the subsequent change of military authorities have driven many Cantonese to Hongkong, and every steamer to Hongkong has been full to the limit. Now the general situation in Canton appears more settled, and many of these refugees are returning to Canton, so the steamers carry full lists daily.

AN OVER-DRESSED SOVIET CONSUL

Comrade Legran's Escapades
and Monster Wardrobe

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Mukden, Jan. 11.

According to information emanating from Russia, Comrade Legran, former Soviet Consul at Harbin, has been struck off the list of Soviet official representatives abroad, and has reverted to the rank of private citizen. This step has been taken on account of Comrade Legran's escapades at Harbin with cabaret artistes and more especially due to the shooting of Miss Sahanova, a Harbin artiste, in the home of Comrade Legran when he was functioning as Soviet Consul. Furthermore, all the "extra" personal effects of Comrade Legran have been confiscated by the Soviet authorities.

According to Soviet regulations, anyone entering Russia for a permanent stay or domicile is not permitted to bring in with him more than two pairs of shoes or boots, a dozen combination suits of underwear, two three-piece suits, one overcoat, two hats or caps, one dozen silk or three dozen cotton handkerchiefs, and not more than the requisite toilet articles. However, when Comrade Legran crossed the frontier, it was found that he had taken into Soviet territory the following effects:—Six woollen suits, six tweed suits, six-bath robes, three overcoats, six pairs of black kid shoes, three pairs of patent leather boots, two pairs of dancing pumps, three dozen combination woollen underwear suits, two dozen ordinary underwear suits, two pieces of pongee, three silk kimonos, six dozen silk handkerchiefs, five dozen Irish linen handkerchiefs, two dozen cotton handkerchiefs, two Gillette safety razors, six dozen blades, three walking sticks, six boxes of toilet soap, two dozen bottles of scent, one dozen pairs of blankets, six silk quilts, two dozen pairs of silk socks, three dozen pairs of woollen socks, three Eastman kodaks, six dozen packets of films, two dozen picture frames, six oil paintings, two Buddha statues, three Japanese hanging pieces, one fancy table lamp, one dozen crystal glasses, six crystal bowls, three brass lamps, three Waterman's fountain pens, two desk typewriters, one portable typewriter one chandelier, etc.

Travelling Department Stores

The revenue officials at Chita inquired of Comrade Legran whether he proposed establishing a department store in Moscow, and, upon instructions from the authorities concerned, all the "extra" effects were confiscated, which means that Comrade Legran was only permitted to take along with him the allotment permitted to a private citizen, for it seems that Soviet officials usually are allowed a great deal of latitude. For example, when Comrade Leon Karakhan returned to Russia after being chased out by Chang Tso-lin, he stopped at Harbin and, on a Sunday, caused a store to be opened especially for himself, his wife, and his secretary. Between the retiring Soviet Ambassador and his secretary, the store disposed of \$9,000 worth of goods that day, whereas Madame Karakhan bought a paltry \$3,000 worth. Sometimes, however, Soviet official exceeds the limit of official latitude, as in the case of the oil agent at Bhatum, who, on returning to Moscow, even brought in two dozen Singer sewing machines, which led the revenue officials to inquire whether he had secured Singer's agency for the whole of Russia!

Of all the Soviet notables, Comrade Stalin is said to be the most moderate with his personal effects, no one having seen him appear in more than three different suits. Chicherin is like the average English country gentleman, but Karakhan is considered a dandy, being fond of morning coats, frock coats, well-pressed trousers, silk hats, and felt hats bought from Italy. Trotsky usually is shabby in appearance, but Zinoviev is like a boxer in taste, being fond of bright neckties and exaggerated cuts. Most Soviet officials do not practice what they preach in regard to economy, nor do their wives seem to have any abhorrence for the fashionable dresses as worn by the ladies of the much-hated bourgeoisie.

COLOURS FOR MACAO POLICE FORCE

Interesting Ceremony in Portuguese Colony

Macao, Jan. 9.

The death has taken place in Lisbon of Commander Joao Belo, D.S.O., Minister for the Colonies in the Portuguese Ministry. The late Commander Joao Belo had a most distinguished career in the Portuguese Navy, and for 29 years, at Mozambique, rendered his country invaluable service in many ways. For his able service he was decorated by his country on many occasions and from the British Government he received the Distinguished Service Order.

Born at Tomar on September 27, 1876, he entered the Portuguese Navy in 1893, from which date his promotion was rapid. His exceptional ability for administrative services led to his appointment in Mozambique on many councils and in particular, his work there is reflected in the establishment and organization of the railway line of the Limpopo, and in the establishment along the shores of Portuguese East Africa, for 1,000 miles of coast line, of the splendid system of lighthouses and beacons which may be seen there to-day.

Later, as Chief of the Portuguese Naval Service, he displayed his powers as administrator to such extent, that after the assumption of power by the Military Government, he was invited in July, 1926, to take up the portfolio of Minister for the Colonies. His work in this important office was untiring and the introduction of many reforms in the Portuguese colonial system and the establishment of much notable legislation, have been reflected in marked prosperity in all the Portuguese colonies during the year just past.

By the Portuguese he will be remembered as one of the most distinguished Ministers for the Colonies, and as such his name will be revered by his people for many years to come.

Honour for Macao Police Force

A ceremony of exceptional interest took place at Macao on New Year's Day, in the morning. A flag, as colours for the force, was blessed and handed to the Macao Police Force from a number of persons and Macao business establishments, as a mark of appreciation for the splendid record of service rendered by that fine body of men for many years, and as a public recognition of the magnificent work done in the public interest. It is noteworthy that since the force was brought up to its present state of efficiency, some years ago, there has been practically a complete absence of serious crime.

The ceremony of blessing the colours was carried out by His Lordship Dom José da Costa Nunes, Bishop of Macao, after which the flag was handed to the Commissioner of the Macao Police Force by His Excellency the Governor, Senhor Arthur Fagnagnini de Sousa Barbosa, who addressed a few congratulatory words to the Commissioner Captain José Guerreiro de Andrade. The President of the present Portuguese Municipal Council, Mr. Damiao Rodrigues, also spoke. Captain Andrade on behalf of the Macao Police replied suitably.

Under command of Captain Frederico Tamagnini de Sousa Barbosa, Chief of the Police Services, the police then marched away with the new colours, to the accompaniment of music played by the Macao Constabulary Band. The flag which is made of silk, is heavily embroidered in gold brocade, the work of the Sisters of the Canossian Institute at Macao.

Photographic Exhibition

Interest in the exhibition continues unabated. A case has been received from Shanghai containing some splendid examples of the photographic art, collected from photographers in Shanghai by Mr. Carlos Jacinto Machado, for the exhibition.

From Hongkong pictures of all kinds arrive. Photographic work is well represented, but paintings are also among those received. The number of pictures of historical in-

terest is not as large as was at first expected, but among those received are many of very great interest to the Portuguese.

The Hotel Riviera

With the opening of the Hotel Riviera on January 15, Macao is in the proud position of having one of the finest hotels in South China.

This hotel owes its inception to the energy of the late Mr. Loo Lim-yok, whose interest in public welfare prompted him to plan this hotel in the very modern manner in which it is being fitted out. At his death the work was carried on by his brother, Mr. Loo Huen-cheong, with the expert advice of Mr. J. P. Bourne, of the Hongkong Hotels.

The Hongkong architects, Messrs. Palmer & Turner, executed the plans for the remodelled hotel, and most of the decoration was entrusted to Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., of Hongkong. No expense has been spared to make this hotel modern in every way, and the installations, including individual baths for each room, are among the modern equipment fitted in.

All the electrical fittings are imported; the cutlery and silverware are from Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., while the linen and crockery have been purchased from Messrs. Albert Pick & Co., of Chicago.

On the ground floor are situated a lounge and the dining room, both fitted out with the latest conveniences, and furniture of the latest design. In the lobby, the chairs are of Italian origin. One room which will be of interest to visitors is the Oriental Room, finished in lacquer and furnished in black wood, and decorated with rare Chinese curios.

The rates in this hotel will compare favourably with any similarly equipped hotel in the East, and an orchestra for dinner and tea dances has been engaged from Manila.

This is the proper season to visit Macao, the climate there in winter being ideal, and visitors will now find in the Hotel Riviera all comforts available in Shanghai in the best hotels.

JAPAN'S RELATIONS WITH CANADA

Exchange of Ministers to Take Place Shortly

Tokyo, Jan. 26.

The Foreign Office has issued a statement to the effect that it has been decided to establish a Legation at Ottawa shortly as it is considered that such action will be beneficial to relations between Japan and Canada.

It is expected that the necessary appropriation will be requested at the special session of the Diet after the general election.

The statement adds that a Canadian Minister will also be appointed to Japan.—Reuter.

HAIHO CONSERVANCY

Conservancy work on the Haiho on a small scale will be commenced immediately. The work is estimated to cost \$200,000, which will be advanced by four Chinese banks in Tientsin, and if completed as expected by March steamer navigation of the Haiho can be resumed.

Dredging of the Haiho between Tientsin and Tangku is proceeding despite inclement weather. The channel has been deepened so that vessels drawing under 12 feet can safely pass. If there is no severe cold the ice-breakers are expected to keep the lower river ice free throughout the winter.—Chinese Economic Bulletin.

In a letter recently received from Mr. George Kin leung, who is working on a series of articles dealing with the Chinese Theatre, for publication in the "North-China Daily News," conditions in Peking are described as seemingly peaceful and orderly. Recent reports emanating from there have been unduly exaggerated, he states. Mr. Leung, during his sojourn in the northern capital, will have access to the library of Mr. Mei Lan-fang, with whom he spends much time discussing the fine points of the Chinese drama.

MANCHURIA AND THE BIBLE

The Immortal Work of George Borrow Still Living

Over a hundred years ago George Borrow, whose well-known works "The Bible in Spain," "Lavengro" and "Romany Rye," have justly made him famous, was possessed of a longing to become a missionary to China, and the fruits of this longing, though an unfulfilled one, are living to-day. He was a genius as a linguist, and from private study of the Chinese and Manchurian written languages at the British Museum, he acquired a working acquaintance with both.

At this time a contemporary of George Borrow, Stepan Vasilevitch Lipofstsoff, of the Asiatic Section of the Russian Foreign Office, was in Peking, and there acquired a knowledge of both Chinese and Manchu, and upon his return began a translation of the Testament into Manchu. Lipofstsoff wrote to the British and Foreign Bible Society in London asking if they would print and publish his work, his idea being that as the Manchus were the rulers of China, the Christianization of that country would be best accomplished by approach through the Manchus.

Borrow at St. Petersburg

The Bible Society at length agreed to print the work and sent George Borrow to St. Petersburg in 1831, to assist Lipofstsoff in revising the manuscript and in the proof-reading. A special fount of Manchu type had had to be cast, and it was three years before the work was completed and the New Testament for Manchuria printed. A thousand copies were made, each book being a bulky concern, resembling very much the old-fashioned Family Bible, and the next problem for the Bible Society to decide was how to get the books out to Manchuria and into the hands of the Manchus.

The difficulties were great, for only a few missionaries were in China at that time, and they neither knew the Manchu language nor were in touch with the Manchu people, so that it was only an odd copy or so that ever found its way to Manchuria, and after some time the stock and the type were transferred from St. Petersburg to the Bible House in London, where they lay, apparently dead, under a gradually thickening carpet of dust for some 50 years.

From London to Shanghai

The Bible Society then acquired premises in Shanghai and, still hoping that use might be made of them, the type and books were shipped out here. Nothing came of this, and they were locked away in the strong room of the Bible House in Hongkong Road where they remained, never having been used for nearly 100 years. After 1911, however, when the Manchus in China were dispossessed of their official status and privileges, more success was met with and occasionally calls came from Manchuria for Testaments, the largest number having been circulated in Chinese Turkestan, where in some of the cities, tens of thousands of Manchus still reside.

The Manchus of Turkestan

A recent letter was received at the local Bible House from the Rev. G. W. Hunter, from Tihuaifu, who has spent many years in Chinese Turkestan and is himself a wonderful linguist. The letter was written in a city in Sinkiang and was itself a most interesting document. Mr. Hunter, who wrote it in a room in a native inn in which there was absolutely no furniture save the k'ang on which he slept, said that in the city were some 30,000 Manchus and that more than 50 per cent. of them were literate people. They were especially keen for any books in their mother tongue, and upon hearing that he had a few Manchu New Testaments, they almost quarrelled among themselves in their eagerness to buy them. Over 1,000 copies could easily have been sold in that one city, and Mr. Hunter accordingly wrote to Shanghai asking for fresh supplies. The stock, however, was just exhausted, only two of the original 1,000 remaining in the Bible House and the question of a new edition is now under consideration.

Original Edition to be Photographed

It will probably be produced by photo-lithography rather than by re-

THE NEW YEAR AT KASHING

Unchanging China in the Midst of Many Changes

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kashing, Che., Jan. 24.

The more that China changes, the more does China remain the same, may be illustrated by the observance of Lunar New Year.

The Grain Tax due by order for earlier date, drags heavily till the last possible moment of the last possible day of the 12th moon. Collecting accounts also continue to midnight and after. Shop fronts are closed tight, but side doors or rear entrances are available. Gambling is strictly forbidden, but the rattling of dice and dominoes can be seen or heard behind numerous doors as you pass along the street. Beggars gamble openly with cards on the pavements, money showing; police disdain to notice such brazen effrontery.

Old style ceremonial calling suits are seldom seen, but the postmen sigh at the showers of freshly printed congratulatory cards that come from far and near in light pink or faint green, displacing the crude red paper block-type name slips of former years.

The railway, allowing only one day, seems to have encouraged many shops and other enterprises to do likewise. However, the c-aches run almost empty, and customers are not interested. There is simply nothing to do, and of course everybody does it. In past years at this season, every one you met had just come from or was on his way to a New Year spread—a regular gorge of good things to eat. This year, there is much less feasting, but far more gambling than usual. Of course every one who has a new suit, must get out on the street to show it off, but the crowds seem aimless, where there is no street fakir, peep-show, or theatrical in progress. The cheap foreign cinema shows have lost out, and the really good Chinese movie picture has not yet reached the terior.

It seems that the home-coming and home-going feature of the lunar new year is also on the wane, especially where travel is unsafe or expensive. The substance of numerous conversations with many Chinese friends may be summed up in a few words: "No regrets for the old year departing and little enthusiasm for the new year arriving." Commenting on the Southern and Northern leaders, some one said, "they are now alike, both the same. China does not know where she is going, but she is on the way."

MANILA, Jan. 12:—Lingoh Wang, formerly Chinese Consul-General here, has been transferred to Batavia, for which port he left recently. He has been succeeded by Ko Ling Yih.—Reuter.

A Scot made £65 at the opening of Wembley as a grey-hound racing track, but it wasn't altogether a successful evening for him. He got so excited that he lost the return half of his ticket back to town, and if he hadn't been a decent walker he'd have had to pay full fare.

setting the type, as Manchu readers are scarce in Shanghai and the proof-reading would be a problem. By photography the original can be clearly reproduced and the size of the page reduced so that the new volume will be of a much more portable size than the old. It is remarkable too, that the old Manchu version written by Lipofstsoff and George Borrow so many years ago, should be found to be in excellent style and quite intelligible to the people of to-day.

Manchu is probably a dying language, as Manchus now read and speak Chinese and there is little likelihood of new literature being produced in Manchu script; but every-one loves to read books in his own language, and the Bible Society will carry on with their scheme in order that the Greatest of all Books may be given to all peoples of the world in their mother tongue.

OUR JAPAN LETTER

Land Nationalization: Sidelights on the Country's Diplomacy:

A German's Tragic End: The Gloomy Pastor

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Jan. 5.

Among the subjects which will loom large in the discussions of the Diet, when Japan's legislators meet in business session this month, is the question of the nationalization of land. So far, two proposals in regard to this matter have been put forward, the one by the proletariat parties and the other by the land-owning members of the House of Peers. As may be expected, the two are diagonally different to each other and well-nigh irreconcilable.

Farm land is considered in Japan as the least profitable object for investment, partly because the purchase value is far too high and partly because of rural labour disputes, which steadily are increasing both in number and in acerbity. According to 1927 returns by the authorities, agricultural land in Japan is valued at Y. 18,573,077,000. From this amount, the owners have only derived a yield of about 3.5 per cent, as tenant rates and even this always is in danger of being cut down through disputes. The nationalization of at least agricultural land is regarded in Japan today as one of the most important social and agricultural problems facing the country. The plan of the land-owning members of the House of Peers is, in effect, that the Government purchase all farm land, issuing loan bonds at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The framers of this plan declare that owners will be glad to sell their land at the current market value in exchange for such bonds, rather than retain their estates at the risk of constant labour disputes, and they further claim that this scheme effectually will put an end to tenant-farmer disputes.

The method proposed by the proletariat parties is a radical one. It is, in effect, that all land, inclusive of farm land, be turned into national property, as in Russia, without compensating the owners, on the ground that such land belongs to the State and not to any individual or individuals. Both these proposals are frowned upon by the other classes. The proposal of the Peers is opposed principally from a financial point of view, for it is simply impossible for the Government to issue loan bonds for the immense amount at which agricultural land has been valued, and several papers take the stand that, if the land-owners of the country be truly public-spirited, they should surrender their estates to the authorities gratis, or at a nominal price. As regards the proletariat proposal, this is regarded as contrary to the underlying principle of the Japanese Constitution, which plainly recognises private ownership, the denial of which many believe inevitably will lead to a social revolution.

The Japan Farmers Union, which is affiliated with the extreme Labour Left, is strongly advocating the nationalization of land. At the last meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Farmers Union, which embraces a membership of 81,000, a resolution was adopted to work for nationalization of the land and to expell from the party anyone suspected of sympathies with the Right. The question of nationalization of the land will continue to tax the brains of social and economic experts and the Japan Farmers Union has decided to keep on demanding nationalization year after year until the matter takes on serious proportions, forcing the authorities to act in some definite form.

Secrets of Diplomacy

The writer of a book which is arousing considerable controversy and interest, Mr. Midori Komatsu, has been in the Japanese diplomatic service for decades, in fact ever since the time of Prince Ito, who was perhaps the chief factor in the negotiations regarding the annexation of Korea to Japan. The thread of the story embracing the "Secrets of Japan's Diplomacy" is, for the most part, wound around Viscount Goto, who at present is being feted in Soviet Russia as a private ambassador of the Premier, Baron Tanaka, and is a disquisition into the question of whether Japan should adopt

a pro-British or a pro-Russian policy in future. The author traces Japanese politics, in this respect, for the past 27 years, from the time of Prince Ito's first visit to St. Petersburg, just before the Russo-Japanese war, when, according to the book, the most important question Japanese statesmen had to decide was whether this island kingdom should declare for a pro-Russian or a pro-British policy. The writer maintains that this question has not been solved as yet and that Japanese diplomatic circles are about evenly divided as to which policy this country definitely should follow. The situation that is fast developing on the Asiatic continent, particularly in China, according to the author of "Secrets of Japan's Diplomacy," necessitates the formation of a new policy for Japan, especially in view of the grave feud that has sprung up between Great Britain and Russia.

There is ample evidence in the book to warrant the fact that Viscount Goto treats the revival of an alliance with Great Britain with little less than scorn, maintaining that it would be lowering the dignity and prestige of Japan to-day to seek for such an alliance since according to him, Great Britain terminated the existing one so prematurely and with so little ceremony. The book further indulges in the absurd statement that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, far from helping Great Britain's ally in the East, was actuated by British statesmen simply to protect their own "selfish interests." There is nothing new in this statement, which crops up every now and again in the writings and speeches of Anglophobe publicists and politicians in this country.

Viscount Goto has been an enthusiastic supporter of a programme to rally all Asiatics under a Greater Asia League, a scheme which, according to this book, he had conceived years before the Pan-Asiatic Congress ever met or took form. The book reveals that Prince Ito—who, incidentally, met his death at the hands of a Korean assassin at Harbin when he was on his way to meet M. Kokozoff, the then Russian Minister of Finance—held the view that Japan's interests best would be served and conserved by Japanese statesmen holding confidential conversations with European statesmen until the latter could be induced to concur with Japan's views. What these views are have not been disclosed in the book, the author merely, and yet significantly, hinting that these views are still held by Viscount Goto who, however, will not disclose them. When the recent Kuhara mission to Moscow and Berlin and the present mission of Viscount Goto are remembered, it looks as though those at the head of Japanese affairs to-day are seeking to give tangible form to the late Prince Ito's views. That Viscount Goto holds such views, as the book states, and that he at present is deliberating with the statesmen of Bolshevik Russia, further contradicts the statement of the Viscount himself and a large proportion of the press that the visit of Viscount Goto to Russia was purely a private and personal one.

Love Unrequited

Because his love was unrequited, Herr Heimerzinger, a German on his way to the Orient from South America, threw himself overboard, according to the captain of the Ginyo Maru, which reached Yokohama yesterday. Herr Heimerzinger, who was 27 years of age, conceived a great passion for an American lady on the same vessel. Being the only two first-class passengers, they were thrown very much in each other's company, life on an ocean liner, with its inevitable promiscuousness, bringing about haphazard meetings. On two occasions, Herr Heimerzinger sought to end his life, a letter in his cabin declaring that, since the lady passenger had not reciprocated his attentions, life was not worth living. On both these occasions, his efforts to seek a watery grave were thwarted by officers and members of the crew, but, though under surveillance, he managed to

elude vigilance and jumped overboard somewhere in mid-Pacific. Although the ship's engines were reversed and a life-boat was lowered, the body could not be recovered. From papers in the young man's cabin, it was discovered that he was bound for Moji and then for Shanghai.

Pastor Fears a Crisis

Writing in a popular monthly, the Rev. Dr. Kodo Kozaki, pastor of a Christian church in Tokyo, expresses the fear that Japan may be overtaken by a crisis that may prove fatal to the nation, and that the only way out is for the country to embrace Christianity. The Russian peril first commands the attention of Dr. Kozaki, who declares that Russia's efforts to Bolshevise China were due to fail because "the Chinese are selfish and practical and, therefore, lack idealism." The Japanese, however, he says, are fond of running after, and imitating, any new idea and, since the Japanese of today are too much addicted to crass materialism, he adds, their morality is fast deteriorating, their faith is fading away, and they are an easier prey to the pernicious doctrines that emanate from Moscow.

Dr. Kozaki then states that his contention that Japan should embrace Christianity if she is to avert a grave and fatal crisis may be challenged by those who will ask why the Russians, who were a Christian nation, have been unable to resist atheistic communism. "An explanation of this," says Dr. Kozaki, "is to be found in the Russian form of Christianity, which has been stagnant since the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Russian Christianity is a sort of idolatry."

The preacher then recalls the words of the late Mr. Yukichi Fukuzawa, highly revered as the "father" of Japan's modern educational system, who once said:—"The Japanese, as a nation, are indifferent to religion." Proceeding, Dr. Kozaki fears that, in the great efforts made by Japan to set up national organizations—administrative, legislative, judicial, etc.—according to European systems, no serious attention was devoted to religious topics. "If the Japanese do not cease to worship mere materialism," he says in conclusion, "then their lost morality and fast-fading faith will result in a crisis which will be fatal to the nation. In my opinion, the conversion of Japan into a pure form of Christianity, based on the Bible, is the only hope for the land."

Obituary

The first week of the new year has taken toll of three members of the foreign community of Japan. The first to succumb was Mr. George Preun, a member of the staff of the Soviet Embassy, who was poisoned by gas leaking out of a pipe at night. The unfortunate man evidently was asphyxiated in his sleep, since nothing was known until a servant entered his room the next morning. The late Mr. Preun has a wife and child in Vladivostok.

The second death was that of Dr. Attilio Colucci, first interpreter at the Italian Embassy, who died suddenly of heart failure. Dr. Colucci first came to Japan soon after the earthquake, but, for reasons of health, was forced to return to his native land. He returned to Japan only two months ago. The body is to be embalmed and taken to Rome for burial.

The third death was that of Mr. Alfred Schirmer, a German and a resident of Kobe for the past 30 years. Mr. Schirmer, who was 55 years of age, also succumbed to heart disease. He leaves behind a widow, who is in Germany, and three sons. Two of his sons are employed in Kobe, the other being with the mother. Mr. Schirmer came to Japan from Shanghai.

CYCLONE OVER TOKYO

Damage to Schools in the Western Outskirts

Tokyo, Jan. 20.

The western outskirts of Tokyo were visited by a cyclone to-day, which carried away the roof of a school at Ichikawa, injuring four school-children, and caused the collapse of another school under construction at Itabashi, injuring eight workmen.—Reuter.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN JAPAN

General Economic Survey of the Situation During

November 1927

The situation during November has clearly shown the futility of all endeavours to check the declining tendency of prices through curtailment of production and price agreements, when these measures are confronted with a greatly reduced consuming power of the public. The raw silk market failed to respond to the various devices designed to stabilize the price situation, the average price of "Saiyuto" spot declining from Y. 1,310.00 to Y. 1,288.96. The level of Y. 1,270.00, the lowest record since 1921, was reached at the end of the month. This development which is very disturbing to silk reellers, is due to a heavy increase in stocks, these having continually advanced since June, and at the end of November amounted to 51,0483 coli, 11,371 coli more than a month ago. The average price of spot rice slumped very badly to Y. 32.20 as against Y. 34.56 the previous month, owing to the official second estimate putting this year's rice crop at 60,810,180 koku which is a great deal larger than the actual crop yield last year and much above the average of the past five years. This slump has taken place in the face of various measures to support the price of rice, and as it hits the agricultural classes very hard, the Government have bought and stored 500,000 koku of new crop rice on the 24th and will be buying again for another 1,000,000 koku should circumstances necessitate such action.

The cotton yarn market has slightly recovered for which the enlarged reduction of output may be responsible, although the official estimate on November 1, which puts the American cotton crop at 12,842,000 bales is higher than was generally expected. The price of other commodities was lower in general, the price index for Tokyo declining sharply from 181 to 177. The figure now stands at the same level as a year ago, but considering the decline of Japanese currency which is \$45.99 as compared with \$48.72 last year, the intrinsic value of goods is less by 5 per cent. approximately.

It is expected that the dividends to be declared by companies for the current term will be somewhat smaller in not a few instances, as the business depression has affected earnings during the past year. Moreover, there is, perhaps, less disposition now, with the lesson of the financial disavowal of last spring fresh in everybody's mind, to yield to the clamour of short-sighted shareholders who would have liberal dividends even at the cost of the future liquidity of their enterprise. The delay in re-opening the closed banks and the cautious attitude of bankers in general, also contribute to a more conservative policy on the part of companies.

The Suspended Banks

Out of thirty-six banks which suspended business during the financial panic, eleven have revived and four banks have made sufficient progress in readjusting their affairs to render an early re-opening probable. Deposits amounting to Y. 46,274,000 out of a total of Y. 77,705,000 held by these banks are to be repaid to the public in the early part of December. The new Showa Bank into which most of the closed banks are to be merged eventually will open door on December 1.

The foreign trade balance during November was again favourable, exports amounting to Y. 157,974,000 and imports to Y. 145,527,000, but with exports showing a decrease and imports a slight advance, the favourable balance is clearly narrowing as the importing season approaches. The decrease in exports during November was mainly due to reduced figures for cotton yarn and tissues, but raw silk showed a slight increase. As regards imports, raw cotton advanced both in value and volume over the previous month, but the total volume of raw cotton imported since September, when the important season may be said to begin, was only 545,967 bales compared with 567,856 for the corresponding period last year.

The total of exports since the beginning of this year amounted to Y. 1,821,600,000, that of imports to

Y. 1,982,953,000, the excess of imports being Y. 161,353,000 as against Y. 334,383,000 for the same period last year.

Money Market

Interest rates during November slightly advanced the average of the minimum discount rate in Tokyo rising from 1.391 sen (7.3 per cent.) to 1.455 sen (7.5 per cent.). The day-to-day rate also rose from 5.3 per cent to 5.5 per cent. The advance in discount rates took place in spite of a decreasing tendency in the total volume of loans by member banks of the Tokyo Clearing House and testifies to the greater caution exercised by bankers in view of the approach of the year-end settlement, in addition to which comparatively larger funds are now tied up in call loans. Calls in Tokyo which decreased to an average of about Y. 60,000,000, showed a heavy increase in November, and on the 26th, the last week-end of that month, reached a total of Y. 120,000,000. This was due to unusually great activity on the bond and debenture market. Capital investments in bonds, debentures and stocks during November totalled Y. 341,000,000 and constituted the highest record ever reached. Payments for debentures which had been languishing temporarily after the spring panic have gradually increased and, in November, amounted to Y. 112,000,000. Subscriptions for municipal bonds showed the record amount of Y. 119,000,000.

The terms of issue for the Tokyo Municipality loan of Y. 15,000,000 as confirmed on November 9 were very favourable to borrowers. The interest rate is 5.5 per cent. price of issue Y. 96.50, the bonds being unredeemable for five years, redemption to be effected within 29 years by annual instalments. The yield to investors works out at 5.72 per cent.

Stock Market

The stock market has been inactive during November, the average price of 17 industrial shares showing a moderate recession from Y. 77.80 to 77.36. The inactivity of the market is reflected by the considerable decrease in transactions as compared with the previous month. In spite of the large increase in deposits held by the first-class banks in Tokyo and Osaka which are now about Y. 345,000,000 more than before the spring panic, there was a disinclination to finance stock market transactions, bankers preferring to invest surplus funds in bonds and debentures.

Summary and Outlook

There are now good prospects that, thanks to the intervention of the Government, part of the deposits locked up through the suspension of banks will be repaid before the end of the year, which would greatly contribute to a smooth settlement of accounts. The gradual repayment of deposits will also have a favourable reaction upon the purchasing power of consumers although not to the extent of advancing commodity prices appreciably. Interest rates are, of course, bound to harden somewhat with the approach of the year-end settlement, but a further relaxation of rates may be counted upon in January with a recurrence of declining capital returns both in the bond and share market.

The balance of the foreign trade during the past year has been more favourable than at any other time excepting the boom years of the Great War. This is a great alleviation to the money market as no anxiety need be felt of a diversion of funds in the near future on that score. There is, moreover, ground for the belief that foreign trade will continue comparatively favourable with no excessive imports to be dealt with, as the exceptionally large rice crop this year does away with the necessity of purchasing foreign rice to anything like the same extent as during the past few years. On the other hand raw silk prices are so low that the present level should create an active demand from the United States for silk which is the foremost item in the Japanese export trade.

SHANGHAI NEWS

DINNER TO GENERAL DUNCAN

Appreciation of Shanghai Residents of His Work: Position Eleven Months Ago and Now

A fitting tribute to the work done by Major-General Sir John Duncan in Shanghai was on Thursday night paid by a representative gathering of members of 20 nationalities who entertained him to dinner in the Astor House. A very large number of residents attended, and a presentation made to General Duncan took the form of a handsome casket containing a book of views of Shanghai accompanied by the signatures of those participating in the event.

Mr. S. Fessenden, Chairman of the Municipal Council, presided, and the official guests attending were as follows:—

(British) Major-General Sir John Duncan, Major-General A. E. Wardrop, Col. Commander Borrett, Col. Haskard, Col. Commander Blaker, Lt.-Col. Hon. P. G. Scarlett, Col. Brownrigg, Lt.-Col. Churchill, Major Wagstaff, Lt.-Col. Holland, Capt. Cooke Collis, Lt.-Col. Lawrence, Lt.-Col. Trendinick, Major W. Campbell, Lt.-Col. Mathias, Lt.-Col. Thunders, Major Caldecott, Col. Knerr, Col. Cameron, Col. Mackenzie, Lt.-Col. James, Lt.-Col. Orange Bromhead, Col. Exham, Col. Rice, Major Jervois, Major E. T. Moles, the Rev. W. R. Addison, (American) Col. H. C. Davies, (French) Col. Mallet, (Italian) Comdr. Padolechia, (Japanese) Capt. Matsumoto, (Portuguese) Capt. Parry Pereira.

Representatives of the Consular body and others who were present included:—

Mr. E. S. Cunningham, Senior Consul, (America) Sir Sidney Barton, Messrs. E. G. Jamieson, J. Phillips, W. M. Hewlett, (Great Britain), Comdr. Galanti (Italy), Mr. J. van Haute (Belgium) Major J. Huizdo (Czechoslovakia), Col. J. Isler (Switzerland), Messrs. J. Lillichoek (Sweden), J. Langkjær (Denmark), R. Spottorno (Spain), J. Siveland, (Norway), E. Wilson (Sweden), F. Winkler (Austria), S. Yada (Japan) and F. Groenman (Netherlands); Judge Sir Peter Grain, Judge M. D. Jurely, Cav. R. Rappey, Messrs. A. D. Bell, W. R. McBain, T. H. R. Shaw, K. Fukushima (Members of Council); Father Jaquinet, Mr. F. W. Mann, Mr. de Luc, Lord Li Ching-mei, Lt.-Col. L. M. Cosgrave, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Capt. E. Flori, Capt. Fujisawa, Comdr. Menegatti, Comdr. O. Sato, Lt.-Col. Shigoto, Capt. B. D. de Motte, Lt. J. dos Santos, Lt. A. Serrao.

The following were those, other than the Chairman, Mr. Fessenden, who were responsible for the evening:—

Messrs. B. D. F. Beith, C. Blix, G. Boosten, E. T. Byrne, E. Calder Marshall, J. Claes, A. J. Commins, A. du Pac de Morsoulles, F. Hoehnke, A. B. Lawson, E. H. McMichael, V. Meyer, W. von Norrmann, G. Okada, A. Piacco, M. Reader Harris, F. Sarda, F. Schwyzer, N. L. Spark, J. M. Travere and N. R. Swann, Secretary.

Mr. Fessenden's Speech

After the loyal toasts had been proposed Mr. Fessenden made the presentation to General Duncan, saying:—

"I have been highly honoured by the invitation of the sponsors of this dinner to take the chair to-night and to propose a toast to our distinguished guest General Duncan.

This gathering of so large a number of gentlemen of different nationalities is the result of a happy inspiration on the part of a few of General Duncan's friends who have felt that many members of our international community who may not have had the honour and pleasure of a personal acquaintance with General Duncan would none the less welcome this opportunity of showing their appreciation of what he has done for Shanghai and of wishing him *bon voyage* upon his departure for England.

The enthusiastic response with which this suggestion has been received is abundantly manifest by your presence here to-night in numbers rarely if ever equalled upon similar occasions.

You are all more or less familiar with the developments which resulted in the despatch of a British Defence Force to Shanghai, and you, of all people, can best appreciate what its coming meant not only to the foreign residents of this city but also to many residing in other parts of China for whom under the protection of the British and other forces Shanghai became a sanctuary and place of refuge.

Perhaps none of us are in a position fully to realize and appreciate the difficult, intricate and perplexing problems which confronted the Commander in Chief of such a military undertaking under existing conditions in China and the present status of international relations between China and the foreign Powers.

We do know, however, that our distinguished guest has performed the task entrusted to him by his Government in such a manner as to win the unstinted praise, gratitude, and admiration not only of his own countrymen but of the people of the many other nations represented here to-night.

We share with him the pleasure and satisfaction which he must feel in the knowledge that in recognition of his services in China his government has further honoured him by appointing him to that much coveted post of General Officer Commanding the 1st Division at Aldershot.

Many distinguished men have visited Shanghai in the past, but no one of them has won a higher place in the esteem and regard of the people of Shanghai than has General Duncan.

His unflinching tact and courtesy, his sympathetic understanding of our problems and difficulties, his willingness to advise and help and his affable and genial manner towards all with whom he has come in contact have won for him a host of friends in Shanghai.

General Duncan, it is my great privilege on behalf of the international community of Shanghai to thank you, to wish you *bon voyage*, long life and happiness, and to ask you to accept this token of our high esteem and regard and in the years to come may it invoke pleasant recollection of your sojourn in our midst and of the many friends you have made here (applause).

General Duncan and the Defence Force

In reply, General Duncan said that he felt that in this dinner they were not only expressing their appreciation of any work he had done, but of that of the international defence force in Shanghai. About 11 months previously he had arrived in Shanghai, and he had been struck with the way in which not only the officers but the men of his command had been received here. He had heard a lot about the Shanghai mind, but he wished to state that there were two outstanding qualities about Shanghai men and women, and the first of these was hospitality and the second enterprise. He wished to thank the people of Shanghai for what they had done for the troops under his command, the recreation and entertainment and the recreation centres they had established. He wished to thank those in particular who had served personally during, often, severe weather, and in this connection he referred particularly to the ladies. He wished specially to thank the Shanghai Race Club, with an especial mention of Mr. Burkill, for their great generosity towards the troops.

Referring to enterprise, General Duncan said that it had been a revelation to him and to all his officers. Shanghai was unique, and there was nothing like it in the world. It had been created during the last 50 or 60 years through the enterprise of foreigners. Last year the foreign community of Shanghai felt that the civil war raging in China might submerge Shanghai. The British Government were of the same opinion, and their forces were sent here at short notice. The object of these forces was purely protective; they were not sent to Shanghai for any aggressive purpose, nor had they been used for any aggressive purpose, and as during the danger to Shanghai had diminished, he had been able to recommend to the government a reduction in the forces.

He had endeavoured to establish friendly relations with the Chinese,

and he believed that he had been successful because he had met with the same spirit and he had received nothing but courtesy and friendship from those with whom he had come in contact. He appreciated greatly the international character of this gathering, and he was proud of the fact that 20 nations were represented in it. He had observed that when people of different nationalities came to Shanghai they dropped their petty national differences and worked for Shanghai, and that was a very remarkable thing. He found during the work he did here that all nationals became Shanghaianders, and he thought that that was for the good. This made the spirit of amity which existed in the Shanghai community in spite of international matters.

Volunteers and Police

Talking of the international defence force in Shanghai led him to mention the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and it deserved well of Shanghai (applause). It was an extraordinarily efficient unit and it had been of the greatest assistance to the Shanghai Defence Force. Another international unit with which they had come into close contact was the Police, and they had the highest admiration for what they had done.

As regarded the situation to-day and 11 months ago, 11 months ago there was the danger of civil war submerging Shanghai, while there was great industrial unrest, and it was not usually safe for foreigners to go outside the Settlement. To-day the situation had enormously improved, and civil war had swept north, and there was no danger to Shanghai. While it was now possible for any foreigner to go within a radius of 50 miles of Shanghai in safety, he did not claim that this was due entirely to the presence of the Shanghai Defence Force, but he did claim that the Shanghai Defence Force had ensured peace for Shanghai at a very dangerous period (applause). Its presence gave time to clear the atmosphere, and there was no doubt that the situation was now very different. The barometer 11 months ago was "at storm," but to-day he thought it was "fair." He trusted that the present he had received was the token that he had fulfilled his mission in Shanghai (applause).

A History of Defence

Sir Sidney Barton, welcomed the new commander of the British portion of the Shanghai Defence Force. In a most felicitous address in which he recalled the fact that he was the son of a gunner and was therefore pleased to extend a welcome to a gunner officer of His Majesty's forces, Sir Sidney said that he was particularly happy to welcome this successor to General Duncan, Major-General A. E. Wardrop.

"But there is one point that I wish to make. General Duncan and the Shanghai Defence Force were simply carrying out the great traditions which British military officers have maintained for 70 years in Shanghai. The history of Shanghai has been the history of the defence of Shanghai.

"Only 10 years after Shanghai was opened to trade, the small city was menaced by internal disorders in China. The problem which faced that small trading community was whether they should evacuate or defend themselves and the interests which they had established. This problem was solved in 1854 when the first wave of civil war reached Shanghai by providing for its defence. At that time only three nations were interested and they were represented by British, American and French navies. It is fitting that upon this occasion, we should remember that sure shield which has always been with us, the navies of the countries with nationals in Shanghai. It was the necessity for the defence of Shanghai in 1854 which gave us our Municipal Council, the Chinese Maritime Customs and the Shanghai Volunteer force. And around the Shanghai municipality, the Customs, and the defence of this city, has steadily grown up this great centre of the foreign trade of China, which has been of mutual benefit to Chinese and foreigners alike.

"Ten years later Shanghai was again menaced. I am sitting here this evening next to the son of that great Chinese administrator and later the eminent Viceroy, Li Hung-

chang, with whom the foreigners co-operated in the defence of Shanghai between 1860 and 1863.

Foreign-Chinese Co-operation

Again in 1900, Shanghai had to be defended although the full force of the Boxer uprising did not reach Shanghai. But again in that year, it was co-operation between the Chinese and foreigners which saved this trading centre. In 1911, Shanghai was forced to prepare for its defences when civil war, during the Revolution reached its gates. Then for 13 years, Shanghai was one of the most fortunate cities in China in that no disturbances, no civil wars menaced it. But in 1924 and again in 1925 and in 1927, we have been forced to co-operate with the Chinese in defending this city, in maintaining the integrity of this heart of the trade of China.

"From these defensive measures, the Chinese have benefited as much if not even more than we have. It is impossible in Shanghai to distinguish between the interests of the foreigners and the Chinese. There is only one trading interest, which has to be defended lest it be destroyed.

"Reference has been made to-night to the international character of Shanghai. General Wardrop will probably meet here men of different nationalities alongside of whom he has fought in Europe. But in Shanghai, his opportunities for international contacts will be even greater. For to-night, we have with us representatives of the Germans and Austrians in Shanghai."

General Wardrop's Remarks

General Wardrop in a witty, interesting address expressed his pleasure at being in Shanghai and his delight at having the opportunity to be present at such an important testimonial to General Duncan. He hoped that when his time came to go, some few would extend some measure of approbation to him that was so generally expressed by so many to General Duncan. He recognized that Shanghai offered him wider responsibilities and spheres, and he was pleased to have an opportunity to make friends among other nationalities than his own. He modestly denied that he was good at any sports and even gave himself a poor reputation as a dancer. It was too soon to express an opinion with regard to Shanghai, but he recognized above all else, its genuine hospitality and friendship to the stranger who came here.

The dinner closed in a most impressive manner. The Municipal Orchestra played Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance" in the course of which Mr. V. Meyer sang "Land of Hope and Glory," in the chorus of which the 400 guests joined. After which some one shouted "Three cheers for the Lord Mayor," to which everyone rose and cheered, adding a note of gaiety to the solemnity of the moment.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL WARDROP

Received by Sir John Duncan and Consul-General

Major-General A. E. Wardrop, C.B., C.M.G., who is replacing Major-General Sir John Duncan, as General Officer Commanding the North China Command, arrived on Wednesday afternoon about 2 o'clock on board the P. & O. S. Khyber, which docked alongside the Hongkew Wharf.

Awaiting the arrival of the ship were General Duncan and members of his staff, Sir Sidney Barton, officers of the Shanghai Defence Force, and representatives of the S.V.C. A guard of honour composed of two officers and 50 men of the Beds. and Herts. Regiment with the colours, gave an additional ceremonial touch to the occasion.

Besides the military representation, and in spite of a disagreeable drizzle which made standing about unpleasant, there were a few civilians present on the wharf.

Immediately General Wardrop appeared on the gangplank, the bugles and drums of the Beds. and Herts. gave a flourish of welcome and the new General followed by his luggage, disembarked to the pier where he was met by General Duncan and Sir Sidney Barton. Following handshakes, General Wardrop made a brief inspection

of the guard present and thereafter was presented to the officers of the staff and the others who had formed a line on the inside of the pier. After this formality, General Wardrop was accompanied to the waiting car of General Duncan and was driven to 161 Bubbling Well Road, where he will reside.

Among those on the pier were Col. Commander Borrett, Col. Brownrigg, Col. Ensor, Col. Exham, Col. Churchill, Col. Scarlett, Major Wagstaff, Major Miles and Capt. Cook-Collis, the latter being acting aid-de-camp to General Duncan. Major R.W. Davis, acting Commander of the S.V.C., in the absence of Col. W.F.L. Gordon, with Capt. C. A. Anglesse-Sandels, represented the S.V.C.

Incoming and departing motor cars were adroitly managed by military police, so that there was no congestion at the enclosure of the wharf.

Gen. Wardrop Interviewed

Shanghai's hospitality, after no more than two days of sharing it, was the strongest impression received by Major-General A. E. Wardrop, the new G.O.C., North China Command, relieving Major-General Sir John Duncan. "I have never seen anything like it anywhere," he told a representative of this journal on Thursday. "It strikes a new-comer in the eye at once."

General Wardrop is a tall, erect figure, whose formal, soldierly bearing is somewhat counteracted by ready friendliness. He wears an eye-glass and speaks with a quick precision.

As is well known, besides being a distinguished soldier, he is also a sportsman of high order, and he indicated on Thursday, that, should the duties of his post permit, he would like nothing better than to sandwich in a little hunting and shooting during his stay in China. While not prepared to go into details as to what part of the country particularly appealed to him in this respect and while he pointed out that his first days of taking over the command would make considerable demands upon his time and energies, General Wardrop still was able to display the keenest interest in the prospects China held for hunting.

During his service in India, General Wardrop gained distinction in the chase of the wild boar which few sportsmen can be said to enjoy, and further, he has written a book, called the classic of this sport, "Modern Pig Sticking," to give still further proof of the thoroughness with which he gives his attention to the subject at hand.

In the course of Thursday's conversation, he said also that he intended doing as much riding as possible here, and that in all probability, later on, he would be able to investigate the facilities of various parts of the country for shooting, together with that more exciting angle, the big game hunt. In this connection General Wardrop said, with a flash of good humour, "Certainly, I should like to meet the famous Blue Tiger."

When General Duncan leaves, the new G.O.C. will continue to reside at 161 Bubbling Well Road, and it is his intention that Mrs. Wardrop should join him in China at an early date. As General Wardrop has not been in China before the present time, he hopes to visit northern and other parts during his stay here.

S.M.P. SPECIALS

Orders by the A.C.P. (Specials)

Leave. Mr. W. J. Gande, A.C.P. (Sp). From 21/1/28 to 26/1/28, inclusive.

Command. During the absence of Mr. W. J. Gande on leave, Inspector R. G. Herbert will be in charge of the "Specials".

In the Provisional Court of Appeals, last Friday, judgment was rendered in connection with the appeal of a German named Teppers against a sentence imposed by the Court of First Instance, of a year and ten months imprisonment for fraudulently obtaining goods from a number of complainants. Judges Ziar (presiding), Chiu, and Tsan, with whom sat Mr. H. E. Stevens, Senior Consul's Deputy, in dismissing the appeal, stated that the could not do otherwise than uphold the original decision.

THE LATE DEAN SYMONS

Eloquent Tributes to His Work Paid at the Cathedral and at Union Church: The Funeral Service

Holy Trinity Cathedral, the chancel of which had been hung with black and white and decorated with arum lilies for the occasion by the Ladies' Guild, was the scene on Sunday morning at 10.30 a.m. of a very simple and impressive service in memory of the late Dean Symons which was conducted by Bishop Molony, when another proof of the high esteem and affection in which the late Dean has always been held by his congregation was shown by the great number who attended the morning service.

The short address given by the Bishop which he prefaced by the well-known quotation from St. Matthew, "Well done, good and faithful servant: enter thou into the joy of the Lord," was as follows:

Bishop Molony's Address

What a welcome he had when he passed over to the other side! Think of the number of people who went to him in their sorrows and perplexities: think of his loving service rendered to the sick, the troubled, the bereaved. How he visited them in their afflictions, and prayed for them in this House of God. Everyone's trouble was his trouble. He lived laborious days; he gave himself to his ministry: his strength was poured out as an offering to his Master and to his people.

Charles Fitz Simon Symons came of an old Devonshire family: his forefathers were naval men. Two of his great-grandfathers fought in the Battle of Trafalgar. His father was a naval officer. His traditions were all with the services.

He went to Cambridge and took his degree a year before me, and then decided to be a missionary. I remember him speaking at a farewell meeting while I was still a student. He acquitted himself well in his work, speaking Chinese in an elegant and lucid style. It was not many years before he became Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, and took up his residence in Shanghai. He served his missionary colleagues and the Chinese with loving and unstinted labour. Everyone loved him because he loved everyone. He followed his Master who came to minister and to give his life for others.

He soon became deeply attached to Holy Trinity Cathedral and its services. This place became additionally sacred to him when his two boys went to the war. Here they had knelt with him and their mother and sisters: here they prayed for them after they had gone to France: here they mourned them: here they are constantly remembered. In that Memorial Chapel, where his remains rest to-day, the Dean often knelt and gave thanks for them.

Deceased's Work in the Cathedral

In 1920 came the invitation to take charge of this House of God, and of the souls of those who worship or should worship here. He gladly welcomed the opportunity, and for nearly eight years he has been wearing himself out in loving efforts to bring the grace of God into the lives of men and women. His five talents have certainly gained other five talents in the development of his own rich and beautiful character, and in others won to believe in the Saviour and to love Him.

In the presence of such an ending of earthly life, such a passing into the great beyond, we are strengthened in our assurance that it cannot be the end. Such goodness cannot be lost. Such a life of loving activities cannot be cut off. It is only translated to another sphere, where all limitations are removed, all problems are solved, all clouds dispersed.

All that he taught here he finds true over there. Eternal life shines upon him. His body sleeps, but his spirit wakes. He is with the Lord. He hears the "well done." He has entered into the joy of his Lord.

*Father, in Thy gracious keeping,
Leave us now Thy servant, sleeping.*

At the conclusion of this address the minute's silence, the congregation all standing, was observed and

at the end of the service the "Dead March" in "Saul" was rendered by the organist. Any of the congregation who so wished were then permitted, after the exit of the choir, to pass up the middle aisle, through the memorial chapel in which the coffin rested and so out by the side door.

The Cathedral Service

In drizzling rain and fog, men, women and children, who not only regarded the late Dean as their pastor but as their very dear friend to whom all troubles could be told with the certainty of a sympathetic hearing, wended their way to the Cathedral between the hours of two and three on Sunday afternoon to pay their respects to one who was more beloved by persons in all walks of life in Shanghai than any other.

The invited clergy comprising the Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, and the Revs. F. L. Hawks Pott, J. W. Nicholls, E. F. Borst-Smith (Minister of Union Church), T. Gaunt, G. W. Sheppard (representing the British and Foreign Bible Society) and T. W. Hall (seamen's Chaplain) led the procession; after them came the choir, preceding the Rt. Rev. Bishop Molony and the Cathedral clergy, whilst the organist, Mr. R. C. Young, played Funeral Music (Tallis).

The coffin, draped with the Union Jack and bearing the late Dean's cap and belt, was attended by six pall-bearers, who were the four Service Episcopal Chaplains—the Revs. Ridden, Addison, Yates and Stockdale—and Messrs. E. L. Allen and H. J. Clark, the head of the English Freemasonry in the District. It lay in the Chancel, banked by the great mass of wreaths which had been sent by various official bodies.

After the clergy had reached their places, the Revs. W. E. Godson and W. Robbins conducted the first part of the Burial Service, which was slightly altered to allow of a special sung Psalm (XC1), the Russian Kontakion of the Departed and a few closing prayers, offered by the Bishop.

Bishop Molony, followed by the Cathedral clergy, then headed the procession and the bier was slowly wheeled down the Nave by the pall-bearers, the organist playing Chopin's Funeral March, whilst the remains of the late Dean were solemnly taken away from the Cathedral in which he had so faithfully served. Mrs. R. B. Robbins followed the coffin as chief mourner, representing Mrs. Symons and her daughters, and the full choir and invited clergy succeeded her.

On arrival at the Narthex, the coffin was entrusted to the S. V. C. bearers, who carried it to the waiting gun-carriage.

Amongst those present at the Cathedral to pay their respects to their beloved Dean were Judge Sir Peter Grain, Judge G. W. King, Sir Sidney Barton, H. M. Consul-General; Mr. E. G. Jamieson, H. M. Consul; Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, other representatives of the Consular Body, Shanghai Municipal Council, Officers of the Foreign Navies and Armies, Officers of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, representatives of the National Societies and many residents.

The gun carriage paraded at the Cathedral under Corps Sergeant-Major Stuart, S. V. C., and Inspector Milne, S. M. P., was in charge of traffic arrangements.

The Funeral

A military funeral was accorded in view of the great interest the deceased took in the S.V.C., he having been at the time of his death Senior Chaplain to the Corps. The pall-bearers were:—S.S.M. W.A. Dalgarno, C.S.M. H.E. Colman, C.S.M. T.W.R. Wilson, B.Q.S.M. J.A. Cheeseman, B.S.M. C.S. Kemp, C.S.M. E.L. Boyde, C.S.M. E.N. Harrison, and C.Q.M.S. H.W. Davis, while an escort was provided by a sergeant and 60 ranks of the Machine Gun Co. under Capt. W. J. Brown and Lieut. R. B. Roach, and a sergeant and 40 ranks of "A" Co. under Lieut. A. Moffat.

The cortege left the Cathedral at about 3.30 p.m. and proceeded to Bubbling Well Cemetery, via Kiangsue, Nanking and Bubbling Well Roads. At the corner of Medhurst

and Bubbling Well Roads, it was met by different units of the S. V. C., under Major A. J. Stewart and the Corps Adjutant, a company from H. M. S. Vindictive and detachments of the Beds and Herts, the Suffolks, the Royal Artillery, the Police and the Fire Brigade. From Yates Road, westward along Bubbling Well Road, the route was blocked to traffic, motorists being compelled to use the side roads.

At the Cemetery

Preceded by eight mounted Sikh troopers, S.M.P., under two foreign officers, escorts from the Machine Gun Co. and "A" Co., S.V.C., and the Suffolks Regimental band, the gun carriage bore the coffin, which was draped with the Union Jack and on the top of which was the deceased's cap and belt. The gun carriage drew up outside the Chapel, at the door of which stood the Rt. Rev. H. J. Molony, Bishop of East China, the Rev. W. Robbins and the Rev. T. W. Hall. The former read the sentences and the Committal and Mr. Robbins, the prayers. "Abide with me" was then sung and the Bishop pronounced the Benediction. Lined up on both sides of the chapel steps was a party of Girl Guides and Boy Scouts, and, behind the Bishop, were the assisting clergy and members of the Cathedral choir.

Following the gun carriage came General Sir John Duncan, Capt. Le Mottu, of H.M.S. Vindictive, representing Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, Sir Sidney Barton, Capt. E.I.M. Barrett, Capt. R.M.J. Martin, Major R. W. Davis and officers of the S.V.C. Following these officials were fifteen files each, from the following Volunteer companies:—Light Horse, American Troop, Field Artillery Battery, Light Gun Battery, Engineers, "B" Co., Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese, Scottish, American and Reserve Companies. Then came the detachments from H. M. S. Vindictive, the Royal Artillery, the Beds, and Herts. Regiment, the Suffolks Regiment, the Shanghai Municipal Police and the Shanghai Fire Brigade.

There were more than 1,000 persons present and the chapel, where the service was held, was filled to overflowing, hundreds standing outside in a drizzling rain to pay their last respects to one who had done so much for the community.

Following the service, the Suffolks Buglers sounded "The Last Post."

The following is list of names of those who sent floral tributes:—

Chaplains of H. M. Forces in Shanghai, Royal Asiatic Society, Hongkong Football Club, Navy League (Shanghai Branch) and the Union Jack Club, Chairman, Executive Committee and Members B.W.A., Hongkong Football Association Reserve Co., S.V.C.; Shanghai Cricket Club, Officers, Warrant Officers and Men of the S.V.C.; 5th Armoured Car Company, Royal Tank Corps, Shanghai Jewish Community Association, All Ranks Light Gun Battery, Chartered Bank, No. 7 General Hospital Shanghai Defence Force, Shanghai Football Association, Oxford and Cambridge Society, Officers 2nd Batt. The Suffolks Regt., Portuguese Co., S.V.C.; Trustees C.M.S. Shanghai School Fund and C.M.S. Anglo-Chinese School, Foreign Women's Home, Girl Friendly Society, Shanghai Free Christian Church, Christian Literature Society, Workers and Blinds of the Blinds Makers' Union, Royal Arch Chapter, 570 E.C.; His Majesty's Judges, American Church Mission, Shanghai Municipal Electricity Dept., 1st Shanghai Company Girl Guides, District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China, E.C. Mr. S. H. Peek, Mrs. Craigie Ross and Mr. and Mrs. G. Craigie Ross, Han Dao-fu, C. Madar, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hayim, Mrs. J. Grant, District Grand Lodge of North China, E.C., Shanghai Rugby Football Club, Kailan Mining Administration, Shanghai Fire Brigade, St. Patrick's Society, H. & S. Banking Corp., Shanghai Municipal Council, Tuscan Lodge, 1027, E.C., St. Andrew's Society, Shanghai Branch Church of England Men's Society, W.M. Officers, and Members of St. Andrew's Lodge 5757, E.C. Officers and Brethren Lodge Saltoun, 988/S.C., Royal Society of St. George, United Services Association, Orient Mark Lodge, Members of the Choir, Northern Lodge of Shanghai, 670 E.C., Staff and Boys of the Cathedral School, Church Missionary Society, Officers, W.O.'s N.O.O.'s and Men of the 1st Batt. Beds and Herts, Chen Shun-fu, Captain & Officers of H.M.S. Vindictive, Trustees of Foreign Y.M.C.A., Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Toeg, Anglo-Chinese School, His Majesty's Consul-General and the staff of the British Consulate-General; Trustees Holy Trinity Cathedral, Eve, Reen, and Phyll; Missions to Seamen, Vestry of Holy Trinity Cathedral. All at the Cathedral Girls School, Soldiers' Guild of St. George's H.M. Forces, Union Church, Lodge Erin, 463 L.C., Matron and Sisters Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, Worshipful Masters,

Officers and Members of Ancient Landmark Lodge M.C., Association of Lancastrians in China, District Grand Lodge Hongkong, S. C.

AT UNION CHURCH

During the morning service at Union Church on Sunday sympathetic reference was made to the passing of Dean Symons, in the course of which the Minister, the Rev. E. F. Borst-Smith, said:—

When we spoke last Sunday evening of the news that had just reached us of the serious illness of our honoured friend, Dean Symons, and asked your prayers on his behalf, we deeply hoped that he might be spared to us for some years to come. Those hopes were encouraged by messages we received over the telephone for the following two days and so the news of his passing came with some of the suddenness of a shock.

By his death the whole of Shanghai has been bereaved, and the bereavement is more grievous than of us realized as yet. When the first shock has worn off, the depth of our loss will gradually dawn upon us. His activities were so manifold that there is hardly any sphere where his gracious presence will not be missed; for he was a familiar figure, not only in Church and society, but also in school and home, in hospital and even prison. And into each of these spheres he carried the charm that is a part of the personality of the Christian gentleman. Our thoughts of him can hardly be expressed better than by isolating from its context a phrase that occurs in the Book of Daniel—"O man greatly beloved." If I were asked for a quotation that might serve to epitomize his career here in Shanghai, that would be my suggestion. Or might we not say of him, as of his Master, "He went about doing good"?

A Deep Sense of Loss

But of his influence in these various walks of life there are many others more qualified to speak than we can possibly be and we cannot hope to add anything to the tributes that will be paid to his memory by numerous representative people. Our reason for breaking the sequence of this service for a few moments is this: we cannot let this morning pass without associating ourselves with our sister Church at Holy Trinity Cathedral at this time of their sorrow or without expressing, however inadequately, the deep sense of loss that is felt here in Union Church.

No Barrier to Christian Fellowship

It is true that he did not belong to our communion. He was a convinced follower of a different Church tradition, emphasizing different aspects of worship, and viewing truth from a different angle. But the differences were never a barrier to Christian fellowship. He took a deep neighbourly interest in Union Church. He was often here and was always glad to come. Unless hindered by some pressing engagement at the Cathedral, he was a regular visitor to the great Annual Sale of Work and was frequently present at various week-evening meetings. But his visits were not confined to what might be described as extra-Church occasions, for he often took part in our regular Church services. And what impressed casual visitors to Shanghai was the naturalness with which he served us. There was no sense of strangeness as though it were an ecclesiastical miracle for the Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral to appear in the pulpit of Union Church. He came as an honoured guest indeed, but also as a "brother beloved," and as such he was quite at home. And, as he accepted invitations to share our worship, so he extended corresponding invitations to us to take part in the services of the Cathedral. His was the gracious attitude that rendered spiritual fellowship and Christian co-operation between members of different communions more natural than is often the case; so that while he occupied the position of Dean, Holy Trinity Cathedral and Union Church have been able in an unusual way to "keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace."

A Brotherly Interest

May I add a word regarding my own indebtedness to our honoured friend? It is greater than most of you know. When I settled here as

a stranger two years ago, there was no fraternal composed of ministers of my own communion that I could join and from which I could seek guidance. In those days the Dean took an interest in me that was very brotherly and hardly less than fatherly, and the occasions upon which I sought and followed his advice were very numerous indeed. He was my sponsor in most of such circles as I have been permitted to enter, and there are more avenues of service open to me today than would have been the case without his fraternal help; while the value of the two receptions you generously gave me at the beginning of both my terms was greatly enhanced by his kindly presence. Thus in the general bereavement we have our own particular part.

We join to-day with those of all creeds and of none who pay tribute to the memory of one of Shanghai's foremost citizens. But most particularly do we desire to associate ourselves with our sister Church in mourning the loss of a trusted leader; in adoring the grace of God displayed in his beautiful character; and in thanksgiving to the Great Head of the Church for the gift, to them during these many years, of a faithful pastor. For him an

*For all the saints who from their
labours rest,
Who Thee by faith before the world
confessed,
Thy name, O Jesus, be forever
blest.*

Hallelujah.

Special hymns were sung and at the close of the Minister's tribute, the "Dead March" in Saul was played.

A JEWISH APPRECIATION

"Israel's Messenger," the local Jewish organ, will pay the following tribute to the late Dean Symons, in its issue of February 3rd:—

"It is with a sense of deep regret that we learned of the death of the Very Rev. Dean C.F.J. Symons of the Holy Trinity Cathedral, which removes a great moral force from our midst. The late Dean was an old resident of Shanghai and had a large following. He took a great deal of interest in the philanthropic activities of the place, and did much to alleviate sufferings and sorrow. His conception of humanity was broad and nothing human was foreign to him. When the Beth Tharon Synagogue was dedicated in June last year, the late Dean Symons wrote a fine letter to the donor thereof, expressing his joy at the auspiciousness of the day and his regret at his inability to attend the ceremony owing to a sudden call of duty elsewhere. The deceased had enjoyed the friendship of many members of our community who respected him for his high idealism and catholic views. He believed in good deeds and thereby made way for the great harmony that enveloped him like a cloud. His passing away is a distinct loss to the International community of Shanghai, and all those who know him, irrespective of race or creed, will mourn his death. We extend our condolence and sympathy to the bereaved family, the committee and the Trustees of the Cathedral, over their irreparable loss."

At the request of the Trustees, after consultation with Bishop Molony, the Rev. W. G. Godson, M.A., will take charge of the services and other duties connected with the Holy Trinity Cathedral until the arrival of the Sub-Dean, the Rev. A. C. S. Trivett, who is expected in Shanghai on February 2.

It was mentioned last week that the late Dean Symons was descended from three generations of seafaring men, and it is of interest to learn in addition that two of his great-grandfathers fought in the battle of Trafalgar.

For the greater part of Saturday and Sunday, Shanghai was enveloped in a very good imitation of the famous London fogs, a most unusual occurrence in this part of the world, despite the fact that fogs are common in the estuary and along the China coast. At times, especially yesterday, the fog was so thick that, from the offices of the "North-China Daily News," the outline of the new Customs Building, possibly not much more than 100 yds. away, barely could be seen, whilst the imposing dial of Big Ching was invisible.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES DUDGEON

A Noted Figure in the Commercial Life of China who Took Part in the Drawing Up of the Mackay Treaty

Word has reached Shanghai of the death on January 23, of Sir Charles John Dudgeon, who counted many Shanghai people among his friends and acquaintances. Death occurred in San Remo, the late Sir Charles and Lady Dudgeon having made their home in Italy since 1914.

Sir Charles Dudgeon was born in 1855, son of the late Patrick Dudgeon, of Cargen, Dumfries, and was educated at Repton, and College Hall, St. Andrews University. In 1884 he married the daughter of the late Major-General W. C. O'Shaughnessy.

He came to Shanghai at a very early age, probably before he was 21, and joined the firm of McIntosh and Co. At that time he was extremely friendly with a Mr. Hewitt of the P. and O., and perhaps because of their precociousness, the two were known as "The Brats," a sobriquet which stuck to them for years after. Leaving McIntosh and Co., Mr. Dudgeon founded a firm of his own in company with another Scotsman, but after a short time this became defunct, and he joined Ilbert and Co. Of this firm he ultimately became senior partner, being succeeded on his retirement by Mr. F. Anderson.

Volunteer, Fireman and Sportsman

In the meantime he identified himself strongly with the life of the community. A keen paper hunter, he was always prominent in the field, although he never went in for racing. At the same time he was an enthusiastic volunteer, having joined "A" Co., soon after he arrived in Shanghai and about 1891, rose to the rank of captain. Among those who served under him in those days was Mr. Leslie J. Cubitt, while he was succeeded in the command of the company by the late Mr. W. D. Little. It is recorded that he was an enormous worker, but both in office and in all else that he did, kept everything in his own hands. The result was that his subordinates had a comparatively easy time, while the future Sir Charles Dudgeon worked day and night in his office on business or on public matters. In connection with his activities noted above, it should also be remembered that he served in the Fire Brigade, being a member of Victoria Co., No. 7; was President of St. Andrew's Society, while in his earlier days in the port he was an enthusiastic rowing man, being one of a winning Scottish international four. Subsequently his favourite recreations were fishing, shooting and golf.

He was one of the pioneers of British cotton spinning in China, being instrumental in the founda-

tion of the Laou Kung Mow cotton mill, at about the time the Ewo and Oriental mills were founded.

A Public Spirited Citizen

An old resident who knew him well describes Sir Charles as one of the finest citizens that Shanghai ever possessed—one of the most public spirited men possible—and in view of this, it is rather surprising that he never served on the Municipal Council. Perhaps this was because he preferred the rôle of genial critic, but in this capacity he was always constructive. An instance of his work in this way may be taken from the case of Col. Mackenzie who, after the Wheelbarrow Riots, lost his position as Captain-Superintendent of Police and head of the Volunteers. At the annual Ratepayers' Meeting following this event, Sir Charles addressed the ratepayers and quoted from the municipal records numerous letters of appreciation from the Council, extolling his ability and the fine work he had done in these capacities. His point was fully appreciated by the ratepayers, and as a result, Col. Mackenzie was given a retiring allowance of Tls. 10,000. This was the work of a man who was in no sense a gifted public speaker, and it is interesting in this connection to know that he always prepared his speeches carefully beforehand and memorized them.

The Mackay Treaty

In 1901 he was appointed Assistant-British Commissioner for the Revision of Commercial Treaties with China, and it was as a result of his signal services in this connection that he was created a knight in 1903. The treaty in particular with which the late Sir Charles has been identified, was that negotiated by Sir James Mackay (now Lord Inchcape), Commissioner, which was concluded on September 5, 1902, and represented an endeavour to deal with a matter of the utmost commercial concern, like.

Leaving Shanghai in 1904, Sir Charles continued to take a very keen interest in China, with reference to the affairs of which he was very conversant, and he did a vast amount of work for the benefit of those trading here through the China Association, of which he became chairman in 1911. Latterly he had not been in the best of health, and was, in fact, paralysed for a number of years, and had resided principally in Italy. He is survived by his widow and one daughter who is now the Marchesa Clair Rappini di Castel Delfino.

On leaving Shanghai, Sir Charles presented to the Cathedral the redos which remains there to-day.



THE LATE SIR CHARLES DUDGEON

Deceased was 34 years of age, and one of the most popular officers of the Fire Brigade. He was born in Downra, County Leitrim, Ireland, and prior to his coming to Shanghai to join the Shanghai Fire Brigade, he was a member of the Fire and Rescue Brigade of the Durham and Northumberland collieries, with headquarters at Houghton-le-Spring.

In 1920, he was appointed Superintending Fireman to the Brigade and arrived to take up his post. In the following year he was promoted to the post of Assistant Station Officer, and to Station Officer in March, 1922.

He became District Officer on April 1, 1926. Soon after his arrival in Shanghai he earned the congratulations of his superiors in connection with a serious outbreak of fire which occurred in the Far World Theatre, on Foochow Road, on September 27, 1920. Gilhooly behaved most gallantly on this occasion and was largely instrumental in subduing a panic which threatened to break out among those present.

Deceased was unmarried, but leaves a married sister and brother at home.

Niels Bojesen

The funeral of Niels Bojesen, the 11-year old boy who died as the result of a serious tram accident, took place last Saturday at 4 p.m., at the Palsienjao Cemetery. A large gathering of friends and relatives filled the chapel to capacity. The Rev. W. E. Godson read the service, towards the conclusion of which he mentioned that he had been attracted by the lad's close attention at Sunday School and his general good behaviour. It was touching to recall that Niels asked for a glass of water and then said

his prayers before God called him away. He comforted the mourners, picturing the joys awaiting Niels on the other side, joys which far exceeded any that this short span of life could offer.

The pall bearers were the brothers and cousins of the deceased. Those present included Mr. Langkjaer, the Danish Consul-General, Mr. R. Ross, Headmaster S. P. S. for boys, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Cumine, Mr. and Mrs. Hilsberg, Mr. R. E. Lunkey, masters and boys of S. P. S., and teachers of the Union Church Sunday School.

Mrs. Theresza Jesus de Siquiera

We regret to record the death of Mrs. Theresza Jesus de Siquiera, who died in the General Hospital on Wednesday at the age of 74.

EIGHT of the pirates who attacked the str. San Nam Hoi have paid the supreme penalty for their misdeeds and another seven are in custody of the Chinese military authorities at Pakkai. Fifteen of the gang thus have been accounted for, in addition to those who were killed either when swimming in the river or in sampans heading for the shore. Opinion in official sources in Hongkong is said to be practically unanimous that the motive of the gang was revenge—"premeditated murder" is the term used in one instance—and not piracy for pecuniary gain. The Hongkong Police are awaiting intimation from the Chinese at Pakkai regarding further identification of the pirates as having been either former members of the crew or members of the Pakkai branch of the Chinese Seamen's Union.

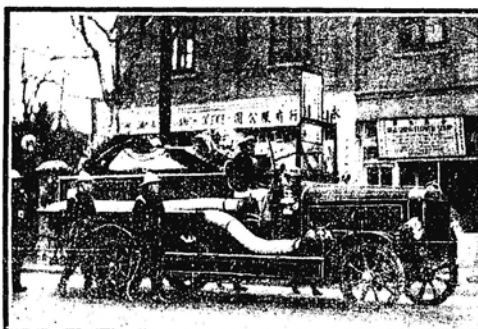


Photo by J. A. Lange

THE LATE MR. J. GILHOOLY

The motor fire truck which carried deceased's coffin.

GASOLINE PUMP DELIVERIES

Council's Attitude on Prevention Short Measure

In last week's issue of the Municipal Gazette, the matter of inspection and testing of gasoline pumps at Shanghai garages supplying petrol for motor cars, is dealt with by the Council in correspondence between them and Messrs. Beck and Swann, secretaries of the Automobile Club of China.

Remedy in Hands of Purchasers

This is a recurrence of a discussion which started in 1925, when the Committee of the Automobile Club put forth for the Council's consideration, the question of the urgent necessity to introduce by-laws dealing with the testing of weights and measures. The recommendation followed upon the publication of views of public authorities in America, who maintained that more than 20 per cent. of public service pumps were delivering short measure in America at that time.

In reply to the Club's recommendation, the Council pointed out that it had no powers such as were vested in English Municipal authorities by the Weights and Measures Act of 1878, that the installation of pumps was not subject to municipal licence and that the Council, therefore, had no control over their use. It appeared to the Council that the remedy for the alleged short measure laid in the hands of the purchasers.

The Bye-law Contention

The Committee of the Automobile Club contended that Bye-law 35 of the Bye-laws published in 1925, empowered the Council to regulate the sale of petrol, and that such sale had been regulated by licences. In reply to this, a letter dated March 3, 1925, by the Council, stated that Bye-law 35 was intended as a safety measure in respect of "dangerous and inflammable materials, namely, those which on account of fire or explosion may endanger life or property," and not as an authority for controlling their sale. "Moreover, the periodic inspection of gasoline pumps would necessitate an increase in the personnel of the Police force and it is not considered that the whole community could be asked to shoulder the expense for the benefit of motorists only, especially as no question, either of the safety or health of the public is involved," the letter said further. The Council, therefore, found no necessity for a change in its attitude.

In November, 1927, the issue was taken up once more by the Secretaries of the Automobile Club in an endeavour to get the Council to alter its decision regarding the testing of gasoline pump delivery pumps. This correspondence published in yesterday's Municipal Gazette points out that the number of filling stations has increased considerably, and is likely to increase still further in the future, and that it was the opinion of the Committee that some sort of control should be exercised over the delivery installation which would ensure correct measure being given.

The Council Adamant

A reply to this by the Council stated its unwillingness still to undertake a general inspection of gasoline pumps throughout Shanghai, for reasons practically the same as in 1925. Letters had been addressed to the companies responsible for the installation of these pumps by the Council, with a view to obtaining evidence which might justify a modification of the Council's attitude. Replying to these inquiries, the companies had stated that they were constantly on the alert to prevent malpractices of this kind, and that the measuring mechanism of their pumps was sealed and could not easily be tampered with. In addition, frequent inspection had proved to their satisfaction that attempts to alter the adjustment were hardly ever made.

The Council did, however, indicate its willingness to Messrs. Beck and Swann, to inspect any particular pump declared by the Automobile Club of China to be delivering short measure, upon receipt of notice from the Club.

OBITUARY

Dr. H. C. Chen of S. M. Health Department

We regret to announce the death at the General Hospital from pneumonia on January 18, of Dr. H. C. Chen, Senior Assistant Medical Officer in the Public Health Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Dr. Chen was a graduate of St. John's University and a very highly skilled and capable physician. He had given loyal and devoted service to the Municipal Council in connection with the Municipal Police Hospitals and Gaol for a period of 18 years.

In April of last year, the chairman of the Municipal Council conveyed to Dr. Chen the special appreciation of the Council for his loyal and faithful services.

Dr. Chen's death is deeply regretted by his foreign and Chinese medical colleagues in the Public Health Department. He was a man of singularly attractive personality, broadminded and of kindly disposition. He did much to promote the harmonious and friendly relationship which exists between the Chinese and foreign members of the staff of the Public Health Department.

Mr. J. Gilhooly

The funeral of the late Mr. J. Gilhooly, District Inspector of the

Shanghai Fire Brigade, took place on last Friday at Bubbling Well Cemetery, the Rev. Father Jacquinot officiating. A representative gathering of all men connected with all fire organizations in Shanghai, including the Settlement, the French Concession, the Native City, Chapel, and Volunteers of all sections were present.

The cortege left the Isolation Hospital at 2 p.m., and the coffin, placed on a fire truck, proceeded to the junction of Carter and Bubbling Well Roads under appropriate escort. At this point, representatives of all units in Shanghai joined in the procession and marched to the Cemetery, where the last rites were performed.

The chief mourner was Captain Dyson, Chief Officer of the Shanghai Fire Brigade. The pall bearers were: Messrs. S. M. Vincent, R. G. Watkins, C. C. Kaynes, W. A. G. Price, H. R. Powell, and H. C. Crickmer.

Among those attending, in addition to the civilian friends, were a large representation from the French Fire Brigade, under the command of M. Chapeaux, the French Volunteer Firemen (in charge of Mr. G. E. O. Mayne), the Chapel companies 1, 2, and 3, the Jessfield (Chinese company), and a detachment from the Native City (Nantao).

Mr. T. Kerrigan, Assistant Commissioner of Police, and Mr. T. Murphy represented St. Patrick's Society.

A PRESENTATION TO
SHANGHAI CLUB

Defence Force Officers' Appreciation of Hospitality

The Officers of the British Defence Force on Saturday gave another instance of their appreciation of the hospitality shown to them since they have been in Shanghai, when Major-General Sir John Duncan presented the Shanghai Club with a handsome set of plate. The gift consisted of three silver fruit dishes and a large silver cigarette box. On the larger of the three dishes is inscribed:—"Presented by the Officers of the Shanghai Defence Force, 1927." On the cigarette box is inscribed:—"Presented to the Shanghai Club by the Officers of the Shanghai Defence Force, 1927. 1st Field Brigade, R.A.; Headquarters, 13th Infantry Brigade; Headquarters, 14th Infantry Brigade; Royal Engineers; Royal Corps of Signals; 12th Royal Marine Battalion; 2nd Coldstream Guards; 1st Devonshire Regt.; 2nd Suffolk Regt.; 1st Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire Regt.; 1st Green Howards; 1st Border Regt.; 5th Armoured Car Company; Royal Army Service Corps; Royal Army Medical Corps; Royal Army Ordnance Corps; Royal Army Chaplain's Dept.; Royal Army Pay Corps.

At noon, Sir John Duncan visited the Club, accompanied by his staff and a large number of other officers, and was received by the Chairman (Mr. W.H. Trenchard Davis) and the Committee, whilst the members packed the big hall and the adjoining corridors. In making the presentation, Sir John said he wished to thank the Committee and members of the Club very sincerely for the great hospitality they had shown to the Defence Force. On the day the troops arrived, the doors of the Club were thrown wide open to all the Officers, and so they had remained ever since. He only could say that his Officers were very glad to have the chance of visiting so famous a club. He used the word "famous" advisedly, because there was no doubt it was famous in several ways and the members would understand that, at a time when the China situation was being widely discussed all over the world, a club so well-known by repute naturally came into discussion.

Sir John mentioned that many friendships had been made between members and his Officers, and he trusted these would be renewed and more firmly established when they met again in other countries. He understood that several members shortly would be visiting India and that others expected to be in that country at later dates. He trusted they all would look up the friends they had made in the Indian Brigade and who, he could assure them, would be very glad to see them. For himself, when he returned Home he proposed to become a candidate for the club to which so many Shanghai and other Far Eastern people belonged—the Thatched House Club—and there he hoped he would meet many of them in years to come. (Applause)

Mr. Trenchard Davis, on behalf of the Committee and members, thanked Sir John and his Officers most heartily for the gift, and said that the Club always had been and always would be very pleased to welcome any visiting Officers of the Services. He congratulated Sir John on his knighthood and expressed the hope that, when Sir John got to Aldershot, there would be something he would be able to understand, because very few people who had been here 10, 15 or even 40 years, really could understand the China situation. (Laughter)

For an hour after the presentation, the Band of the Bedfs. and Herts. Regt. played in the Club's hall, rendering a most attractive programme in a manner which drew enthusiastic applause.

In the Provisional Court, on Saturday, before Judge Ling and Mr. Shimizu, Senior Consul's Deputy, a coolie was charged with having robbed T. Oochinikoff at 4 a.m. on Friday, in Pakhoi Road, of \$402, a felt hat and 29 keys, of a total value of \$430, by threatening him with a knife. The case was remanded.

HANS WIENER AND HIS
PUPILS

Aptitude of the Students of His Method Revealed

An ample audience at the Lyceum Theatre on Saturday night registered satisfaction with the entertainment staged by Mr. Hans Wiener assisted by certain of his pupils. The children who participated naturally elicited the greater measure of approval, their meticulous observance of their teaching combined with a youngster's innate aptitude for impersonation creating several delightful tableaux.

Mrs. D. E. Kydd shared the evening's laurels with Mr. Wiener, revealing another phase of the versatile artistry clearly indicated by her vocal and musical attainments. In the "Passamezzo d'Anvers," danced to an old Flemish folksong with Mr. Wiener, as the wife of the Mayor of Hamelin, in the abstract interpretation of the modern waltz, and as the fly in "The Spider and the Fly," danced to a Mussorgsky setting with Mr. Wiener, Mrs. Kydd elicited a flattering response from the audience.

The "Children's Polka" served as a hint of what was to be expected in the "Princess and the Frog King," which was extremely well done. Helly Biza, Lillian Hope, Jane Reib, and Kyra Sienkivitch were called upon to repeat the polka, and they made the subsequent pantomime a pretty thing indeed. Directly following upon this, they were joined by Netty Biza, Suzette Arnold, Chester Cushman, Anneles and Kirsten Mathiesen, and Natalie Rosso-opoo, to complete the roster of the children of Hamelin, in the musical



MRS. KYDD AND MR. WIENER
Dancing the "Passamezzo d'Anvers"

setting of the Pied Piper. The Mayor and Mayoreess of that town were Mr. A. Roman and Mrs. Kydd; Mrs. E. W. Langdon impersonated their daughter, while Mr. Wiener himself was the Piper.

While the dancing in this number was eminently satisfactory, the tableau was a striking example of the ease of the descent from the serious to the ridiculous. The initial rat, looking much like an exaggerated pork sausage was carelessly thrown on the stage. Subsequently, an army of rodents (depicted in a solid painted set) was pulled across the stage by means of a rope that must have been visible as far as Nanking, and so slowly that one expected to hear the strains of Chopin's Funeral March.

"The Tree," enacted by Mrs. K. J. Holm, Mrs. D. E. Kydd, Mrs. J. S. Nyhoff, and Miss Liselotte Hartmann, was artistic in the extreme, and had to be repeated.

With regard to Mr. Wiener's individual numbers, the critic experienced a large measure of disappointment. The "Passacaglia" was quite innocuous; the "Sarabande" (Debussy), little short of inane. On the other hand, the "Chanson Louis XIII and Pavane," (Couperin-Kreisler) commanded the utmost respect. The "Dance of Shiva," to Cyril Scott's music served to demonstrate Mr. Wiener's skill as a contortionist. Strongly reminiscent of his conception of Rimsky-Korsakov's "Chant Hindu," the "Shiva" number cannot compare with the other for artistry. As to the "Blue Danube" interpre-

GENERAL NECHAEFF IN
SHANGHAI

Statement as to the Alleged Dissolution of White Russians

A prominent Russian officer, who also holds the rank of Lieut.-General in the Chinese Army—General K. P. Nechaieff—is now on a brief visit to Shanghai.

Having lost a leg in the fighting of 1926, General Nechaieff usually spends most of his time in Tsingtao in a villa presented to him by Marshal Chang Chung-chang. For his services in war he has many



LIEUT.-GEN. NECHAEFF

decorations, and, in addition to his rank of lieutenant-general, he has been promoted to be a professor on the Chinese General Staff.

Questioned as to the dissolution of the White Russian group of the Shantung Army and of the arrest of General Chekhoff (head of the armoured trains) and of General Mikhailoff (Chief of the Staff), General Nechaieff said:—

These rumours are incorrect. Generals Chekhoff and Mikhailoff have only been relieved from their respective posts, and so far as I know they are now in Tientsin. Several units of the Russian troops have been demobilized, including the Russian infantry brigade and the military school. The cavalry brigade under Semenov and the armoured train division remain untouched.

The change in personnel and organization of the Russian group may partly be attributed to a decreased standard of efficiency which resulted from the fact that pay had not been forthcoming for several months. It has to be admitted that in the latest fighting the Russian troops have met with several reverses, such for instance as the loss of four armoured trains on the Lungan Railway.

The reconstruction of the Russian group is being personally attended to by Marshal Chang Chung-chang, but even if it is decided that a numerical reduction is necessary, the group will continue to be of the same high standard as before. The principal feature of the new policy will be regular payments of salary in silver.

Mr. N. D. Merkoulloff remains as adviser to Marshal Chang Chung-chang and will supervise the work of the arsenal.

"As for myself," concluded General Nechaieff, "I am having a rest in Tsingtao, reading books, and learning how to fight."

tation, this was chiefly "blue" and very little Danube. Indeed, were this dance—in which Mr. Wiener exhibits some very remarkable and skilful steps—set to different music, it might as appropriately be called "Bananas and Cream."

Mr. Wiener's part in the "Spider and the Fly" went very far to redeem all this. It is but fair to state that one was constantly cognizant of a vein of genuine artistry beneath the unfortunately ludicrous atmosphere created by certain of the offerings. Mr. Wiener has done much, hitherto, to establish his claim to respectful consideration. He has so frequently and so adequately bridged the gap between the creator's intention and the audience's puzzlement as to that intention, that one missed his customary lucidity last Saturday night.

Mr. R. V. Dent's interpolated piano solos delighted his auditors. One hears Mr. Dent in public altogether too infrequently.—R.L.F.

POPULAR RESIDENT
LEAVING

Captain Vaughan of the Shanghai Pilot Service

A very well-known member of the Shanghai community said *en route* on Saturday, this being Captain John Vaughan who is proceeding to Australia. Captain Vaughan has held many posts in Shanghai, and has just retired from the pilot service, having been senior pilot in the port for the past two years. As stated, he is proceeding to Australia, and his many friends will wish him many years of a well-earned retirement and join with this the hope that he will revisit his friends here as often as possible.

But for the fact that Captain Vaughan can rarely be persuaded to talk about himself, a very interesting article could be written around his career. The descendant of a Surrey family, he was born at Dulwich, but was brought up in the south of Ireland, although it was not long before he resolved to quit the life of a landsman.

The True Seafaring Spirit

As a matter of fact Captain Vaughan ran away to sea—this about the year 1883—and so commenced for himself a career which has embraced most branches of the seafaring services. To start with, he served on sailing ships, some of them being very noted ones. They included such vessels as the Harbinger, the Carlisle Castle, Talavera and others equally well-known. They were all on the Australian run, and they also visited New Zealand, and this fact led to a certain amount of interesting experience. For a time Captain



Photo by M. W. Bruce.
CAPT. J. VAUGHAN

Vaughan went up-country in Australia, doing work in the bush, but apparently the lure of the sea was too strong and he was next engaged in the coasting trade of New Zealand.

Following upon this Mr. Vaughan passed his first examination as officer, and now he visits China aboard the barque Nicoya. After serving in her for 18 months, he joined the Abyssinia which was the first of the old fleet of the C.P.R. and upon leaving her, he passed his examination as master. This was in 1899, and five years later he took command of his own ship.

Prior to this event he had several exciting experiences on the China coast. The C. N. S. Yunnan, in which he was serving, was wrecked off Swatow in 1890, and the steamer which came to her assistance was also lost, the result being that in a very heavy sea, the boats of the two steamers had to carry about 1,000 persons to safety. On another occasion off Breaker Point, the steamer in which he was an officer was in collision with another vessel which sank, and a great amount of work had to be done with the boats to rescue those from the sinking ship.

The Pilotage Service

After commanding ships on the coast for a number of years Captain Vaughan joined the pilot service, and prior to his retirement a few days ago, ranked as senior pilot of the port. It may be mentioned that on many occasions he served as manager of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots Association, while

CRIME SUPPRESSION
FUND

Further Contributions: Total now Over \$44,000

Some time ago, it will be remembered, the Municipal Council announced that a Special Crime Suppression Fund had been opened, all moneys received to be devoted to the engagement of special agents, rewards to persons for useful information received, rewards to policemen for good work done, extra comforts to men engaged on specially arduous work in connexion with the crime situation, and extra gratuities to men injured and to the families of men killed in the course of their duty.

The initial list of contributions amounted to \$41,000 and a second list has now been received, which is appended, showing that the total receipts are now \$44,565. As previously announced, the names of contributors to the fund will not be divulged.

The fund will be supported entirely by voluntary contributions so that subscriptions will be welcomed from all classes of the community. Subscriptions may be sent or handed in person to Mr. J.C. Bosustow, Assistant Treasurer and Comptroller (Room 231, 2nd Floor, Municipal Council Building), at any time during office hours and official receipts will be issued by the Treasurer and Comptroller's Department.

All subscribers who so desire will be given distinguishing numbers and public acknowledgment of their contributions will be made by the Council in the Chinese and foreign newspapers under these numbers instead of under their names. Thus, if they wish it, will the anonymity of contributors be strictly preserved.

The Council hereby acknowledges, with thanks, receipt of the following contributions to the Special Crime Suppression Fund:—

List No. 2	
	Amount \$
Amount previously acknowledged	41,000.00
Deposit No.	
1013	50.00
1014	200.00
1015	1,000.00
1016	100.00
1017	20.00
1018	100.00
1019	2,000.00
1020	20.00
1021	5.00
1022	70.00
	44,565.00

in another respect, his connection with seafaring matters has been important. This was the Royal Naval Reserve with which he had trained assiduously during a large number of years and from which he retired with the rank of Commander.

It has not, however, been only in connection with matters appertaining to the sea that Captain Vaughan has been active, but his interests have extended in many directions. Some years ago he was made a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, while locally he has done much useful work in various directions. For five years he was President of the Marine Officers Association, and he presided over the destinies of the Masonic Club for three years. An extremely popular member of the community, the respect in which he has always been held has been demonstrated by dinners which have been arranged for him in recent days. At one of these, given by friends in the Shanghai Club last Tuesday night, he was presented with a volume of views of Shanghai, while his brethren in the pilot service entertained him in the Majestic Hotel on Wednesday night, when he was the recipient of a handsome silver-bound cigar box. At the former of these functions, Captain Vaughan made an interesting statement regarding his belief in Shanghai, mentioning that he was somewhat of an optimist about the future of the place. He had seen it grow from 1888 up to the present time, and he had never seen a sign of its going back, and his belief was that the young men of the future would just be as happy as they had been in the past.

C.P.R. LINER'S ROUND-THE-WORLD TOUR

Empress of Australia Due in Shanghai on February 16 with Three Hundred and Fifty Passengers

The palatial liner Empress of Australia on her homeward journey eastward, completing a round-the-world cruise trip with approximately 350 passengers, is due in Shanghai at 9 a.m., on February 16, and will remain until February 17.

The Empress of Australia will come up the river, not remaining at Woosung as heretofore and will probably dock at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf.

Travellers who intend to embark on this liner for the journey home to America or Europe, will have an exceptional opportunity to combine sight-seeing with their trip home at economical rates. As the ship will be their home, they will naturally be interested in the detail of the ship's appointments, her size and appropriateness for meeting the varying conditions found in an itinerary that takes the ship to so many foreign ports. She is 615 feet long and 75 feet wide, with a gross register of 21,850 tons and a displacement of 32,800 tons, but these figures merely indicate the immense size of the ship and do not truly picture the meaning of this size to the comfort of the cruise members. It means spaciousness both in the staterooms and public rooms that

allows for friendship and sumptuous clublike accommodation, which provide luxurious living quarters only in the best modern hotels.

The staterooms are handsomely furnished and are unusually large. Further to promote this feeling of luxury and genuine comfort, the large majority of rooms have regular beds, and of course are fitted with every modern necessary convenience, such as electric fans, running hot and cold water, mirrors, suitable wardrobes, chairs, electric lights and all the minor appointments that characterize the most up-to-date hotel. A modern system of forced air every few minutes in all the staterooms, as well as in the public rooms, continually bringing to every room in the ship, the fresh bracing atmosphere of the sea.

Double rooms with private bath and toilet are available in abundance and there are also many suites with living rooms and dining room connecting with bedroom and bath.

Many of the single rooms are those who prefer to be alone, are also available with a private bath.

The staterooms for the cruise are distributed in six decks, five of which are served by two elevators.

"BURNS NIGHT" IS OBSERVED

Poet's Memory Duly Honoured by Shanghai's Scots

Under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society, Scottish residents of Shanghai did homage to the memory of Robert Burns at the Lyceum Theatre on Wednesday night, the entertainment comprising the following:—

Selection: Band of the 2nd Batt.
Quartet: "There was a Lad"
Mmea. McMeekin & Graham and
Messrs. Davies & Wallace
Dance: Highland Fling
Song: "John the Butcher" Mrs. W. Lyle
Violin Selection: Mrs. J. E. Badesley
Song: "Annie Laurie" Mrs. H. Wallace
Dance: Sword Dance
Songs: "Braw, braw Lads" (Burns)
Mrs. Duncan Graham
Recitation: Mr. W. F. Johnson
Song: Three Jacobite Ballads
from Burns
Mr. Murray Gilbert Davies

INTERVAL
Selection: Band of the 2nd Batt.
The Welch Regiment
Duet: "The Crookit Bawbee"
Mrs. W. Lyle & Mr. H. Wallace
Recitation: Mr. Russell
Song: "Annie Laurie" Mrs. H. Wallace
Selection: Pipe Band, Shanghai
Scottish Co., S.V.C.
Song: Selected Mr. Murray
G. Davies
Song: "Caller Herrin"
Mrs. Duncan Graham
"THE DEAR DEPARTED"
One Act Comedy by Lady Nairne
THE CHARACTERS
Mrs. Slater Mrs. E. G. Tait
Victoria Slater Miss Margaret Ferguson
Sandy Slater Mr. W. F. Johnson
Elizabeth Jordan Mrs. W. Lyle
John Jordan Mr. H. Wallace
Abel McPherson Mr. James Macbeth
(Time — The Present)

The great wealth of talent in the Scottish community and the skill of the individual entertainers chosen presaged a lengthy affair which, in fact, did not conclude until the small hours of the morning.

Vocalists were numerous, each giving much pleasure to an audience that hungered for reminders of the homeland. Mrs. McMeekin, Mrs. Duncan Graham, Mr. Murray Davies and Mr. Wallace rendered the quartette, "There was a Lad." Mrs. Lyle sang "Down the Burn." Mr. Wallace's pleasing tenor was roundly encored, while Mrs. Duncan Graham evoked enthusiasm with her rendering of Burns' "Braw, braw Lads," and Lady Nairne's "Caller Herrin."

Mr. Murray Davies, whose excellence of voice and artistry of interpretation are household terms in Shanghai, scored heavily with three Jacobite Ballads, from Burns. Mrs. Lyle and Mr. Wallace were heard again in the duet, "The Crookit Bawbee." No evening of this character could be complete without "Annie Laurie," which Mrs. McMeekin sang very prettily, and later on Mr. Davies sang for the second time.

The Highland Fling was quite expertly danced by the group of youthful participants, likewise the Sword Dance. For the former the girls' prize went to Miss Barbara Mills, and the boys' to Master C. J. Taylor. The senior girls' prize for the Sword Dance was awarded to Miss Phyllis Wilson, and the Senior Boys' to Master J. R. Taylor, while Miss Peggy Liddell and Miss Rosalind Taylor captured the Junior Girls' Cups. These two young ladies, together with Miss Marjorie Westcott, constituted the late entrants for the Sword Dance whose names were not on the printed programme. The participants in both dances who failed to gain a cup were consoled with a box of chocolates apiece.

Two elocutionists won rich laurels, Mr. W. F. Johnson and Russell. The first was exceedingly good, and the second, with his impersonation of the enthusiast at the cup match was a close runner up.

The niceties of bagpipe music are something this critic does not pretend to pass upon. Suffice it to say that the applause that greeted the Pipe Band of the Shanghai Scottish, S.V.C., was ample proof of their skill.

Mrs. Badesley's violin playing merits special mention, her tone production and her general technique being superior to what one is accustomed to expect of the amateur performer on this difficult instrument.

The Band of the 2nd Batt. The Welch Regiment played admirably. During the interval, they soon had everyone joining in the chorus of numerous songs made popular by Sir Harry Lauder.

Followed the performance of Lady Nairne's one-act comedy, "The Dear Departed," in which Mrs. Tait, Miss Ferguson, Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Lyle, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Macbeth combined to make of this perennial favourite an extremely well-acted play.

The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by everyone present was impressive to a degree, and the National Anthem concluded an evening that reflected the greatest credit on the organizers and each and every participant in the homage accorded Caledonia's great poet. A handsome portrait of him graced the stage and seemed to smile and nod approval throughout the entertainment.—R.R.L.F.

MASONIC CLUB'S NEW PREMISES

Formal Opening in Yuen-ming-yuen Road on Saturday

The Masonic Club's new quarters, situated at 8B Yuen-ming-yuen Road, were formally opened at 12.15 p.m., on Saturday, by Worshipful Brother A. M. A. Evans. A large percentage of members and many of their friends were present.

After Mr. Evans had unlocked the front door, the assembly, Mr. Evans leading and escorted by Mr. R. P. Phillips (President) and Mr. S. C. Young (Vice-President), entered the spacious rooms which the organization has made possible. The ceremony was entirely informal and Mr. Evans, who proposed the toast of "Health, wealth, and prosperity to the new Masonic Club," outlined in short the history of the institution.

The First Proposals

As early as 1865, the speaker said, Masons of Shanghai had proposed having a club which they could call their own, but which for various reasons was not formed until nearly two decades later. It was in 1882, that portions of the Masonic Building were being vacated, and it was suggested that these six rooms might provide suitable quarters for a Masonic Club. A temporary committee investigated the conditions, and, on January 16, 1882, future charter members subscribed \$3,000, which had been deemed necessary to outfit the rooms. Within five minutes the entire amount was pledged. Members of the English, American, and Scottish Lodges, the prime movers being Messrs. H. Evans, D. C. Jansen, and Tom Pemberton, occupied their club formally on February 6, 1882.

As the speaker pointed out, the Club was a success from the beginning, and, at the conclusion of the first year's business, it declared a six per cent. dividend, and carried over to reserve account \$470.

In conclusion, Mr. Evans believed that the Club had attained its objective, i.e., a social hall, where the younger Masons could associate and spend happy evenings together, rather than that they should be forced to seek relaxation in less favourable places. He urged members not to forget still another objective, a Masonic Club, built on their own ground, which would rival the larger buildings on the Bund.

A Handsome Interior

The Club is situated on the second floor of the reconstructed building at the corner of Yuen-ming-yuen Road and Peking Road. It is tastily done in grey plaster and golden oak boarding. To one side of the stairs is a large billiard room, on the other are the library, reception room, bar, dining room and card room, each of which is appropriately decorated. The library with its splendid assortment of British and American magazines, affords a restful atmosphere and large red overstuffed easy chairs seemed very enticing. It goes without saying that the new rooms will prove highly attractive to the members and their guests.

Great credit is due the Committee, headed by Messrs. R. P. Phillips and S. C. Young, for their unceasing

MOTOR LICENCE REGULATIONS

Scale of Fines Issued by Public Utility Bureau

The following, which is of interest to Shanghai motorists, has been issued to its members by the Automobile Club of China.

The following translations of notifications published by the Public Utility Bureaux, Shanghai Special Municipality, in the Chinese press are circulated for the information of members:—

This Bureau has issued two licence number plates to those motor vehicles that have passed inspection, which plates are to be affixed in a conspicuous position in the front and by the side of the tail light at the rear before December 15, 1927, and must be so affixed that the numerals are not obscured and are easily readable. The following four regulations have been approved by the Shanghai Special Government and will be enforced as from 1 a.m. of December 16. Any violation of any of these regulations will be subject to the detention of the vehicles and monetary fines.

PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS FOR M/VEHICLES:—

The following are fines for passenger m/vehicles:—

1. Any private m/car having licence number plates but which are not affixed on the car. \$ 9.00
2. Any private m/car having licence number plates but which are not affixed on the car. 15.00
3. Any private m/car without a front number plate. 2.00
4. Any public m/car without a front number plate. 3.00
5. Any private m/car without a rear number plate. 4.00
6. Any private m/car without a small licence plate inside the car. 1.00
7. Any private m/car without a small licence plate inside the car. 3.00
8. Failing to produce a private motor car licence. 4.00
9. Failing to produce a public motor car licence. 6.00
10. Any private m/car with a licence the number of which does not correspond with that of the licence plates. 8.00
11. Any private m/car with a licence the number of which does not correspond with that of the licence plates. 8.00
12. Any private m/car with a licence the number of which does not correspond with that of the licence plates. 8.00
13. Any public m/car without licence and licence plates. Fine \$3 and to register car with and for inspection by the Public Utility Bureau prior to the issue of licence number plates.
14. Any public m/car without licence and licence plates. Fine \$3 and to register car with and for inspection by the Public Utility Bureau prior to the issue of licence number plates.

A translation of a news item appearing in the "Shunpao" of December 21, is attached to the notification:—

The Shanghai Special District Utility Bureau yesterday issued the following notification:— "This Bureau has published several notifications re the registration, inspection and inspection period of all vehicles, and the penalties for failure to register, etc.

Any owner of a vehicle who comes forward at our office time (9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.) within five days of the purchase of any vehicle and bringing with him all the necessary documents such as bill of vendor, etc., will be allowed to register the vehicle, etc., for the issue of licence number plates, without fine, provided the documents produced are found to be genuine. All old vehicles (=vehicles which have hitherto failed to be licensed?) will be allowed to be registered, one month from date, without the usual fine.

It is expected that about ten Chinese banks which closed at the end of the Chinese financial year will not re-open for business after the holidays. Their decision to remain closed is partly due, it is reported, to the demands made upon them by the Nationalist Government and partly to the dull state of business. Although some of these banks commenced with a capital of \$30,000, they are now being asked to pay this sum as a contribution to the Nationalist Government in one instalment.

endeavour to set a high standard of club furnishing and atmosphere. The members are indebted to Mr. George Gray, who supervised the final rush work to prepare the premises for the formal opening, the old building having been vacated on Thursday.

THE YU YUEN ROAD GIRL'S SCHOOL

Annual Prize Distribution by Lady Duncan

A very interesting function was held at the Yu Yuen Road Public School for Girls when at 5.30 p.m., last Friday afternoon, the senior prize-giving took place at which both Major-Gen. Sir John Duncan and Lady Duncan were present.

Before the actual distribution of prizes took place, however, a little entertainment, opening with a song, A. A. Milne's "James James Morrison Morrison" by the Juniors, was given by the pupils and much enjoyed by the spectators. This song was followed by a dance, "The Sun and the Wind" also given by members of the Lower School, and was in its turn followed by a well-acted little playlet, "Darby and Joan" in which Darby was enacted by Floria Paci. Dorothy Hubbard took the part of Joan and Audrey Harpur that of the Fairy. The next item on the programme was another dance by the Juniors, "Bunnies At Play" and the entertainment was ended by a song, "There's A Clean Wind Blowing" sung by the Seniors.

The Head Mistress' report for the past year was then read as follows:—

"Last year was an unusual one so far as the School was concerned, in that all three branches of the Public School for Girls were occupied by various units of the Defence Force.

"At Yu Yuen Road, the 12th Pack Battery R.A., was accommodated from February 25 till July 29, Early in August after the Pack Battery had left for India, the 98th Battery of the First Field Brigade was billeted in the school, until it in turn, left for India in January, 1928.

"At Boone Road, the School was closed completely on March 22 and not re-opened till September 7, the premises being occupied first by the 20th and 21st Pack Batteries R.A., and after their departure for Hong-kong in June, by the 52nd Battery R.A.

"24 Kungping Road served as Headquarters for Colonel Commandant Sangster of the 20th Brigade and his staff from May till July, and then for Colonel Blake of the 13th Brigade and his staff.

"Naturally this military occupation at first disorganized the School work greatly. Several of the pupils from Boone Road came on to Yu Yuen Road and an emergency class was accommodated temporarily at the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls.

"Kungping Road School was accommodated early in May, in premises at 17 Yulin Road, a property owned by the Spanish fathers. Children from Forms II, III and IV at Boone Road were also accommodated at Yulin Road.

"Services of those members of the Boone Road Staff who could not be employed at Yulin Road or Yu Yuen Road, were lent to the Defence Force Headquarters, and proved most acceptable, as was indicated by warmly appreciative comments from Officers-in-charge of the various offices housed in the Kalee Hotel.

"At Yu Yuen Road, work was carried on in somewhat congested quarters, but did not suffer as much as had been anticipated. Even the loud welcome the Battery mules gave to their feed-times failed after a week or two, to distract the attention of the children, and in the autumn term, the rumble of the vehicles of the mechanized Brigade coming in to fill up at the petrol pump in the school grounds, became as familiar as the school bell.

Owing to the unusual happenings of the year and the temporary closing of Boone and Kungping Road Schools, seven mistresses went on furlough instead of the customary four. Two married mistresses had terminated their agreements in order to join their husbands, one mistress had left in April to be married, and two others were married in the course of the year, but had remained on the school staff. Two new mistresses had joined the staff during the year.

At the Cambridge Local Examinations held in December 1926, two Senior School Certificate students and seven Junior Cambridge entrants were successful.

No entries were sent in for the Royal Drawing Society Examinations, owing to the disorganization of the school during the early part of the year.

The rest of the year had been uneventful except for the Sports Day on May 7, which was a great success owing largely to the kindness of Col. Ellis of the 2nd Border Regt., who permitted the regimental band to play selections during the afternoon.

In the autumn, the Ministering Children's League Needlework Scroll of Honour and eleven prizes were won by the Yu Yuen Road School.

At the beginning of the New Year, the total number of pupils at the three schools was 636, 390 at the Yu Yuen Road School, 157 at Boone Road and 83 at Kungping Road.

Distribution of the Prizes

The distribution of prizes by Lady Duncan, who had kindly consented to give them, then took place.

The afternoon was then ended by a short speech from Major-Gen. Sir John Duncan, in which he congratulated the school upon carrying on so well in the face of some many interruptions and distractions and expressed his very real thanks to the Head Mistress, Miss Gosse and the staffs of all three schools, for the unstinted assistance they had given to the Defence Force.

LAST SUNDAY'S CONCERT

Mr. Matsuyama and Mr. van
Heyst Heard to Advantage

The 15th Sunday Symphony Concert of the season attracted a large number of people to the Town Hall despite the disagreeable weather, nor were they in anywise disappointed, the concert proving one of the most interesting given thus far.

Vittorio Gull's transcription of J. S. Bach's two chorals, "O Mensch, bewein' dein Sunde gross," ("O Man, bemoan thy sinfulness"), and "In dir ist Freude," ("In Thee is Joy"), were pleasingly rendered by the Orchestra. The musicians, by the way, had previously had the Herculean task of tuning their instruments common to a day in Shanghai like last Sunday. Hence, doubtless, the element of super-exaltation introduced into the second choral.

Weber's Concerto for Bassoon was in itself sufficient justification for braving the elements. Mr. C. J. van Heyst revealed an astonishing mastery of an instrument that has been justly dubbed "the low comedian of the orchestra" in view of the ease wherewith its tones can be made utterly ludicrous when produced by the unskilful. The Concerto is melodious to a degree and markedly reminiscent of both "Euryanthe" and "Oberon."

Cesar Franck's "Le Chasseur Maudit" somehow never fails to convey the impression that the composer was laughing in his sleeve as he wrote. The alternative conclusion to which the auditor is forced is that Franck literally started something he was unable to finish. The former, of course, is the more tenable hypothesis. The composition begins so beautifully and ends so bizarrely, the damnation of the audacious hunter seemingly demanding the undivided attention of not only the parties concerned (to employ the terminology of auctioneers), but also the assistance of every unfortunate in Hell at the moment. Cesar Franck, noted for his religious adherence to the orthodox tenets of music, undertaking a tone poem is something of a jest in itself. There is no place for the purely academic in this form of musical expression if definite picture is to result. One shrewdly suspects that "Le Chasseur Maudit" was intended to convey this very lesson.

Tschaikovsky in lighter vein remains distinctively Tschaikovsky, though more the genius who has given us marvellous concertos for the piano and the violin rather than the composer of austere symphonies. The "Capriccio Italiano" is an amazingly individual, running the gamut of almost every mood with its semblance of a Liszt Rhapsodic Hungarian, to adapted melody that swiftly yields to the Tschaikovsky impress. As an example of instrumentation it is little short of marvellous.

The critic heard Mr. Yoshinori Matsuyama on two occasions prior to last Sunday, but certainly not to the same advantage as on that day. Possessing a comparatively small voice, his innate artistry and an eminently sound method impart a most gratifying quality to his singing. This was revealed at a maximum in three classic Italian songs. Not so in the two English songs, however. Landon Ronald's "Down in the Forest" is manifestly beyond Mr. Matsuyama's powers of interpretation. Geoh's "For You Alone," is more within their scope; but here again the soloist is handicapped by the laws (?) of English pronunciation, which factor makes English the most difficult language in which to sing, particularly to the Oriental, who finds the broad vowels of the Romance tongues far better suited to him.

Maestro Paci's ingenious instrumentation of the "Song of Fukagawa" made of Mr. Matsuyama's composition a far different thing than when heard with piano accompaniment. Here the soloist was naturally very much at home, his native tongue facilitating an excellent tone production.—R.L.F.

In the Provisional Court, on Saturday, a Chinese was sentenced to three years imprisonment for uttering counterfeit notes of the Bank of Communications. Accused was found in possession of two notes on which the word "Shanghai" was substituted for "Hankow."

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Visiting Teams Defeated in Interport and Triangular Matches

Shanghai
Hongkong

Amazing is the only adequate word to describe the events which took place on the Pioneer Field, East ground, on Tuesday last, where the Hongkong interport team of association footballers were out-maneuvred and outplayed in all departments, save goal, and where the much discussed Shanghai eleven rose to giddy heights of brilliance to establish a record victory in the history of the "Hongkong Telegraph" interport football cup.

Let it be stated at once that the visitors have offered no excuses, but are loud in their praise of the manner in which the Shanghai team adapted themselves to the conditions which prevailed. This was the secret of Shanghai's overwhelming victory, and it was befitting that Gash early should demonstrate the essential of giving the ball plenty of "air" and keeping it on the ground. If ever there was an occasion for this policy, this was it, and although the visitors equally were cognizant of the desirability to purvey their passes along the muddy surface, their close passing and pattern weaving tactics were rudely devastated by the commanding intervention of Shanghai's defenders, who seldom were in real difficulties, even with a greasy ball, and, for the most part, found time to convert their clearances into well made passes to the players in front of them.

Chance of a Classic Struggle

What a classic struggle the match would have been under happier circumstances, it is hard to divine, from the extent to which the visitors' fabric was rent from top to bottom, but the distinguished football of the Shanghai eleven, individually and collectively, was as plain as the proverbial pickstaff, and knowing the individual abilities possessed by the visiting side, one is left in astonished admiration that they should be made merely the hacks of Shanghai's combination of craft and zeal. The avalanche of goals is best set out in the following order:—

FIRST HALF	
Colloaco	14 minutes
Goldman	44 "
SECOND HALF	
Lee Wai tong	21 "
Colloaco	23 "
Gee	23 "
Favacho	26 "
Goldman	32 "

Thus it will be seen that each of Shanghai's front line contributed to the harvest of goals and it also will be gathered that Hongkong had greater respite in the first half—even periods of ascendancy, particularly in the first few minutes when McNivern gave Frearson a genuine scare with a full-blooded drive, which Shanghai's goalkeeper pulled down and cleared with a grace and skill that marked his efforts throughout the afternoon. Had a goal accrued at this stage, it might have proved a jewel of the precious and lucky variety, but after the home custodian again had earned the plaudits of the vast crowd (some 6,000) by saving on the goal-line during a desperate scramble with Gosano and McNivern, Shanghai took possession of the game and the few occasions on which Frearson was called upon were mere pinpricks compared with what Clark's inspired goalkeeping prevented Shanghai from achieving. He defied all manner of shots before Colloaco fastened upon a cross by Pote-Hunt to essay a left-footed drive which struck the underpart of the crossbar before rebounding into the net.

Speed of Shanghai's Defenders

Attack and counter attack followed in rapid fashion after this, but Shanghai's defenders generated speed when it was needed, and if the half-backs faltered—which they seldom did—Palmer and Hathaway were always ready to step in and thwart the well-intentioned schemes

of Gosano and McNivern. A long drive by Gash again revealed the qualities of Clark, who became the cynosure of all eyes by his uncanny anticipation of shots from Colloaco, Goldman, and Favacho, but a free kick by Palmer deserved a better fate than to graze the upright with lightning speed and pass harmlessly outside of the netted haven. Sandwiched between two commendable efforts by Alexander and Tso, Goldman was close with a header from Gee's centre and then Gosano was responsible for a wonderful shot which Frearson gathered at the foot of the post with equal skill. Frearson again was cheered to the echo for a smart save from Suen and the transfer of play saw Clark save in remarkable style from the combined attentions of Goldman and Colloaco.

In the midst of another determined raid on the visitors' goal, Goldman hit the upright and Clark caused considerable amusement by rushing out to foil Favacho near the corner flag. Hongkong gained their first corner kick when the game was 38 minutes old, but Alexander shot over the bar when well placed and in the next minute Tso again sent across a perfect centre, which Palmer headed away in the nick of time. The next item of interest was a daring save by Clark, who rushed out to intercept a through pass by Lee to Goldman, and hardly had the cheers died away when Frearson saved from McNivern and Shanghai had taken a further lead.

Goldman trapped a pass from Gash and without the slightest hesitation drove the ball at such a pace from 20 yards' range that Clark was powerless to arrest its progress into the right-hand corner of the net. A greasy patch alone prevented Alexander making better use of a pass from Gosano and on the stroke of half-time, Gee brought Clark to his knees with a shot that seemed destined to find an avenue into net.

The Second Half

The picture that is to be portrayed of the second half, is one that concerns chiefly a rearguard action played to the end with admirable fortitude by the visitors, and Clark in particular. The early exchanges saw McNivern head inches wide from Tso's centre, and then a bad note was struck for the first time when the visiting right-winger came under the ban of the referee for offences against Costa and Palmer that were quite uncalled for. The scoring of the homesters' third goal by Lee Wai-tong followed a square pass across the goalmouth by Favacho, after which McNivern came into accidental collision with Palmer and had to leave the field to receive attention from the R. A. M. C. staff, to a nasty cut just above the eye. Colloaco's fourth goal for Shanghai, from Gee's low pass from the left, was scored before McNivern returned with his head swathed in bandages and shortly afterwards Gee completed a solo effort to sound the death knell of the visiting team.

Gosano and Tso both were responsible for fine attempts to reduce the hopeless deficit, and then Favacho put the finishing touches to a desperate struggle in the visitors' goalmouth, although it seemed that the scorer should have been penalized for charging Clark just before the ball entered the net. In another effort to stem the tide of disaster, McNivern took up the pivot position to the inclusion of Sims in the front ranks, but apart from spasmodic raids by Alexander and Tso, Shanghai never ceased to exert pressure on the visitors' goal and a fitting climax to the afternoon's glut of goals came when Goldman snapped up a pass from Gee literally to walk through the defence and tap the ball into the net with delightful nonchalance. Pote-Hunt was injured in the closing stages but returned after short attention and before McNivern again was hurt in a collision with Costa and carried off the field, Clark had saved from Favacho

and Goldman, and, at the other end, Frearson managed to preserve his clean slate by a masterly save from Suen. The final whistle blew with Shanghai still on the warpath of ten weary and mud-bespattered players, whose spirit was not broken despite the gruelling they had received.

Shanghai's Form

It may be a chimera, but Shanghai appeared to play a style of football that is too seldom seen at the present time. The bulwark of the team perhaps was in the intermediate line, but the superb display of the rearguard division equally was admirable, and of the forwards nothing but praise can be written. All five were excellent as individuals, and, as a combination, match winners. With regard to the visitors from Hongkong, Clark's display in goal never will be forgotten and if Sims forever was in the thick of the fray, it was for this reason that he was more conspicuous than the rest of his colleagues, whose defensive and attacking structure tottered because of the lack of confidence in their own organization. Sergeant A. E. Wells refereed the match with marked skill and impartiality, being ably assisted on the touch lines by Messrs. Leslie and Leitao. The teams were:—

Shanghai:—Marine Frearson, Guardsman Hatchway, W. E. Palmer, J. W. Pote-Hunt, S. V. Gash (Captain), A. S. Costa, R. C. Favacho, H. C. Colloaco, L. Goldman, Lee Wai-tong and H. B. Gee.
Hongkong:—W. Clark, Ng Kam-chuen, Lia Yuk-tat, C. F. Remedios, J. Sims, Lam Yuk-ying, Tso Kwai-shing, P. McNivern, A. V. Gosano, Suen Kam-shan and Rev. C. P. F. Alexander (Captain).

CHINESE EASILY DEFEATED BY FOREIGNERS

Foreigners	10
Chinese	1

For various reasons, the Chinese were unable to field a representative eleven for this match on the Pioneer Field on Thursday afternoon and they suffered in consequence. So much interest had been evinced in the game however, that it came as a great disappointment to the vast crowd—estimated in the neighbourhood of 8,000—who became tired of watching the proceedings long before the finish. A score of the sort speaks for itself and at no stage of the game did the Chinese suggest that they were capable of extending the foreign team, who were strong in all departments, and did much as they liked from beginning to end. The foreign team did not play as advertised, for Clark, Hongkong's goalkeeper, was suffering from a bruised shoulder, and neither the Rev. Alexander or Spencer were able to turn out. In their places, Frearson guarded the goal, McBride, of Hongkong, completed the intermediate line and Favacho was persuaded to resume his place on the right wing. Costa won the toss and set the Chinese to face a glaring sun and the handicap was just as trying as the persistent efforts of Gosano and Goldman to find the net. Loh's height and clever handling of the ball prevented disaster until 10 minutes had ticked their way and then Stokes centred so accurately from a corner kick that Favacho had no difficulty in heading into the net, although it must be stated that Tso helped the ball on its way.

Six minutes later, Voong, in attempting to clear a shot from Gosano, kicked the ball against the advancing Tingle, from whom it rebounded into the net. Gosano scored another goal in the 19th minute after Stokes and Goldman had done the spade work and shortly afterwards, Stokes essayed a centre which curled into the goal and over the line before it was cleared by Tau. The legitimate claim of the foreigners for a goal was ignored by the referee, but in the 24th minute, Gosano brought the total up to four with a delightful tap after Tingle had centred squarely from the left. Goldman was responsible for the fifth goal before the interval arrived, after which, the Gosano touch gave Favacho an easy chance to record the sixth goal. In the eighth minute, Gosano scored the seventh and then the referee deemed it desirable to award a penalty against Costa for "hands", which Lee Wai-tong converted with his usual skill. There was no denying the superiority of the foreign team, however, and further goals from Goldman and Gosano (2) completed

the rout of the Chinese, who seldom looked like scoring. Loh could not be blamed for the debacle and both Voong and Tso defended as well as could be expected with a half back line that was poor in the extreme. Tso, on the right wing got little support and neither did Chan on the opposite flank. Lee Wai-tong ploughed a lonely and hopeless furrow, but he was always scheming to good purpose whenever the ball came his way. Frearson, in the foreign goal, basked in the sunshine for most of the afternoon. Wilson and Palmer were a solid and skilful pair of backs and McBride conveyed the idea that a mistake was made in leaving him out of the Hongkong eleven. Costa had a gala day and Hurry was much too good for the wing against him. In the front line, Gosano revealed his true colours and made a delightful partner for Favacho, who again shone on the right wing. Goldman led the line with his accustomed skill and Tingle foraged splendidly for Stokes, who was responsible for several of the goals. Mr. Leslie was assisted on the lines by Sgt. Wells and Mr. Marshall.

SUCCESSFUL INTERPORT DINNER

Hotel Plaza was the scene of a very festive gathering on Thursday evening when the Shanghai Football Association were the hosts to the members of the Hongkong interport football team and other sportsmen, numbering in all 90. Naturally, football was the subject of the hour and the recent interport match was fought over again, but the result could not be ascertained up to the time of going to press. In very congenial atmosphere, the "kick-off" was followed by "hands" against a very appetising menu, relieved, at frequent intervals, by speeches from Messrs. Grimshaw, the presiding official, Hamilton, President of the Hongkong Football Association, the Rev. Alexander, Gash, Stewart, Sgt. Wells, Leslie, McTavish, Quayle, Wales, the Hongkong Rugby skipper, and Harrison, each of whom were in a reminiscent vein but decidedly "on-side" and the "barracking" was loud and prolonged. Shanghai football enthusiasts need no assurance that the visitors from Hongkong are thorough sportsmen both on and off the field of play and the distinguished football of the Shanghai eleven in the only game that mattered received the unanimous endorsement of Mr. Hamilton and his colleagues.

EAST CHINA'S WIN

East China	4
South China	2

The weather did its utmost to spoil the first match of the Chinese triangular tournament between teams representing East, South and North China, but it did not succeed. Rain drizzled incessantly throughout, and the conditions underfoot were terrible, but the players rose superior to the handicap imposed upon them, particularly in the first half, and a small attendance quite enjoyed the play. East China chose the occasion to display more than average form and fully deserved the commanding lead of three clear goals which Lee Wai-tong contributed before the arrival of the interval. When play was resumed, K. K. Zung added another goal for the locals who then appeared to rest on their laurels and during the lull period, K. S. Sung and K. Y. Chan scored for the visitors from the south, for whom Wong, at centre-half, and Lia, at full back, were outstanding. Loh, the Shanghai College goalkeeper, played a splendid game for the winners, who also were indebted to Darky Chen and Lee Wai-tong. Mr. Wm. Sung was a capital and painstaking referee.

WIN FOR SOUTH CHINA

South China	9
North China	1

By their handsome victory, which thoroughly was merited, South China more than rehabilitated themselves in the eyes of their many supporters, who are greatly disappointed over the failure of the side on Monday. The game on Wednesday was too one-sided to afford much interest, but the team work of the winners elicited much admiration and it is no exaggeration to say that at times it surpassed that of Shanghai's display in the Interport game. South China opened

the scoring, but after the North had drawn level, the Southerners had matters nearly all their own way and before the interval, had scored three more goals. The total was increased to nine before the final whistle and it was only in the closing stages that the North had a measure of the play. South China were strong fore and aft, but for sheer artistry none excelled Tso and Chun on the respective wings. For the North, their goalie gave a splendid display. Mr. Wm. Sung referred admirably.

INTERPORT RUGBY

Hongkong Defeat Shanghai by Six Points to Three

In drizzling and penetrating rain, Hongkong defeated Shanghai by six points to three (two tries to a try) on Monday. The Polo ground was practically under water so the game was played on the Cricket ground which, although very soft, had no surface water. In spite of the miserable weather, a good crowd turned out to witness the match and the seats surrounding the pitch were all occupied when the teams entered the field.

They lined up as follows:—

Shanghai:—G. S. Dunkley, L. Goldmann, E. C. Hubbard, V. W. Stanion, G. S. McGill, A. J. W. Evans, W. D. Neil, R. M. Currie, P. A. Watkinson, E. R. Rogers, C. E. Fleury, W. R. Menthrel, A. J. Kane, D. W. B. Murray and K. F. B. Pawley.

Hongkong:—Lt. Com. A. E. Thompson, G. P. Lammert, A. E. Pritchard, L. M. S. Lloyd, G. F. H. Richards, C. D. Wales, Lt. G. P. Davies (R.N.), Lt. J. H. Dale (R.N.), P. F. Traves, R. F. Akhurst, Lt. J. B. Kealy (Queens Regt.), W. Beveridge, S. M. Garrard, Lt. H. A. Grant (R.N.).

Referee:—Sgt. Vaughan (Welch Regiment).

The Game

Shanghai won the toss and Hongkong kicked off and immediately pressed. Evans picked up but his kick failed to find touch, Thompson gathering and finding touch with a good kick. Midfield play followed and from a scrum, the Hongkong pack heeled and Davies put his backs in motion, Lammert being forced into touch after running strongly along the line. A free kick against Hongkong for feet up in the scrum brought play to Hongkong's 25 but Wales relieved the situation with a good kick. Midfield play followed and the Hongkong forwards negotiated a clever forward rush which was stopped by Evans who punted high and followed up, Thompson, however, marked the ball and found touch with a good length kick. A rush by Shanghai on the left wing, in which Goldman crossed over from his wing to lead, brought play to Hongkong's 25. The visiting halves were playing a splendid game and time and time again got the ball back. From such a movement the Hongkong threequarters swept down the field, Lammert being well tackled by Goldman when some 20 yards from the line.

Play continued in Shanghai's 25, the Hongkong team getting the best of the exchanges and their threequarters handling the muddy ball better than the Shanghai quartette. Dunkley was not playing up to his usual form, his kicking was poor, lacking length. From a scrum Hubbard secured and kicking high, followed up and again secured. Instead of passing to McGill who was unmarked and had a clear run through, Hubbard attempted another kick which was charged down and the movement proved abortive. Scrappy play followed and several forward rushes by the Hongkong pack were only stopped by fearless falling on the ball by the Shanghai defence, Neil being particularly conspicuous for his daring in this connection. Scrum after scrum followed, Hongkong getting more of the ball than the Home pack but hard tackling by the Shanghai defence kept the visitors out. Neil dribbled almost to the Hongkong line, a visiting three-quarter falling on the ball in front of the goal posts. From the scrum, Shanghai heeled and Stanion failed to hold his pass when within five yards of the line and in a good position.

A forward rush by the visitors brought play to the half-way line, Neil dropping on the ball. The ensuing scrum gave the ball

to Lloyd, who, drawing his man gave to Lammert. The latter ran strongly and swerving past Dunkley, scored near the corner flag. It was a magnificent effort and brought forth loud applause. Kealy's kick just fell short. Shanghai now pressed and several passing movements were negotiated but the visitor's defence held out, their tackling being hard and low. The next score by the visitors was also a brilliant one. Lloyd, smartly intercepting a pass near the half-way line, ran straight to Dunkley and then passed to Pritchard, the latter ran strongly along the touch line; Goldman crossed over and almost overhauled him but was just unable to reach the visitors' fast centre threequarter, the latter running round and scoring behind the posts. Dale failed with the kick. Ding-dong play followed with Shanghai trying hard to score with forward rushes.

Half-time: Hongkong 6 points (two tries) Shanghai: Nil.

The Second Half

Shanghai immediately pressed and Neil was nearly through but was tackled a yard from the line. A good kick by Davies relieved the situation, and midfield play followed. The Shanghai forwards swept down the field and were almost over but the visitors' defence was magnificent and time and time again they went down on the ball. In spite of the heavy ground the game was remarkably fast, the forwards of both sides constantly negotiating forward rushes which were always dangerous. Neil was playing a great game, dropping on the ball and always being the centre of mêlées, whilst Davies, the Hongkong scrum-half, was magnificent. He worried Neil when Shanghai got the ball and if the Hongkong forwards gave him half a chance, he always got the ball back to his partner. Scrappy play followed, forward rushes practically monopolizing the game to the end, the ground now being in such a frightful state that the ball could scarcely be held. Thompson had to leave the field with an injury, as also did another of the visitors, and Hongkong were forced to play with seven forwards and three three-quarters. Hubbard and Evans broke through, the latter being tackled 10 yards from the line, a forward rush followed and just failed to reach the line, a Hongkong player falling on the ball on the line. From the scrum, Lloyd found touch and relieved the pressure. Shanghai tried hard to score and at last were rewarded. From a rush and mêlée near the corner flag, Kane scrambled over but Goldman was unable to convert the try. Shanghai again pressed and were nearly over again but the visitors' defence held, their fearless dropping on the ball and hard tackling being a feature of the match. All players on both sides played magnificently and the final score is a just result. Hongkong fully deserved their win, they were able to adjust themselves to the heavy conditions early in the match and their threequarters handled the ball better than the home quartette.

Final score: Hongkong: 6 points (two tries), Shanghai 3 points (one try).

UNITED SERVICES DEFEAT HONGKONG

On the Polo Ground on Wednesday a United Services 15 defeated Hongkong by 35 points to eight. Hongkong were not at full strength. Lt. Com. Thomson and Garrard being unable to play on account of injuries. Nicholl and McIntyre substituted for them. The Services put up a splendid exhibition, their passing movements being of the highest order whilst their forwards did nobly, getting the ball almost every time in the scrums and dribbling well in the loose. Lt. Kellett (R.F.) put up one of the greatest exhibitions of centre-threequarter play ever seen in Shanghai. His speed, swerving and side-stepping were remarkable. Way and Joseph, the two Services halves, showed great understanding, the former's passing from the scrum being accurate and sharply executed. The Hongkong 15 did not put up the game they produced on Monday against Shanghai. No doubt the pace and strenuousness of that game had the effect of slowing down all players, nevertheless, at times they showed the same brilliance displayed on Monday.

The teams lined up as follows:—

United Services:—Pte. Kavanagh (Welch Regiment); Lt. Norman (Goldstream Guards); Lt. Kellett (R.F.), Lt. Low (Northants Regiment); A. B. Fogarty (H.M.S.) Durban; Pte. Josephs (Welch Regiment); Cpl. Way (Welch Regiment); Capt. Crippa (Welch Regiment) (captain); Lt. Comdr. Agnew (H.M.S.) Durban; Lt. Sewell (Northants Regiment); Lt. Comdr. Hughes-Hallett (H.M.S. Vindictive); Gdsm. Thwaites (Goldstream Guards); Bdsman Rhodes (Welch Regiment); and L. Tol. Burke (H.M.S. Durban), and Mid. Morgan (H.M.S. Durban).

Hongkong:—G. D. Nichol; G. P. Lammert, A. E. Pritchard, L. M. S. Lloyd, G. F. H. Richards; C. D. Wales, G. P. S. Davies; T. L. Foster, Lt. J. H. Dale (R.N.), G. Morgan, Lt. J. B. Wealy (Queens Regiment), W. Beveridge, J. H. Raikes, Lt. H. A. Grant (N.E.) and G. McIntyre.

Referee: Mr. C. S. Holdsworth.

PAPER HUNTING

A Rollicking Day's Sport in Which the Master Won

The Master, Dr. C. Noel Davis, won Thursday's Hunt. The start was at Big Tree Temple, Minghong Road and the finish at Mystery Lane. The course was laid by Mr. T. G. Drakeford.

A small field of about 40 riders started from the Big Tree Temple on the Minghong Road in ideal hunting weather and enjoyed what was voted by all as one of the best hunts of the season. The paper was laid by Mr. T. G. Drakeford who had the usual bevy of youth and beauty with him, one of whom was duly baptised in a salubrious creek to be known henceforth as Bonzo's Bath.

The Master terrified the field by announcing that such enormous jumps would be encountered, that red paper would give them the necessary warning. The course was laid mainly in new country which was really good going, but the field early went astray having decided that paper lay in the opposite direc-

tion. The Master, however, put the hunters right and they sailed away on a hot trail towards the Forth Bridge Line; then over the Minghong Road by a new route to a water jump and subsequently to Grayrigg's Wade, where a check was laid. The field was not delayed for long and found paper on high ground along the Big Creek to Benbowe's Wade and again to the Minghong Road between Nos. 5 and 6 bridges. From there the cunning fox with his vixens—not to mention the cubs—kindly left out the really big jump to be known as Drakie's Dread for which the field felt very grateful.

Shortly after this, a check laid by the gambolling cubs—much to the annoyance of the cunning old fox—completely deceived the whole field even to the Master himself. Nevertheless, the hunt found themselves altogether once again by welcome green paper at Muddy Creek Village by a wooden bridge, the villagers being greatly intrigued by this weird sport. From here the trail was laid nearly directly home, but for a deep wade by Five Arch Bridge, where another slight check was laid. The field, after they had recovered, made for home at a fast and furious pace over several whacking good jumps including Bonzo's Bath aforementioned, where the grief was great. The finish saw the Master on Wild Chance have a desperate struggle with Mr. Toeg on California, whom he only defeated by the comparative narrow margin of two lengths. Mr. Rodger was very close up on Gobi Sun and won the heavy-weight prize.

The card read as follows:—

1. Dr. C. Noel Davis on Wild Chance
2. Mr. I. A. Toeg on California
3. Mr. H. D. Rodger on Gobi Sun
4. Mr. G. Whittaker on Young Bandit
5. Mr. H. Hind on Boreas
6. Mr. P. H. Baker on Fiji

SHOOTING

The Baldwin Pistol Cup Won by Lt. Doughty

By a marked improvement over his previous shooting, Lt. Doughty of the American Volunteer Co., won his first leg on the new Baldwin Pistol Cup. His score of 107 with a nett 92, shows that he is shooting in the Expert Class and, as a result, his handicap will be reduced to 5 per cent. in future shoots.

Ybardolaza—who a month or two ago was a raw recruit—has shown such a considerable improvement as to take second honours. It was thought for a while that Ybardolaza would win, as his score of 99 was equal to the best score previously recorded in past shoots for this course.

The Baldwin Pistol Cup is a monthly trophy, which has encouraged pistol shooting in the American Co., and, as a result, there are now some 40 men proficient with the pistol within that Organization. A few years ago, before the Baldwin Pistol Cup came into existence, the pistol shots could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

A Knock-Out Competition, held after the Cup Shoot, resulted in a win for Corp. Austria of the Philippine Platoon. Corp. Austria defeated Lt. Doughty in the final.

THIRD TEST MATCH AT DURBAN

Ends in a Draw: S. Africa's Gallant Effort

Durban, Jan. 21.

The third test match between South Africa and England, represented by the touring M.C.C. XI, began here to-day in bright, sunny weather and before 2,000 spectators.

Deane, the South African captain, won the toss and elected to bat. At the luncheon interval South Africa had scored 55 runs for the loss of 3 wickets.

The third test match between South Africa and England, represented by the touring M.C. C. XI, began here to-day in bright, sunny weather and before 2,000 spectators.

Deane, the South African captain, won the toss and elected to bat. At the luncheon interval South Africa had scored 55 runs for the loss of 3 wickets, and by tea-time had brought their score to 181 runs for 7 wickets. After tea South Africa were all dismissed for 246 runs, Nicolson contributing 39, Deane 77 and Nupen 51. Wyatt was the most successful bowler, taking 3 wickets for 4 runs.

England then went into bat and had scored 42 runs without the loss of a wicket at the close of the day's play.

M. C. C.'s Good Position

Jan. 23.

The sky was overcast, the weather warm and the wicket faster than on Saturday, when the third test match between South Africa and England, represented by the touring M.C.C. XI, was continued here to-day.

The scores on Saturday were: South Africa—1st innings.... 246 England—1st innings (0 wks.)..... 24

At the luncheon interval to-day, England had brought their score to 131 runs for the loss of 2 wickets, and by tea-time, had compiled 264 runs for 4 wickets. At the close of the day's play, the score was 381 runs for 8 wickets, of which Holmes contributed 70, Tyldesley 78, Hammond 90, Astil 40 and Steven 42 not out.

Jan. 24.

The weather to-day was sunny and hot and only a small number of people were present at the resumption of play in the third Test Match between South Africa and the touring M.C.C. XI, representing England.

The visitors were finally dismissed for 430, Stevens bringing his score to 69. Vincent took 6 wickets for 131 and Nupen 4 for 94.

In their second innings, South Africa, at the close of play, had made 279 for 4 wickets, Taylor contributing 60, Catterall 76 and Nicolson 66 not out.

A Draw

Jan. 25.

The third test match between South Africa and England, represented by the touring M.C.C. XI, was continued here to-day in sunny weather, before a moderate attendance, and ended in a draw. The wicket was fairly fast.

South Africa—1st innings..... 246 England—1st innings..... 430 South Africa—2nd innings (8 wks.)..... 464 England—2nd innings (2 wks.)..... 132

South Africa, whose overnight score in the second innings stood at 279 runs for 4 wickets, had brought their score to 381 runs for 6 wickets by the luncheon interval to-day, and declared their innings closed at 464 on the fall of their eighth wicket. Nicolson contributed 78, Morkel 42, Deane 73 and Nupen 69.

England, requiring 281 runs to win, then went in to bat and had scored 39 runs for the loss of one wicket by the tea interval, and had compiled 132 runs for the loss of 2 wickets when stumps were drawn. Tyldesley was top-scorer with 62 runs not out, followed by Holmes with 56.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 21:—Despite the rainy weather a crowd of 40,000 persons turned out to-day to see the Rugby football match between England and Wales at Swansea, England winning by 10 points to 8.—Reuter.

(Continued on Page 146.)



THE ARRIVAL OF THE NEW G. O. C.

Photo by Crown-Rembrandt

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, JANUARY 27, 1928.

STOCK	Last business done	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	M \$ 1300	1285	...	400,000	160,000	H \$125	Dec.	Interim £3, 1927, subject to deduction 1/T	8-8-27
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London...	£ 21½	...	...	600,000	600,000	£5	Dec.	Interim 14% p.a. 1927, free of I/T	30-9-27
INSURANCE.									
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	H \$ 300	300	...	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16a. (mkg. 40a.) & Bonus 5a. ex 1925 Works, %, Interim 24a. ex. 1926 Work %	20-2-27
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 140	...	...	10,000	10,000	£5	Dec.	Final 25a. (mkg. 50a.) ex 1925 Work % and Int. 25a. ex. 1926 Works %	30-6-27
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd.	M \$ 46.50	...	...	250,000	150,000	M \$10	Dec.	M \$2.25, 1926	30-6-27
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 22	...	...	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1926	30-6-27
Canton Insurance Office Ltd.	H \$ 570	590	...	10,000	10,000	H \$100	Dec.	Final H \$22(mkg. H \$40) ex 1925 Work, % Interim H \$18 ex 1926 Work, %	17-5-27
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 590	680	...	8,000	8,000	H \$50	Dec.	H \$40 ex 1925 Working %	28-3-27
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 215	...	...	20,000	20,000	H \$20	Dec.	H \$9 and Bonus H \$5 ex 1925 Work %	20-5-27
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F 400	...	...	14,000	14,000	F500	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	...
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	G \$ 300	...	...	5,000	1,000	G \$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1921...	...
SHIPPING.									
Indo-China S. N. Co., { 6% cum. pref. H \$ 30	...	...	...	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Pref. 6a. at Exchg. H \$2/4 London	...
Ld. { def. ord. H \$ 48	...	...	...	120,000	49,589	£5	...	Warrants less 1/T. Def. Ord. nil	7-5-24
Shell Transport & { ord. "B" £ ...	...	...	...	30,000,000	19,654,274	£1	Dec.	Interim 2/- free of I/T, 1927 (Coupon 50)	5-1-28
Trading Co., { 5% cum. 1st pref. £ ...	...	...	...	300,000	200,000	£10	...	...	...
Ld. { 7% cum. 2nd pref. £ ...	...	...	...	10,000,000	5,000,000	£1	...	...	...
Shanghai Tug & Lighter { ordinary T 65	...	...	...	40,000	26,000	T25	Dec.	Ord. T5, 1926...	21-3-27
Co., Ltd. { 7% pref. T 49	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	T50	...	Pref. T3.50, 1926	21-3-27
Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	H \$ 2.02½	2.20	...	200,000	97,380	H \$6	Mar.	Incorporated, 1924	...
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	T 91	90	...	55,700	55,200	T75	Apr.	T6.75, 1926-27	18-7-27
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ltd.	H \$ 35	36.50	...	200,000	67,640	H \$50	Dec.	Final H \$2 (mkg. H \$4, 1924)	30-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuild. { ordinary T 5	...	...	...	600,000	210,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.25, 1926	29-3-27
ing Works, Ltd. { 8% cum. pref. T 4.90	...	5	...	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1926	29-3-27
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd.	T 165	163	...	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Interim T3, 1927	13-9-27
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ltd.	H \$ 128	128	...	80,000	80,000	H \$50	Dec.	H \$6, 1926	25-2-27
MINING.									
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "B" T 21.50	...	22	...	2,000,000	1,400,000	£1	June	Final 2/- free of I/T (Coupon 31)	7-12-27
London	£ ...	£2:19:6	£3:2:6	...	...	...	...	1926-27	...
LANDS AND HOTELS.									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T 125	130	...	117,000	117,000	T50	Dec.	Interim T3, 1927	26-7-27
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ltd.	H \$ 66	65.35	...	400,000	240,000	H \$25	Dec.	Interim H \$2, 1927	5-8-27
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 14.50	14.35	...	150,000	150,000	H \$10	Dec.	H \$0.80 and Bonus H \$0.20, 1926	14-2-27
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ltd.	T ...	...	...	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.20, 1926	11-2-27
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	T 127.50	137.50	...	18,000	13,000	T100	Feb.	Interim Tls. 4, 1927-28	21-9-27
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	T 110	...	...	2,000	2,000	T100	Dec.	T10, 1924	18-2-25
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	H \$ 8	...	...	1,000,000	796,357	H \$10	Dec.	Final H \$0.60 (mkg. H \$1.20, 1924)	8-4-26
Carlton, Ltd.	T 15	...	...	10,000	6,937	T50	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1922	...
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	M \$ 100	...	...	8,576	8,576	M \$100	Dec.	12%...	9-2-27
Raven Trust Co., Inc.	G \$ 10	...	...	100,000	32,540	G \$10	Dec.	Ord. 100%, stock div., 1925...	20-2-23
	G \$ 10	...	...	...	32,035	G \$10	...	Pref. 7% 1927 (5th quarterly divd.)...	1-10-27
PLANTATIONS.									
Alma Estates, Ltd.	T 11	...	...	70,000	70,000	£4 (T9)	Sept.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.70, 1926-27)	29-12-27
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 1.10	...	...	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	Interim T0.15, 1926 (Final Nil)	12-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	T 5.25	...	...	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.75, 1926)	25-3-27
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	T 10.10	10	...	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	2nd Interim T0.15 (mkg. T0.40, 1927)	25-11-27
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	T 5.85	5.60	...	300,000	272,042	T1	Sept.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.55, 1926-27)	29-12-27
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	T 1.65	...	...	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	11-4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 2.30	2.20	...	500,000	408,650	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	7-7-27
Bute Plantation (1913), Ltd.	T 1.70	...	...	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	29-3-27
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 2.85	2.75	2.77½	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Interim T0.06, 1927	29-8-27
Chempedak Rub. & G'bler Est. Ltd.	T 14.25	...	...	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27)	16-1-28
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 1.45	...	...	675,000	274,875	T1	June	Final T0.08 (mkg. T0.18, 1927)	15-9-27
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914) Ltd.	T 4.30	...	...	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Interim T0.10, 1927	12-10-27
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 5.50	...	...	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.15, 1927	12-10-27
Gula-Kalumpang R.E., Ltd. { Fully pd. T 16	...	...	...	750,000	463,000	£1	Dec.	Interim 1/6d., 1927, on Fully pd.	...
do. { 15/- pd. T 11.50	...	...	...	...	200,000	15s.	...	Interim 0/6d., 1927, on Partly pd. less I/T 4/6d. in £ (Coupon No. 27)...	20-10-27
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ltd.	T 2.57½	...	...	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Interim T0.07, 1927	23-6-27
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ltd.	T 7	...	...	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	T 19	...	...	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Interim T1, 1927	14-12-27
Kota Bahore Rub. Ests. (1921), Ltd.	T 1.40	...	...	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27)	3-10-27
Kroewoeke Java Plantations, Ltd.	T 3.10	3	...	700,000	550,000	2/- (T0.86)	Dec.	2nd Interim T0.05 (mkg. T0.15, 1927)	9-12-27
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.75	...	...	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Div. T0.10, 1926-27	24-8-27
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ltd.	T 2.05	2	...	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	1st Interim T0.10, 1927-28	24-11-27
Permata Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 5.05	...	...	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Final T0.40 (mkg. T0.65, 1926-27)	2-2-28
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	T 2.20	2.10	...	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.05, 1927	1-11-27
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 1.45	...	...	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.07 (mkg. T0.13, 1926-27)	20-12-27
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 1.50	...	...	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30 1926)	4-4-27
Senawang Rub. Ests., { ordinary T 2.60	...	2.45	...	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Interim T0.06, 1927-28)	21-10-27
Co. (1921), Ltd. { 12% cum. pref. T ...	...	...	...	100,000	33,943	T1	...	...	...
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	T 2.75	...	...	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	22-12-27
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ltd.	T 1.25	1.20	...	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.05, 1927	8-10-27
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 0.95	0.95	...	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Final T0.08 (mkg. 0.15, 1926)	22-3-27
S'hai Malay Rub. { ord. T 15	...	...	...	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Interim T0.30, 1927	22-7-27
Ests., Ltd. { 8% cum. part. pref. T 15	...								

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

(Continued from Page 142.)

I. R. C. NEW YEAR RACE MEETING

Some Very Good Sub-Griffins and Crossbreds

The International Recreation Club by now must have got beyond the stage when they would consider it unfortunate to have bad weather for their popular China New Year Race Meeting, and only would be astonished if ever it should happen that they had good weather for it. It has come to be only a question of degree—as to how bad it will be. The meeting this week has not been an exception, though fortunately, save for a few rainy spells on Wednesday, there has been nothing to interfere with the comfort of spectators, who, in the spacious and well-appointed stands, were able to find ample shelter from the wind and what rain there was. For the ponies it was different, for the course was heavy enough on Tuesday and far worse on Wednesday. Thursday's weather was ideal.

Following are the results in detail of the first day's races:

1.—The New Year Maiden Steeplechase

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For all China ponies of "Y" Class that have never won a steeplechase, who China ponies of "Y" Class—about 2 miles.

1.—Lansing's grey, Trade Mark, T. Y. Tung, 150.
2.—H. & P's. roan, Wild Strawberry, A. Hughes, 150.
3.—J. C. Greig's grey, Magic, W. C. Bowling, 152.

Also ran:—Avignon (McBain), Journalist (Botelho), Neutrality (Pih), Mackay (Pollock), Y-kik (Stang-Lund). Won by many lengths; the same.

2.—The Subscription Griffins Plate

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For I.R.C. Subscription Griffins of the year 1922—1 mile.

1.—Harry White's bay, Don Diego, V. M. Haimovitch, 152.
2.—Plane's grey, Monoplane, C. Encarnacao, 152.
3.—Majesty's grey, Fashion Show, H. C. Pih, 152.

Also ran:—Ambassadorship (Liou), Anhui (Tung), Byplay (Z. L. Koo), Clever Venture (Huang), Desert Fox (Campbell), Epinard (Gavin), Flying Horse (Way), Red Wing (Pote-Hunt), Spring Day (Pan), Tempo Rubato (Tung), Trade Union (A. E. Wong). Won by a neck; three lengths. Time, 2 min. 51 1/5 sec.

3.—The Far Eastern Plate

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For I.R.C. Subscription Griffins of the year 1922—1 mile.

1.—Prosperity's dun, Mixed Double, H. C. Pih, 152.
2.—Hee & Ho's grey, Chekiang, S. N. Pan, 155.
3.—Dad's grey, Bonzo, G. Pollock, 163.

Also ran:—C.O.D. (Wm. Hu), Echo (Judah), Hay (Pote-Hunt), Jolly Eagle (Encarnacao), Kiukiang Road (Tung), Missing Link (Koo), Ohse (Hear), Perseus (Huang), William the Conqueror (Liou).

Won by a half-length; two. Time, 1 min. 37 1/5 sec.

4.—The Sub-Maiden Plate

Winner \$1,500. 2nd pony \$600. 3rd pony \$400. For I.R.C. Subscription Griffins of the year 1922—1 mile.

1.—Plane's grey, Aeroplane, C. Encarnacao, 155.
2.—Durgor's grey, Kashmir II, L. P. Quincey, 155.
3.—Yang & Cheu's grey, Whittington, A. J. P. Hear, 154.

Also ran:—Allotment II (Soong), Armament (Liou), Dress Parade (Judah), Golden Bridge (Tung), Home Chat (Pih), Merry Boy (Pote-Hunt), Presentations (Haimovitch), Zimbalist (Wm. Hu).

Won by two lengths, three-quarters. Time, 1 min. 36 3/5 sec.

5.—The "Z" Class Griffins Plate

Winner \$1,000. 2nd pony \$450. 3rd pony \$300. For all China ponies of "Z" Class, being Griffins of this meeting—1 mile.

1.—Toog's ches., Fair Sport, A. N. Dallas, 161.
2.—Eve's roan, Carnival Eve, J. Pote-Hunt, 161.
3.—Shendrikoff's bay, Hetman, J. B. Karin, 161.

Also ran:—Blue Moon (Haimovitch), Cossack (Thieme). Won by one length; four. Time, 2 min. 04 1/5 sec.

6.—The Yangtze Stakes

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For all China ponies of "Y" Class—1 mile.

1.—Z.L.T.C.'s grey, Three One, H. Huang, 160.
2.—Popularity's bay, Agility, H. C. Pih, 158.
3.—Liddell's grey, Howcroft, V. M. Haimovitch, 161.

Also ran:—Armstrong (Woo), Authority (Gavin), C.O.D. (S.A. Collico), Fellowship (Soong), Graceful Way, Grand Knight (Chow), Henry H. (Quincey), Jolly Leader (Encarnacao), Kwangtung (Tung), Lisboa (M.J.E. Collico), Mira (Kui), Newfoundland (Noodt), One-Two-Three (Pan), Standlight (Pollock), White Mist (Wm. Hu), White North (Campbell).

Won by C. Pih, three lengths. Time, 2 min. 45 sec.

7.—The Eastern Plate

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For I.R.C. Subscription Griffins of the year 1922—6 furlongs.

1.—Day's bay, Netherlands, A. N. Dallas, 162.
2.—Lansing's bay, Red Mark, M. T. Yih, 162.
3.—Lily's dun, Tsung Kyueh, C. Encarnacao, 165.

Also ran:—Advocate (Campbell), Apprenticeship (Liou), Assignment (Woo), Betting Tax (Mao), Canton (Judah), Captain (Noodt), Christmas Tree (Hear), Five Step (Pih), Icy-Hot (Huang), Liuchow (Pan), Notability (Gavin), Over Gain (Quincey), Peaceful (Way), Productive (Haimovitch), Roaming (Soong), Royalty (Wm. Hu), Silver Arrow (Pote-Hunt), The Tin Horse (Tung), Yellow Plane (Clark), Zest (Pollock).

Won by two lengths; three. Time, 1 min.

8.—The Craven Stakes

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For China ponies being at anytime Subscription Griffins of the Shanghai Race Club, the Chinese Jockey Club of Shanghai, and the International Recreation Club—1 mile.

1.—Day's dun, Laleham, A. N. Dallas, 152.
2.—Alice's grey, Little Drummer, L. F. Soong, 152.
3.—Miss Law's grey, Kilmory, J. Pote-Hunt, 152.

Also ran:—Baccarat (Pih), Beauty Prize (Botelho), Black-and-Blue (McBain), Chuzenji (S. A. Collico), Desert Sand (Noodt), Ecarte (Wells-Henderson), Epinard (Gavin), Generosity (Huang), Grand Matador (Hear), Hankow Road (Koo), Happy Choice (Haimovitch), Interruptive (Campbell), Islington (Deitz), Laceda (Liou), Live Wire (Hear), Prince Robert (Euyang), Quotation Mark (Quincey), Rosemary (Pan), Smouldering Fire (Pollock), The Damsel (Judah), The Iron Horse (Way).

Won by three-quarters of a length; the same. Time, 2 min. 52 1/2 sec.

9.—The Empire Stakes

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For I.R.C. Subscription Griffins of the year 1922—1 mile.

1.—Budin & Speelman's grey, Zanzibar, G. Pollock, 152.
2.—Chow & Co's. bay, Grand Symphony, S. N. Pan, 152.
3.—Allan's roan, Dark Night, C. Encarnacao, 155.

Also ran:—Alexander the Great (Hu), Attorneyship (Liou), Circus Ace (Pih), Divinity (Chow), Flying Arrow (S. A. Collico), Full Moon (Soong), Goodness (Simmons), Grey Diamond II (Quincey), Iris (Tung), Jolly Prince (Noodt), Peking Road (M. T. Yih), Playful Venture (Woo), Popen (Hear), Rush Rah Rah (Koo), Red-hot (Huang), Small Peasant (Way), The Grateful Bird (Campbell), Trio (Deitz), Tristane (Gavin), Wedding Bell (Judah).

Won by one length; two. Time, 2 min. 15 sec.

10.—The White City Plate

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For all China ponies of "Y" Class that have not started previous to May 1, 1927 and that have not won more than two races—1 mile.

1.—Eve's ches., Quiet Eve, J. Pote-Hunt, 163.
2.—Admiral's grey, Stardom, T. Y. Tung, 163.
3.—Liddell's bay, Kingerfort, E. C. McBain, 163.

Also ran:—Baccarat (Pih), Comedy General (Pote-Hunt), Consolation (Wm. Hu), Gold Coin (Encarnacao), Dinna Ken Pollock, Doubtful (Huang), Generosity (Simmons), Green Apple (Haimovitch), Khyber (Quincey), Kwan-tung (Pih), Laceda (Pih), Marigold (H. Collico), Newfoundland (Tung), Newman Noggs (Campbell), Prince Robert (Euyang), Profitable (Judah), Quercus (Dallas), Taurus (Nahmberg), The Jaguar (Woo), The Knut (Mao).

Won by two lengths; three. Time, 2 min. 30 3/5 sec. Winner bought in for \$1,100.

8.—The Corinthian Plate

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For I.R.C. Subscription Griffins of the year 1922—1 mile.

1.—Yang & Cheu's grey, Whittington, A. J. P. Hear, 155.
2.—Plane's grey, Yellow Plane, C. Encarnacao, 148.
3.—Shen Bros.' brown, Tide Time, J. Pote-Hunt, 147.

Also ran:—Amusement (Liou), Assignment (Botelho), Betting Tax (Mao), Canton (Simmons), Five Step (Pih), Liuchow (Pan), Rising Sun (Soong), Small Peasant (Way), The Grateful Bird (Campbell), The Tin Horse (Tung).

Won by two lengths; one and a half. Time, 1 min. 01 1/2 sec.

9.—The Coventry Stakes

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For China ponies being at anytime Subscription Griffins of S.R.C., C.J.C. of Shanghai, and I.R.C.—1 mile.

1.—Sing King's grey, Happy Choice, V. M. Haimovitch, 154.
2.—Lansing's bay, Quotation Mark, L. P. Quincey, 163.
3.—Miss Law's grey, Kilmory, J. Pote-Hunt, 157.

Also ran:—Ammonia (Euyang), Cauliflower (Tung), Chuzenji (Way), Desert Sand (Noodt), Ecarte (Hear), Filmidon (Encarnacao), Friendship II (Wm. Hu), Interruptive (Clark), Little Monk (Soong), Little Star (H. Collico), Live Wire (Pih), Missing Link (Koo), Rosemary (Pan), Wemyss Bay (Kui).

Won by a half length; one and a half. Time, 2 min. 13 1/2 sec.

10.—The South Sea Cup

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For all China ponies of "Y" Class—1 mile.

1.—Eve's ches., Warrenfield, J. Pote-Hunt, 163.
2.—Matsumoto's ches., Nationalist II, Wm. Hu, 166.
3.—Ed. Sheng & Co's. bay, Reinforcement, J. Liou, 163.

Also ran:—Apollo (Dallas), Ben d'Or (Campbell), Fanfare (Clark), Herodotus (Encarnacao), Leadership (Soong), Let Six (Judah), Merry Hunter (Noodt), On the Mail (H. C. Pih), Septerre (Bowling), Zeus (Quincey), Zorhan (Gavin).

Won by one length; four. Time, 3 min. 14 1/2 sec.

11.—The Whampee Cup

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For I.R.C. Subscription Griffins of the year 1927 that have not won more than two races—1 mile.

1.—Shendrikoff's grey, Echo, S. A. Judah, 160.
2.—Road Co's. dun, Hankow Road, L. K. Woo, 155.
3.—Prosperity's dun, Mixed Double, H. C. Pih, 160.

Also ran:—Doowoo (Wm. Hu), Cold Mark (Tung), Johnnie Walker (Huang), Jolly Eagle (Encarnacao), Performance (Simmons), Wells-Henderson, William the Conqueror (Liou).

Won by one length; three. Time, 2 min. 14 1/2 sec.

12.—The Whampee Cup

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For I.R.C. Subscription Griffins of the year 1927 that have not won more than two races—1 mile.

1.—Shendrikoff's grey, Echo, S. A. Judah, 160.
2.—Road Co's. dun, Hankow Road, L. K. Woo, 155.
3.—Prosperity's dun, Mixed Double, H. C. Pih, 160.

Also ran:—Doowoo (Wm. Hu), Cold Mark (Tung), Johnnie Walker (Huang), Jolly Eagle (Encarnacao), Performance (Simmons), Wells-Henderson, William the Conqueror (Liou).

Won by one length; three. Time, 2 min. 14 1/2 sec.

13.—The Whampee Cup

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For I.R.C. Subscription Griffins of the year 1927 that have not won more than two races—1 mile.

1.—Shendrikoff's grey, Echo, S. A. Judah, 160.
2.—Road Co's. dun, Hankow Road, L. K. Woo, 155.
3.—Prosperity's dun, Mixed Double, H. C. Pih, 160.

Also ran:—Doowoo (Wm. Hu), Cold Mark (Tung), Johnnie Walker (Huang), Jolly Eagle (Encarnacao), Performance (Simmons), Wells-Henderson, William the Conqueror (Liou).

Won by one length; three. Time, 2 min. 14 1/2 sec.

14.—The Whampee Cup

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For I.R.C. Subscription Griffins of the year 1927 that have not won more than two races—1 mile.

1.—Shendrikoff's grey, Echo, S. A. Judah, 160.
2.—Road Co's. dun, Hankow Road, L. K. Woo, 155.
3.—Prosperity's dun, Mixed Double, H. C. Pih, 160.

Also ran:—Doowoo (Wm. Hu), Cold Mark (Tung), Johnnie Walker (Huang), Jolly Eagle (Encarnacao), Performance (Simmons), Wells-Henderson, William the Conqueror (Liou).

Won by one length; three. Time, 2 min. 14 1/2 sec.

15.—The Victoria Stakes

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For all China ponies of "Y" Class—9 furlongs.

1.—Miss Law's grey, Beatoock, E. B. McBain, 158.
2.—Popularity's bay, Agility, C. Encarnacao, 160.
3.—Z. L. C's. grey, Three One, H. Huang, 163.

Also ran:—Bombardment (Liou), Charming Ostent (Pih), Ecarte (Hear), S. A. Collico, Graceful (H. Collico), Henry H. (Quincey), His Lordship (Soong), Howcroft (Hu), Little Tartar (Way), Passage Money (Haimovitch), Popularity (Noodt), Populard (Dallas), Prince Robert (Euyang), Sincow (Tung), Tio II (Pote-Hunt), Waddington (Clark), Williamsbur (Bowling).

Won by one and a half lengths; the same. Time, 2 min. 28 1/2 sec.

16.—The Sub-Derby Stakes

Winner \$1,500. 2nd pony \$600. 3rd pony \$400. For I.R.C. Subscription Griffins of the year 1922—1 mile.

1.—Plane's grey, Monoplane, C. Encarnacao, 155.
2.—Plane's grey, Aeroplane, T. Y. Tung, 155.
3.—Harry White's bay, Don Diego, V. M. Haimovitch, 152.

Also ran:—Ambassadorship (Liou), Fashion Show (Pih), Full Moon (Soong), Grand Symphony (Pan), Kashmir II (Quincey), Merry Friend (Wm. Hu), Red-hot (Huang).

Won by one and a half lengths; a neck. Time, 2 min. 53 1/2 sec.

17.—The Wokingham Stakes

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For all China ponies of "Y" Class that have not started previous to May 1, 1927—1 mile.

1.—Budin & Speelman's grey, Zanzibar, G. Pollock, 152.
2.—Admiral's grey, Stardom, T. Y. Tung, 160.
3.—Liddell's bay, Kingerfort, E. C. McBain, 163.

Also ran:—Bold Venture (Encarnacao), Daisy Lead (Bowling), David Garrick (Lewis), Daybreak (Ching), Edison (Huang), Education (Wm. Hu), Eiran (Campbell), Electricity (Simmons), Ecstasy (Hear), Gold Coin (Encarnacao), Herodotus (Quincey), Journalist (S. A. Collico), Old Boy (M. T. Yih), Pink Diamond (Haimovitch), Szechuen (Noodt).

Won by one length; three. Time, 2 min. 09 1/2 sec.

18.—The New Year "Y" Class Selling Plate

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$250. 3rd pony \$200. For all China ponies of "Y" Class—9 furlongs.

1.—Ed Sheng & Co's. ches., Advancement, J. Liou, 156.
2.—Kee's grey, Gold Shield, W. T. Way, 142.
3.—Leaf's grey, Silver Wand, M. T. Yih, 155.

Also ran:—Baccarat (Pih), Comedy General (Pote-Hunt), Consolation (Wm. Hu), Gold Coin (Encarnacao), Dinna Ken Pollock, Doubtful (Huang), Generosity (Simmons), Green Apple (Haimovitch), Khyber (Quincey), Kwan-tung (Pih), Laceda (Pih), Marigold (H. Collico), Newfoundland (Tung), Newman Noggs (Campbell), Prince Robert (Euyang), Profitable (Judah), Quercus (Dallas), Taurus (Nahmberg), The Jaguar (Woo), The Knut (Mao).

Won by two lengths; three. Time, 2 min. 30 3/5 sec. Winner bought in for \$1,100.

19.—The Corinthian Plate

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For I.R.C. Subscription Griffins of the year 1922—1 mile.

1.—Yang & Cheu's grey, Whittington, A. J. P. Hear, 155.
2.—Plane's grey, Yellow Plane, C. Encarnacao, 148.
3.—Shen Bros.' brown, Tide Time, J. Pote-Hunt, 147.

Also ran:—Amusement (Liou), Assignment (Botelho), Betting Tax (Mao), Canton (Simmons), Five Step (Pih), Liuchow (Pan), Rising Sun (Soong), Small Peasant (Way), The Grateful Bird (Campbell), The Tin Horse (Tung).

Won by two lengths; one and a half. Time, 1 min. 01 1/2 sec.

20.—The Coventry Stakes

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For China ponies being at anytime Subscription Griffins of S.R.C., C.J.C. of Shanghai, and I.R.C.—1 mile.

1.—Sing King's grey, Happy Choice, V. M. Haimovitch, 154.
2.—Lansing's bay, Quotation Mark, L. P. Quincey, 163.
3.—Miss Law's grey, Kilmory, J. Pote-Hunt, 157.

Also ran:—Ammonia (Euyang), Cauliflower (Tung), Chuzenji (Way), Desert Sand (Noodt), Ecarte (Hear), Filmidon (Encarnacao), Friendship II (Wm. Hu), Interruptive (Clark), Little Monk (Soong), Little Star (H. Collico), Live Wire (Pih), Missing Link (Koo), Rosemary (Pan), Wemyss Bay (Kui).

Won by a half length; one and a half. Time, 2 min. 13 1/2 sec.

21.—The South Sea Cup

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For all China ponies of "Y" Class—1 mile.

1.—Eve's ches., Warrenfield, J. Pote-Hunt, 163.
2.—Matsumoto's ches., Nationalist II, Wm. Hu, 166.
3.—Ed. Sheng & Co's. bay, Reinforcement, J. Liou, 163.

Also ran:—Apollo (Dallas), Ben d'Or (Campbell), Fanfare (Clark), Herodotus (Encarnacao), Leadership (Soong), Let Six (Judah), Merry Hunter (Noodt), On the Mail (H. C. Pih), Septerre (Bowling), Zeus (Quincey), Zorhan (Gavin).

Won by one length; four. Time, 3 min. 14 1/2 sec.

22.—The Whampee Cup

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For I.R.C. Subscription Griffins of the year 1927 that have not won more than two races—1 mile.

1.—Shendrikoff's grey, Echo, S. A. Judah, 160.
2.—Road Co's. dun, Hankow Road, L. K. Woo, 155.
3.—Prosperity's dun, Mixed Double, H. C. Pih, 160.

Also ran:—Doowoo (Wm. Hu), Cold Mark (Tung), Johnnie Walker (Huang), Jolly Eagle (Encarnacao), Performance (Simmons), Wells-Henderson, William the Conqueror (Liou).

Won by one length; three. Time, 2 min. 14 1/2 sec.

23.—The Whampee Cup

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For I.R.C. Subscription Griffins of the year 1927 that have not won more than two races—1 mile.

1.—Shendrikoff's grey, Echo, S. A. Judah, 160.
2.—Road Co's. dun, Hankow Road, L. K. Woo, 155.
3.—Prosperity's dun, Mixed Double, H. C. Pih, 160.

Also ran:—Doowoo (Wm. Hu), Cold Mark (Tung), Johnnie Walker (Huang), Jolly Eagle (Encarnacao), Performance (Simmons), Wells-Henderson, William the Conqueror (Liou).

Won by one length; three. Time, 2 min. 14 1/2 sec.

24.—The Whampee Cup

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For I.R.C. Subscription Griffins of the year 1927 that have not won more than two races—1 mile.

1.—Shendrikoff's grey, Echo, S. A. Judah, 160.
2.—Road Co's. dun, Hankow Road, L. K. Woo, 155.
3.—Prosperity's dun, Mixed Double, H. C. Pih, 160.

Also ran:—Doowoo (Wm. Hu), Cold Mark (Tung), Johnnie Walker (Huang), Jolly Eagle (Encarnacao), Performance (Simmons), Wells-Henderson, William the Conqueror (Liou).

Won by one length; three. Time, 2 min. 14 1/2 sec.

Thursday's Results

Every member in the large gathering on Thursday rejoiced over the welcome change in the weather. Of course, it came too late to have any effect on the course, but it was none the less welcome.

1.—The New Year Handicap Steeplechase

Winner \$800. 2nd pony \$350. 3rd pony \$250. For all China ponies of "Y" Class—2 miles.

1.—McBain Bros.' grey, Captain Cuttle, E. B. McBain, 160.
2.—Mrs. Jack Liddell's brown, Double Zero, V. M. Haimovitch, 155.
3.—Lansing's grey, Trade Mark, T. Y. Tung, 160.

Also ran:—Indemnity (Pih), Red Joss House (Hughes), White Hawk (Campbell), Hunt, 165.

Won by three lengths; many.

2.—The Grand Stand Stakes

Winner \$700. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$200. For I.R.C. Subscription Griffins of the year 1922—1 mile.

1.—H. C. & F. Y's. bay, Circus Ace, H. C. Pih, 147.
2.—V. Wang's roan, Five Step, Z. L. Koo, 147.
3.—Ed. Sheng's ches., Advocateship, H. Collico, 150.

Also ran:—Alexander the Great (Haimovitch), Allotment II (Judah), Apprenticeship (Liou), Assignment (Clark), Betting Tax (Mao), Clever Venture (Ching), Golden Bridge (Tung), Icy-hot (Simmons), Merry Friend (Hu), Notability (Woo), Playful Venture (Huang), Popen (Noodt), Red Mark (M. T. Yih), Roaming (Soong), Royron (Bowman), Silver Arrow (Pote-Hunt), Yellow Plane (Encarnacao).

Won by three-quarters of a length; the same. Time, 1 min. 36 3/5 sec.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL
AT HOMELatest League Results By
Reuter

London, Jan. 21.

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 0, Aston V. 3.
Birmingham 2, Everton 2.
Bolton W. 2, Bury 1.
Burnley 6, Sheffield U. 3.
Leicester C. 4, Derby C. 0.
Liverpool 2, Sunderland 5.
Rangers 1, Tottenham H. 2.
Middlesbrough 1, Cardiff C. 2.
N'castle U. 4, M'chester U. 1.
Portsmouth 2, W. Ham U. 1.
Wednesday 4, Blackburn R. 1.

SECOND DIVISION

Bristol C. 0, Grimsby T. 0.
Chelsea 2, Fulham 1.
Clapton 0, Blackpool 5.
Hull C. 1, Port Vale 0.
Manchester C. 3, S. Shields 0.
Nottingham F. 2, Leeds U. 2.
Preston N. E. 5, W'hampton W. 4.
Southampton 5, Notts C. 1.
Stoke C. 3, Oldham A. 0.
Swansea T. 3, Barnsley 0.
West Brom. A. 5, Reading 3.

THIRD DIVISION

(Southern Section)
Brentford 0, Queen's Pk. R. 3.
Coventry C. 2, Bristol R. 3.
Crystal P. 4, Southend U. 1.
Exeter C. 1, Stockport C. 2.
Gillingham 3, Plymouth A. 1.
Luton T. 3, B'mouth & B. A. 3.
Millwall 6, Brighton & H. A. 0.
Newport C. 4, Charlton A. 3.
Swindon T. 1, Watford 0.
Torquay U. 4, Norwich C. 2.
Walsall T. 2, Merthyr T. 2.

THIRD DIVISION

(Northern Section)
Accrington S. 1, Doncaster R. 3.
Bradford C. 0, Halifax T. 0.
Chesterfield 0, Bradford 0.
Darham C. 1, Stockport C. 2.
Hartlepool U. 0, Darlington 1.
Lincoln C. 3, Ashington 1.
New Brighton 5, Crewe A. 1.
Rochdale 6, Wigan Boro' 9.
Rotherham U. 4, Nelson 3.
Southport 4, Barrow 0.
Wrexham 2, Tranmere R. 0.

Scottish F. A. Cup

The result of the first round of the Scottish Football Association Cup, which were played to-day, are as follows:—

Dumbarton v. Hamilton—postponed, ground flooded.
Bell 1, Airdrieonians 4.
Raith Rovers 4, Aberdeen 3.
Alloa 2, Fraserburgh 0.
Vale of Leven 1, Leith Amateurs 2.
Albion Rovers 5, Glasgow U. 1.
Celtic 3, Bathgate 1.
Brechin 3, Lech Gelly 1.
Queen's Park 2, Artcle 0.
East Stirling 0, Rangers 6.
Third Lanark 10, Clackmannan 0.
Hearts 2, Johnstone 2.
Elbernie 0, Dykehead—no play.
Ayr United 2, Bo'ness 0.
Greenock Morton 7, Mid Annandale 8.
Civil Service S. 0, King's Park 3.
Armadale 3, Berwick Rangers 1.
Cowdenbeath 12, Johnstone 0.
Forfar 2, Queen of the South 1.
Montrose 0, Stenhouse Muir 5.
Clyde Bank 0, Dunfermline 3.
Partick Thistle 9, Inverness Caledonians 1.
Vale of Ahol 2, Newton Stewart 1.
Arbroath 2, Nithsdale W. 3.
Forres Mechanics 2, Elgin City 1.
Stranraer 2, Dundee 4.
Keith 6, Dalbeath Star 2.
Falkirk 3, St. Bernard's 1.
St. Mirren 6, Clyde 1.
Leith Athletic 2, Kilmarnock 3.
Huntly 0, Motherwell 3.
East Fife 1, Dundee United 1.
Yoke Head has scratched from the competition.

Jan. 25.

The draw for the second round, which will be played on February 2, resulted as follows:

Forfar v. Kilmarnock
Forres Mechanics v. Hearts
St. Mirren v. Vale of Ahol
Dundee United v. Dundee
Dunfermline v. Leith Amateurs
Partick v. Nithsdale
Stenhouse-Muir v. Alloa
Ayr v. Falkirk
Armadale v. King's Park
Motherwell v. Raith
Rangers v. Cowdenbeath
Airdrieonians v. Hamilton
Queen's Park v. Morton
Brechin City v. Airdion
Third Lanark v. Hibernians
Keith v. Celtic

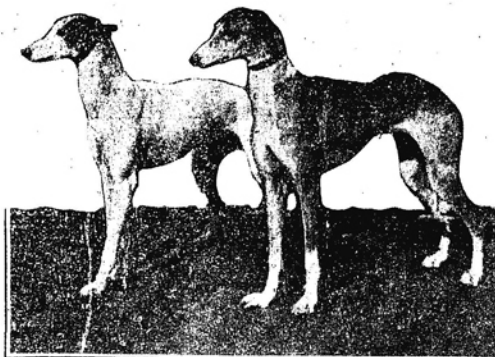
RE-PLAYS

St. Johnstone 0, Hearts 1.—after extra time
Dundee United 2, East Fife 1.

POSTPONED MATCH

Dumbarton 2, Hamilton 3.—Reuter.

THE wife of a man in a good position as a shipping agent in China was sentenced at Marylebone Police Court on December 20 to three months imprisonment in the second division for shop-lifting. A detective described her as "confirmed shoplifter." She was Mrs. Annie Tweedie, aged 32. Mrs. Tweedie was alleged to have posed in Oxford as Lady Everard Fraser, and was accused by a West London firm of stealing gloves, broaches, and other articles. Detective Somerset said that her husband made her a monthly allowance, and that she had two children at boarding houses in England.



SPECIMENS OF THE NEWLY IMPORTED GREYHOUND

SHANGHAI "TRAVESTY OF SPORT"

A Stern Tientsin Criticism of Greyhound Racing: Objection to Increased Facilities for Betting

In its issue of January 3, the "Peking and Tientsin Times" has the following lengthy leading article regarding the flotation of greyhound racing companies in Shanghai:—

Coursing—the pursuit of game by dogs which use their eyes only—is a very old form of sport. It was first regularized by a code of rules, in the reign of Good Queen Bess, and the classic fixture—known as the Waterloo Cup, from the fact that it was set on foot by the proprietor of the Waterloo Hotel at Liverpool—has now been an annual event for nearly a century. Within the past two years the sport—if such it can now be called—has taken an entirely new form. The idea occurred to someone of using an electric dummy hare in place of a live animal, and employing greyhounds to chase it by artificial, as well as natural light. The first of these greyhound courses to be established in England was constructed at Manchester. The idea caught on, and during the past few months, hardly a day has passed that home papers have not contained details of a project for a new greyhound racecourse in some centre or other. The capital now invested in greyhound racing must run into millions. The last mail brought copies of a prospectus for a new company with a paid-up capital of £450,000, to acquire control of courses in Birmingham, Bristol, Dublin, Belfast, Blackpool, Sheffield, Burnley, and Hull. Wembley has been converted into a greyhound racecourse, and if the craze does not die down, and the supply of animals can be maintained, it seems probable that there will soon be hardly a town of any importance in the United Kingdom that does not possess its greyhound course.

Much Concern at Home

The amazingly rapid spread of greyhound racing has caused considerable concern in many quarters. It has been opposed by many religious bodies, but it is also causing anxiety among people of every political and religious affiliation, many of whom are by no means strait-laced or narrow-minded. On the eve of the parliamentary recess, a deputation representing three political parties was introduced to the Home Secretary by Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., and voiced its apprehensions in regard to the growth of betting among the young, in connection with dog-racing. Sir William Joynton Hicks admitted that he shared this anxiety, but said that the Government would have to be fully satisfied as to the alleged evil effects before interfering. An investigation was in progress in connection with the restriction of juvenile betting. "On the broad question, the whole matter would have to be considered by the Government in the moral and material interests of the community generally," and he gave a warning hint to those investing money in greyhound racing enterprises that the matter would receive the serious attention of the Government in the near future.

The Gambling Feature

There are no people so hypocritical on the subject of betting as the British. It would be difficult, indeed, to imagine anything more in-

congruous than a system which makes it a penal offence for a man to accept bets of sixpences and shillings in the street, while anyone with a connection with a turf agent can bet to the extent of hundreds and thousands of pounds by mail or telephone, or telegraph. Similarly, it appears ludicrous that betting under conditions which afford the public little or no protection, is tolerated on racecourses, and yet betting on a scientific system, and with every safeguard, such as is supplied by the totalizator or the pari-mutuel, is to this day illegal. The British working-man has every reason to complain that our betting laws as they stand, are class laws, permitting to the well-to-do what is forbidden to the working classes. Greyhound racing, therefore, has become extraordinarily popular with the masses, for it takes place, for the most part, at night, after the day's work is done, the price of admission is low, and it affords them opportunities of gratifying their passion for gambling without violating the laws of the land. It is this—the gambling feature—which is the main attraction and also the cause of growing anxiety in England.

Potential Social Menace

Few if any men or women would be attracted night after night to any greyhound course, merely to watch the dogs chase an electric hare. Witnessing a series of speed tests would soon become monotonous, and not a single racecourse would pay its way if the betting element were eliminated. Unquestionably, however, any project which encourages betting on such a scale, and so continuously, is a potential social menace. It cannot, as in the case of horse-racing, be justified on the ground that it sustains and improves horse-breeding. It does not matter, from a national point of view, whether the United Kingdom owns the largest number or the fleetest specimens of greyhounds. As a sport it is as useless, and in many respects as objectionable, as roulette, faro, or any other purely gambling game, and there is little to choose morally between the universal adoption of greyhound racing, and the withdrawal of all restrictions upon casinos, gaming establishments, etc.

Introduction to China

It is to be regretted that at a moment when this problem is causing the British Government such grave concern, it should have been decided to extend greyhound racing to China. A prospectus has already appeared in a Shanghai contemporary of the "Champs de Courses Francais" with a capital of \$800,000. An option has been obtained on a large property in the French Concession, and it is estimated that if 84 race meetings are held during the year, with an average attendance of 2,000, the net revenues from admission alone (without allowing for the profits from pari-mutuels, cash sweeps, etc.) will be \$147,800 per annum. The latest Hongkong papers describe the arrival there, en route to Shanghai, of the first contingent of 71 greyhounds, whose custodian declared that only a small proportion were pedigreed animals, there being "no point in taking pedigreed

dogs to China where all dogs are eligible for registration." A further consignment of 75 greyhounds is following on another vessel.

To the other and numerous facilities for gambling that Shanghai already provides, therefore, betting on electric hares chased by imported dogs, is to be added. And it is, of course, anticipated that Chinese will succumb to the passion for gambling on the dogs, just as the British public has done at home. It is quite probable that this expectation will be fulfilled. Chinese are far more prone to gambling than the average Briton.

Glut of Race Meeting

It is probable that Shanghai already has more race meeting per annum than any other city of the same size in the world. And with greyhound meetings in the evenings, there will soon be few days in the year on which an incentive to betting is not provided in or adjacent to the Model Settlement. It would, one would think, be more appropriate in a city which for several years past has been living on a volcano, to restrict rather than augment the facilities for gambling. Let us admit for the sake of argument that gambling is only a serious evil when carried to excess. Can it seriously be pretended that this new temptation to bet can prove successful without inducing excessive gambling? Is it really consistent either with foreign prestige or foreign interests to introduce into Shanghai a so-called sport whose sole attraction is the opportunity it offers for betting on the dogs?

Chinese Penal Law

Gambling in any form is an offence under the Chinese penal code. It is winked at, as at present practised on the race courses, and can hardly be said, when confined to racing, to have attained dangerous proportions. It is connived at in numerous establishments in the Special Districts (former Concessions) and in the suburbs of many of the Treaty Ports, where it is fast becoming a menace to the welfare of the communities. It cannot be suppressed, while human nature remains what it is, but it seems both unnecessary and undesirable to provide additional facilities for it, on a large scale, in a centre such as Shanghai, on which the attention of the whole world has been focused again and again since May, 1925.

The chasing of an electric hare is a travesty of sport; it violates all the principles of coursing as practised for centuries past, in the West, for speed is only one of the factors in genuine coursing. It is not an innovation of which there is any reason to feel proud. And frankly, we are sorry that the French Concession authorities at Shanghai did not veto the proposal to introduce it into the area under their administration.

Five Courses A Possibility

On January 4, the same paper printed the following supplementary article:—

When we wrote upon this subject yesterday we were under the impression—as we had seen no other prospectus—that the Champ de Courses Francais was the first greyhound racing enterprise to be established in Shanghai. We are mistaken. The Greyhound Association (China) Ltd., has already been in existence for some time, and has acquired property in the International Settlement. And in addition to the prospectus of the Champ de Courses Francais, yesterday's mail brought us the prospectus of the "Shanghai International Greyhound, Ltd." with a proposed capital of \$300,000, which mentions that the directors "consider that they have available, if required two desirable sites for greyhound racing, and they are negotiating for a third"; and that "it will appeal irresistibly to the Chinese there can be little if any doubt." In other words, there is an immediate prospect of at least three, and possibly five greyhound courses being started in Shanghai. The British Government will doubtless soon be asked in Parliament whether the Defence Force has been despatched to, and retained in, Shanghai for the purpose of protecting greyhound racecourses, and thus encouraging gambling among the Chinese population.

SIR LAMEROCK'S NIGHT
OUTOld Race Pony's Fatal Sudden
Desire for Bright Lights

Racing men whose memory goes back sufficiently far to recall the sterling efforts of Sir Lamerock, will be glad to know that Mr. Toeg's pensioner was game to the end, showing a liveliness enough to make him decide on a "night out," which led to some rather exciting happenings, and, unfortunately, the old pony's death. Sir Lamerock came out as a griffin in the spring of 1915, and in the first half of 1921, he still was good enough to run into a place. After that, however, Mr. Toeg put him on the retired list, and he was given a comfortable loose box on the second floor in the Mohawk Road stables, with liberty to roam as he pleased within the compound, and all the "chow" he could manage.

Sir Lamerock lazed his life in this easy fashion from 1921 up to Thursday this week, when he decided that really even a fat, ancient, retired race pony must have some excitement beyond an occasional kick at one's favourite mafao. How he got down from his elevated quarters and out of the compound, no one knows, for the mafaos did not see him break away, and the sentry at the gate vouches for the fact that no pony passed him. Possibly it happened when the guard was being changed. However, about mid-night, people in Bubbling Well Road got a shock when they saw a very well-fed dun pony careering along towards the café quarter at top speed.

Unfortunately for Sir Lamerock, it was a very long time since, on his way to and from Kiangwan, he made the acquaintance of motor cars. Suddenly he came up against one, with its bright lights shining full into his eyes, and it proved too much for the old fellow's nerves. He made a daring swerve and landed in the ditch bordering the race track, where, stunned and possibly with some muscles strained, he straddled helpless and was in danger of being drowned. Luckily there happened to come along an experienced and appreciative horseman, in the person of Mr. H. G. Robinson, and, with some ropes and the help of two or three policemen, Sir Lamerock was hauled up to the road. Then Mr. Edmund Toeg arrived and, as the slippery state of the road and the pony's exhausted condition prevented Sir Lamerock getting on to his feet, Mr. Toeg secured a float from the Horse Bazaar and the veteran was put in it and taken back to his stall.

Nearly four hours were occupied in getting the pony out of the ditch and into the float, during all of which time Mr. Robinson stood by and saw that everything possible was done. An early morning report was that Sir Lamerock was "as well as could be expected," but later it was announced that he had collapsed and many sportsmen will regret with Mr. Toeg the passing of as game a pony as ever appeared on a race track.

THE Shanghai Fire Brigade were called out on Tuesday just after midday to fight the flames which had broken out in the afterhold of a Chinese steamer moored at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf. About 200 sacks of saltpetre had caught alight and on the arrival of the entire Hongkew section and the Fire Dragon, volumes of smoke were pouring from the hatch. The crew and a volunteer complement from a warship, tied up near by, were utilizing all available apparatus, but the Brigade put the finishing touches to what might have resulted in a serious conflagration. Fortunately only a small amount of cargo remained in the hold, and after the fire was out—there were three feet of water in the hold—the ship's pumps drained off the residue.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION
THERAPION
THERAPION

It has come to the Proprietor's knowledge that many intending purchasers have been told by unscrupulous dealers that the action is no longer obtainable. Therapion has never been off the market. SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 3s. Dr. LECLERCQ MED. Ca. Haverstock Road, N.W. 6, London

CORRESPONDENCE

BORODIN AND CHINA

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—There is certain interest created by the publication of a letter written by Anna Louis Strong in the December issue of "Asia" (1927), explaining that Borodin was an influence to moderation in the Nationalist Movement. I happened to be around when Strong, Borodin, and Kung were engaged in conversation, and wish to make a correction of the impression given by the remarks of Dr. H. H. Kung, which were of an inquisitive nature, and not a positive statement as mentioned in the letter. Dr. Kung raised the question of why Borodin would oppose his advocacy of dividing the industrial profits between capital and labour, but allow extreme radicalism to reign over the territories under the Hankow Government at that time. Borodin seemed to be a conservative, not even a moderate, at one instance when he did not favour the division of industrial profits between capital and labour, while on the other hand, he proved to be an exponent of the "Red" programme. The other remarks regarding Sun Fo and Hsu Chien's radical speeches were made by Borodin and not by Kung as quoted in the letter. In the exact words of Borodin, (if I am not mistaken) he said, "I pulled the coat of Hsu Chien and entreated him not to make promises to the labourers and peasants, which could not be fulfilled," when he was making wild promises of the Utopian type.

It seems that Borodin came to China as an agent of the "Red" programme, but he did not expect an uncontrollable conflagration after he had started the fire. He attempted to check the activities of the extremists, but before he succeeded, the reactionary movement swept in, and forced him to leave behind him the scene of ruin. I believe that Borodin's moderation was a timely one, and that he was simply awaiting an opportune time to effect a Red Revolution in China.

I am, etc.,

W. J. W.

Shanghai, Jan. 21, 1928.

SENATOR BINGHAM AGAIN

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—You have been so kind as to give much space to certain remarks I was reported to have made in Honolulu. Although there were no reporters present at the dinner, which was a private affair, and although the story, which was printed in an irresponsible paper in Honolulu two weeks after the event, contained many serious errors of fact and quoted me as saying a number of things which I did not say, including the ancient story about the signs in the parks in Shanghai, you very naturally assumed that the report was correct. And on the basis of that assumption chose to accuse me of deliberate falsehood.

I did say at that dinner, and have repeated it a number of times since then, that about 60 per cent. of the taxes in the International Settlements are paid by Chinese and that these Chinese taxpayers are not allowed to use the parks of which they bear more than one-half of the expense. Is this true or is it false?

I had heard the story about the sign many times and was told in Shanghai that story was not true. Naturally I never repeated it. I was also told in Shanghai that the Chinese were not allowed to use the parks. I judge from the interest you have shown in the question of my veracity that this story is not true. If you will write me that the Chinese are permitted to use the parks and are permitted to be invited as guests to luncheon or dinner at the Shanghai Club, I shall be glad to give it the widest possible publicity, for I desire to do no injustice to anyone.

I am, etc.,

HIRAM BINGHAM.

United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.,
Dec. 20, 1927.

***It is only necessary to remind Senator Bingham that the "Literary Digest" also took the trouble to reprint his statements from this "irresponsible Honolulu paper," and our readers will remember that in response to a telegram from a well-

known American resident here, a leading American in Honolulu wired to the effect that the Senator had been correctly reported. However, in view of Senator Bingham's letter and his denial, we do not propose to pursue the matter further with the exception of one comment. That is with reference to the threadbare subject of clubs and parks in Shanghai. In a leading article we showed at the time the Senator's remarks appeared, how ill at ease would Chinese be in a foreign club and vice versa, making due allowance for national habits, but it may also be added for his information that many times during the past few years Chinese have attended luncheons and dinners in the Shanghai Club. As for the parks the position should be obvious even to a casual visitor. When laid out they were made large enough only for the accommodation of the then small foreign population, and to-day they are cramped enough even for such a purpose. Were they thrown open to the whole populace to-day, it is obvious that the result would be to deny foreign children the few places they have for open-air exercise which is so necessary in this climate and which it is so difficult to obtain for them owing to the environment of the Settlement. —Ed.

THE BUSINESS OF PRONUNCIATION

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I had the pleasure of attending the performance of "Daddy Long Legs" on Wednesday evening. The energetic producer—Mrs. Crane—in her part of an indifferently educated nurse, referred to the "pergola" as "pergali" which was of course, perfectly in keeping with the character. As this word is frequently heard in Shanghai, especially among the gardening section of the community. I wonder how many of your readers ever pronounce it correctly? The correct pronunciation is "pe"—"go"—"la," the accent on the first syllable, but in all my experience, I have always heard it pronounced incorrectly as "per"—"go"—"la," the accent misplaced on the syllable "go."

I am, etc.,

THE LIVER BIRD.

Shanghai, Jan. 20, 1928.

GREATER SHANGHAI

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

SIR,—Your comment upon my letter of the 12th instant concerning the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and Mr. Prince's letter referring to the same subject, have both come to my notice. Apropos of the subject of a Chinese licence, the fact was, that only those car owners who had already secured Chinese licences, were required to register at the specified time. I regret that you were misinformed in remarking that every car owner was required to get a licence whether he needed it or not.

The Department of Public Utilities recently deemed it expedient to abolish the annual licence system and required such licensees whose licences had not expired, to change for new licences. Under the ruling of the Department, the licensee must produce the old licence together with the disc and the yellow ticket, and failing to produce same in full, he is subject to a fine of \$20 or cancellation of licence. I presume Mr. Prince later went to the Department, where he paid a fee of \$20 and asked for a new licence. Of course he should have no difficulty to obtain it, as should any car owner who has satisfied the various licence conditions and paid the required fee. I take the occasion to assure Mr. Prince that the Department annoys no foreigner and whatever annoyance is solely due to misunderstanding. Apparently his "intelligent" Chinese clerk had failed to transmit to him what was explained by the Department officers. I may also inform him that the licence clerks of the Department do not read English, and therefore cannot countenance letters written in foreign language.

I have not the least intention to extol what has been accomplished by the Municipality, and my previous correspondence was simply intended to impress you with the fact that we have at least done

something constructive in spite of the difficulties and handicaps under which we are labouring. The municipal rate in the Chinese territory, which is as low as 5 per cent., even with an unjust system of fines (as you have dubbed it), does not yield adequate funds to warrant constructive measures on an extensive scale. Consider the municipal rate in the Settlement, which has already reached the dizzy height of 16 per cent., and yet the S. M. C. appears to have run short of funds and has to appeal to the Chinese residents for contributions to the crime suppression fund. In the light of this, perhaps you can see that the financial status of the Municipality is by no means satisfactory, and consequently we cannot do very much. Before closing, I may add that whatever opinions expressed in all my correspondence, are entirely personal and by no means represent the view of the Department of Public Utilities where I am working.

I am, etc.,

YEN BEN-FAN.

Shanghai, Jan. 20, 1928.

PROPOSED AMERICAN TREATY WITH CHINA

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May I take the liberty through your columns of making a request for information. The report coming through the Japanese Toho News Agency that in an interview of Mr. Frank Lee with President Coolidge, the latter consented to negotiate a treaty with China, provided Peking and the Nationalists could agree, seems confirmed by the appointment of Mr. Alfred Sze and Dr. C. C. Wu to this undertaking. This will, of course, be in accordance with the request embodied in the Porter Resolution, which was reported favourably by the House Committee of Foreign Affairs.

We naturally wish to form some forecast of the terms of such treaty, and for this purpose, all information about Turkey should be made available. It is easy to guess that the Communists are planning for China along the lines with which they were so successful in the case of Turkey. We may not have noticed at the time when Turkey proclaimed her constitution, that red flags were sold by the thousand, flags on which the crescent were the new fashion of "Liberty, Egalité, Fraternité." And at the Lausanne Conference, those who had with such loss saved the world in the war gave way to Turkey, set the pace for China's demand to revise the treaties, as Dr. Sun tells us.

We understand that in Turkey the "Y" had to "go on record that it holds no Sunday Schools, services, Bible classes, or prayer-meetings," and that the Soviet also told the "Y" representative to get out. In the "Daily News" of December 17, 1927, a correspondent reports that the Wuhan Government are announcing regulations which practically put a ban on religion.

As for business, when the treaty between Turkey and the United States was made, it was understood that Mr. Chester thought it would be easier thereafter for Americans to obtain concessions and business advantages. But we do not know how this has worked out.

Can anyone give us information as to the exact terms of that treaty, and as to its effect on business and missionary work? And, if this proposed treaty is to be made in America, under the leadership of the men who pushed the Porter Resolution, is any adequate provision being made to have American sentiment in China properly represented?

I am, etc.,

HUGH W. WHITE.

Shanghai, Jan. 20, 1928.

SQUARE AND MALE BAMBOO

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Having seen a letter in your paper from a correspondent signing himself "L. M. A." on the subject of "square bamboo," I should be grateful if he could tell me whether this "square bamboo" bears any relation to "male bamboo." I am anxious to procure "male bamboo" for ski-ing sticks, and am wondering if it is grown in this country. Perhaps your correspondent can tell me.

I am, etc.,

H. C. C.

Shanghai, Jan. 19, 1928.

LAW REPORTS

PROVISIONAL COURT

CHINESE EXTRADITION LAW

A very important judgment involving the extradition of Chinese to places abroad where they are alleged to have committed offences, has been delivered by Judge Liang Lone in the Shanghai Provisional Court, in connection with the case in which the Hongkong Police applied, through the Shanghai Municipal Police, for the extradition of one Cheng Chung-lai, who is wanted in the south on a charge of fraud.

Judge Liang said:—
On December 30, 1927, the defendant was arrested by the Municipal Police at the telegraphic request of the Hongkong authorities, on defendant's arrival from Hongkong, and brought before this Court on a charge of fraud alleged to have been committed at Hongkong.

At the commencement of the proceedings, the prosecuting solicitor for the Shanghai Municipal Police, after submitting the affidavit of the Hongkong Police and calling the necessary witnesses to prove a *prima facie* case, asked the Court to give an interim decision as to whether the defendant should be extradited to the Hongkong authorities for trial, or else be prosecuted in this Court.

Question of Treaty Obligation

In deciding a case like this, the first question for the Court to consider, is whether China is under any treaty obligation to hand over to the Hongkong authorities a person who is alleged to have committed an offence there, and over whom this Court, by virtue of the Criminal Procedure Act, article 21, has jurisdiction. At present, there is not in existence any extradition treaty between this country and Great Britain. The only treaty provision concerning this matter is found in the Treaty of Tientsin, 1858, which, *inter alia*, stipulates:

"If criminals, subjects of China, shall take refuge in Hongkong, or on board the British ships there, they shall, upon due requisition by the Chinese authorities, be searched, and on proof of their guilt, be delivered up."

"In like manner, if Chinese offenders take refuge in the houses, or on board the vessels of British subjects at the Open Ports, they shall not be harboured or concealed, but shall be delivered up, on due requisition by the Chinese authorities addressed to the British Consul."

Inequality More Apparent

Than Real

This looks pretty like an unequal treaty, as it imposes on the Hongkong (mind, only Hongkong) Government, an obligation to deliver up a Chinese criminal who commits an offence in China, but no mention is made of circumstances in which a British criminal takes refuge in China. The inequality, however, is more apparent than real, for, under the present system of extraterritoriality, when a British subject commits a crime, whether in China or elsewhere, he has, by treaty, to be handed over to the British authorities, no court of law in China having jurisdiction over him, and, under present international usages, reciprocity between the demanding and the acceding states is one of the indispensable conditions under which the State may justify itself in handing over its citizen to a foreign tribunal.

Stieglitz, in his "Etudes sur l'Extradition," says:—
"an Etat ne peut livrer à un autre l'individu se trouvant sur son territoire que parce qu'il est intéressé à le faire, en vue de l'assurer dans l'avenir, le cas échéant, un égal concours de la part de l'Etat requérant."

Since Great Britain, on account of the extraterritorial rights enjoyed by her nationals in China, is not in a position to reciprocate by surrendering her subjects to China for crimes committed here, she is, naturally, unable to request China to deliver up Chinese subjects for offences committed in British territory.

China's Municipal Law

The next question to be decided by the Court is whether, in the absence of treaty provisions, China is obliged or allowed, by her Municipal Law, to extradite a person

found in her territory on charges brought by a foreign government.

So far, there is no law in China either authorizing or forbidding the Executive Government to surrender to a foreign court, a citizen of China who commits a crime abroad. The absence of legal provision may be construed in two ways:

On the one hand, it is held by many jurists, notably in America, that, in the absence of law authorizing extradition, no such action can be taken. Secretary Jefferson, writing to the President in 1791, says:

"The laws of the United States, like those of England, receive every fugitive, and no authority has been given to our executives to deliver them up."

Attorney-General Wirt thought also in 1821 that "the President of the United States has no power to make the delivery unless under treaty or Act of Congress."

In 1834, Secretary Forsyth, in reply to the British Minister, said, that "in the absence of a treaty, the authority of the executive to exercise an act of such important effect upon the rights of personal security is more than questionable."

Matter of Personal Liberty

Mr. J.C.B. Davis expressed his opinion in 1873, that "the authority of the executive to abridge personal liberty within the jurisdiction of the United States and to surrender a fugitive from justice in order that he may be taken away from their jurisdiction, is derived from the Statutes of Congress." Similarly, Secretary Frelinghuysen declared in the case of Trimble, 1884, that "by the opinion of several Attorneys-General, by the decisions of our Courts, and by the rulings of the Department of State, the President has not, independent of treaty provisions, the power of extraditing an American citizen."

Again, Secretary Gresham, in his note to Portugal in 1895, intimated that "in the absence of a treaty or an Act of Congress authorizing it, the President has no authority to cause the arrest and extradition to another country of an alleged criminal found within the jurisdiction of the United States." In the opinion of Secretary Day, answering a note from the Argentine in 1898, made it clear that, in the United States, "the general opinion and practice has been that in the absence of a convention or legislative provision, there is no authority in the Government to deliver up a fugitive criminal to a foreign power."

The same view is held in England and Belgium, although some reaction has been noticeable in the former country since 1827, when the Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the question of extradition. On the other hand, the contrary view is maintained in France, Argentine, and Brazil.

Divergent Opinions Among Jurists

Among modern writers on international law, divergent opinion has always existed. Oppenheim, for instance, is of the opinion that, unless a state is restricted by an extradition law, it can grant extradition for any crime it thinks fit, while many Continental writers, notably Paul Fanchilli, maintain that the principle of national Sovereignty and international solidarity, require to be combined to solve the question of extradition in the absence of a treaty. For this reason, all writers on extradition agree in saying that there is no universal rule of customary international law in existence regarding this question.

In China, owing to the existence of extraterritoriality, no question of extradition has risen until recently, when several nations relinquished their extraterritorial rights. Some Chinese jurists maintain that, as the Constitutional Law of China provides that it is the right of a Chinese citizen to complain and to be tried before a court of law, the Chinese Government cannot extradite a Chinese citizen without an international convention or a statutory sanction. On the other hand, the judicial decision point to the tendency of giving up fugitive criminals without treaty. In February 24, 1922, two Russian criminals taking refuge in

China, were handed over on the demand of the Government of the Far Eastern Republic.

Rulings of Ministry of Justice

From the decided cases and the rulings of the Ministry of Justice, on the advice of the Special Judicial Committee, the following rules seem to have been established:

1. Extradition may be granted by the Executive Government. This is illustrated by the fact that in all recorded cases, the instructions of the Ministry of Justice were sought by the court of law.
2. No Chinese citizen is to be extradited. Hitherto all extradition cases recorded have been the handing back of foreign fugitive criminals who have taken refuge in China and no Chinese criminal who has committed an offence abroad has so far been extradited. This view is endorsed by many jurists who follow the following dictum of P. V. Liszt:—

„Nicht Ausgeliefert werden nach der kontinental-europaischen und süd-amerikanischen Rechtsanschauung die eigenen Staatsangehörigen, auch wenn sie das Verbrechen im Auslande begangen haben.“

3. Extradition may be granted not as a duty, but only on the ground of international comity. The ruling of the Ministry of Justice in the above-mentioned Russian case was based on this argument, and, in the case of Vobuhov demanded by the Chita Government, the Special Judicial Committee, expressed the opinion that the action was not to be taken as a duty, but as an expediency in the absence of an extradition treaty with Russia.
4. No foreign fugitive is to be extradited when the injured party is a Chinese citizen. On March 3, 1922, the Ministry of Justice decided that the request of the Russian Government in Vladivostok for the extraditing of two Russian citizens who were arrested in Tientsin and Harbin on a charge of murder and fraud, was refused on the ground that the murdered and defrauded persons were Chinese citizens.
5. Extradition may be granted only when the crime committed by the person who is asked to extradite, cannot be adequately punished by the law of the country requested to extradite. The Special Judicial Committee, giving opinion in the above-mentioned case, further declared that, even if the acceding state is willing to extradite, it is limited to cases in which that state has no authority to impose any penalty for the crime committed by the person asked for according to its own law. This is somewhat at variance with the prevalent opinion and practice of other countries that a person should not be extradited unless the crime for which he is extradited is punishable both by the law of the country demanding and that of the country acceding.

Unable to Grant Extradition

Inasmuch as the defendant in the present case is a Chinese citizen and the complainants are also Chinese and inasmuch as the crime alleged to have been committed by the defendant is punishable under the Chinese Criminal Code (Art. 5, Sect. 16) and in view of the fact that Great Britain cannot reciprocate on account of the extraterritorial rights enjoyed by her subjects, I regret to have to announce that this Court is unable to comply with the request of the Hongkong Police for the extradition of the defendant. This decision does not, of course, preclude the possibility of the Executive Government taking different action in the event of the British Government making application through diplomatic channels for effecting the present purpose.

GHASTY DISCOVERY IN AN ALLEY

At an inquest held at the Public Mortuary on Saturday, before Judge Keh and Mr. C. E. Whitmore, a Chinese constable attached to Wayside Station described a gruesome discovery which he had made on the previous night, of a female torso in an alleyway near the corner of Dent and Kungping Roads.

The trunk, according to the constable, was contained in two parcels and they were wrapped in Chinese newspaper, after which they had been left in a dark spot in the alleyway. Witness made the discovery at 9.15 p.m., on Friday and a further search in the neighbourhood resulted in the finding of the head, arms and lower parts of the body. These were found in another alleyway.

An examination of the remains showed, according to the evidence, that the body had been cut into five parts. Around the neck a piece of rope had been drawn tightly and white cloth was tied over the mouth, apparently to prevent the

victim from raising an outcry. The woman had evidently been strangled before being chopped to pieces. There was not a single clue to be obtained, nor was any clothing discovered, and all efforts of the police to identify the unfortunate woman had proved unavailing.

A verdict was returned that deceased was murdered by some person or persons unknown. The Judge requested the police to make further investigations into the case and to bring the murderer or murderers to justice.

CONSTABLE QUICK ON THE TRIGGER

In the Public Mortuary on Saturday morning, Judge Keh and Mr. C. E. Whitmore, Senior Consul's Deputy, conducted an inquest over the body of an unidentified Chinese, who was shot dead by Chinese constable 1800, in an alleyway off Canton Road shortly after eight o'clock that morning.

The constable deposed that his suspicions were aroused by the

peculiar conduct of the deceased man, whom he shadowed. When deceased entered the alleyway, he was challenged by witness but, instead of submitting himself to arrest, attempted to draw a pistol. The constable was ready for him and opened fire, killing him immediately.

The Court found that death was caused by a bullet fired by Chinese P.C. 1800, whilst deceased was resisting arrest.

CHINESE CONSTABLE SHOT

Judge Keh and Mr. C. E. Whitmore conducted an inquest at the Public Mortuary on Saturday morning, over the body of a Chinese constable who was shot in Yangtsepoo Road on Friday night last, when engaged in a running fight with a gang of robbers.

According to the evidence, six men, two of whom were armed with automatic pistols, entered a rice shop at 3266 East Yangtsepoo Road, shortly after six o'clock on the evening in question, and intim-

idated the inmates. An assistant on the ground floor raised the alarm by blowing a police whistle. The miscreants then decamped, but a prompt chase was given by deceased, who happened to be on duty near by. Deceased opened fire on the running robbers and one of the latter turned and replied with several shots, one of the bullets hitting the constable in the head. Deceased fell to the ground, dead. One of the robbers rushed up, secured his pistol and then rejoined his comrades, later making good their escape. Upon the arrival of further police, it was found that deceased was already dead.

The Court returned a verdict that deceased met his death as the result of a bullet wound inflicted by an armed robber.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES

AN ex-soldier and a mason were sentenced to death by Judge Hsiung and Mr. van den Berg, in the Provisional Court, on Saturday, for being concerned in armed kidnappings and the attempted murder of

P.-C. J. Moir and a Chinese constable while resisting arrest.

In the Public Mortuary on Saturday, Judge Keh, with whom sat Mr. C. E. Whitmore, inquiring into the death of a Chinese house-boy, an employee of Capt. D. S. Harvey, A. P. M., Shanghai Defence Force, returned the following verdict:— "Deceased was killed by a shot accidentally fired by Acting Lance-Corporal Hector M. Robertson, on December 2, in the China United Assurance Building."

The case in which the Union Textile Syndicate of the U.S.S.R., was sued by its former manager, P. Nossoff, for three months salary and travelling expenses from Tientsin to Shanghai, amounting to \$1,460, was withdrawn in the Provisional Court, last Friday, plaintiff stating that a compromise had been arrived at whereby he would be paid \$620 in full settlement of his claim and he would pay the costs. Dr. F. Wilhelm, who appeared for defendants, confirmed this.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Question of Participation by Canada: High Tariffs and Stability: Alleged Attempt to Embarrass Union

Havana, Jan. 20.

Although the actual agenda of the Pan-American Conference was fixed by resolutions, new subjects can be raised by the committees without notice and at the plenary session by a two-thirds vote. The United States therefore sent a larger delegation than it sent to the Versailles Peace Conference.

The most important figure at the Conference now is Mr. Charles Evan Hughes, former American Secretary of State, who, however, insists on playing a modest rôle, avoiding any move suggesting that the United States is interested in dominating the Conference or any participating nation; for instance, his refusing office himself but seconding the nomination of Senor Guerrero of Salvador as chairman of the Committee on the Codification of Public International Law, which may consider the question of a nation interfering in the domestic affairs of another, although Senor Guerrero is known to be hostile to the policy of the United States in Latin-America.

A point of particular interest is the question of Canadian participation in the activities of the Conference within the next few years, a number of delegates having expressed the opinion that, with the rapid growth of Canadian trade and influence, trade and financial treaties on the American continents will not be fully effective unless Canada participates.

Non-Interference Resolution

Jan. 21.

The Pan-American Conference Committee on Public and International Law began discussion to-day of a recommendation that the interference by force of any American country in the internal affairs of another should be prohibited but, recognising the "practical difficulties," adopted a resolution recommending in principle that "no State may interfere in the internal affairs of another."

The resolution was quite acceptable to the American members of the Committee and the vote was unanimous.

Mr. Charles Evan Hughes, formerly United States Secretary of State, said that he does not object to an open and frank discussion of the United States Caribbean policy which, he holds, is justified by the situation there.

Mr. Hughes's Speech

Jan. 22

Speaking at a banquet given in his honour by the American Chamber of Commerce in Cuba, the Hon. Charles Evan Hughes, head of the United States Delegation to the Pan-American Conference, declared that the United States, far from harbouring imperialistic designs in Latin-America, desired to see south of the Rio Grande (the boundary between the United States and Mexico) independent, strong and prosperous republics, but for the full enjoyment of independence, stability was necessary. It was in the cause of stability—and, therefore, of independence—that the United States had sent armies of occupation to Santo Domingo, Haiti and Nicaragua. What America was doing in Nicaragua and the commitments she had made, were at the request of both parties and in the interest of peace and order and fair elections. "We do not desire to stay. We wish Nicaragua to be strong, prosperous and independent. We entered that country to meet an imperative, but temporary, exigency and we shall retire as soon as possible."

Mr. Hughes pointed out that the United States withdrew from

Santo Domingo, and would quit Haiti whenever she had reasonable expectation of stability there.

He deprecated any attempt by one group of American republics to dominate any other and emphasized the American ideals of independence and democracy.

A Surprise from Mexico

Jan. 22.

The Mexican delegation to the Pan-American Conference has sprung a surprise, by announcing its intention to propose changing the practice of conferring the post of Chairman of the Governing Body of the Pan-American Union on the United States and substituting for it, an arrangement whereby the chairmanship will go in alphabetical rotation to all the nations belonging to the Union.

The Mexican delegation also suggest that the post of Director-General shall be filled by rotation, and that it be clearly established, that in no case shall the Pan-American Union be given political functions. Up to the present, the post of Director-General has always been held by a citizen of the United States.

While there is no expectation that the proposal made by the Mexican delegation, which would end the continuous American chairmanship of the Union, will be adopted, the suggestion has come as a very great surprise, since it was understood that the efforts of the United States Ambassador to Mexico, the Hon. Dwight Morrow, had resulted in an agreement on the part of the Mexican Government not to attempt to embarrass the United States at the Pan-American Conference.

U. S. Opposition

At the Pan-American Conference to-day, Mr. Charles Evan Hughes, the chief United States delegate, opposed the Mexican proposals to change the practice of conferring the post of Chairman of the Governing Body of the Pan-American Union on the United States delegate, and substituting for it, an arrangement whereby the chairmanship would go in alphabetical rotation to all the nations belonging to the Union; also that the post of Director-General shall be filled by rotation, this post having also up to the present always been held by a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Hughes emphasized the importance of having a permanent Director-General, owing to the need for able direction based on long experience.

The Argentine Ambassador, evidently referring mainly to the United States, then attacked high tariffs as impeding international commerce and injurious to Pan-American relations. He asserted that the creation of prohibitive inter-American tariff-walls was a direct violation of the object for which the Pan-American Congress was first called.

Southern Republics and High Tariffs

Jan. 25.

Senor Pueyrredon, the Argentine Ambassador to the United States and head of the Argentine delegation to the Pan-American Conference, announced to-day that the Argentine delegation would not sign any convention for the reorganization of the Pan-American Union which did not provide for the study of ways and means of reducing, if not abolishing, the high tariffs now hindering commerce between the various countries of North and South America.

Later.

Mexico has allied herself with the proposals of the Argentine delegates.—Reuter.

MANILA, Jan. 25:—Admiral Bristol-Commodore-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, arrived here to-day from Guam on board the flagship Pittsburgh. Admiral Bristol plans to remain here for two

months unless the situation in China warrants his return earlier. He expects to confer with the Governor-General-elect of the Philippines, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, when the latter arrives in Manila.—Reuter.

THE BRITISH NAVAL PLANS

Tonnage of This Year's Cruisers Still Kept Secret

London, Jan. 20.

From an official statement of the Cabinet's naval plans, it transpires that the type of the two cruisers to be laid down in 1928 has been definitely fixed. This is taken to mean that it is possible that they will be of the 10,000-ton instead of the 8,000-ton type.

Jan. 21.

The following official announcement has been made:

"The Cabinet have now completed their review of the new construction programme for the years 1927-28, 1928-29. They have decided that, in addition to the deletion, already announced, of two cruisers belonging to the financial year 1927-28, the programme as set forth in the White Paper of July 27, 1925, shall be further modified by omitting one of the three cruisers it was intended to begin in the financial year 1928-29. Three cruisers in all have, therefore, been reduced from the full programme.

"The type of the two cruisers to be begun at the end of the financial year 1928-29 is not yet finally settled. It may be recalled that the British naval programme for the current year, 1927-28, provided for three cruisers, one "A Class" cruiser of 10,000 tons and two "B Class" cruisers of 8,000 tons each. In March, last year, the First Lord of the Admiralty announced that, in view of the forthcoming Geneva disarmament conference between Britain, the United States and Japan, no orders would be given out until late last year. The Geneva conference broke up without reaching an agreement, the main difficulty being the application of the principle of parity of cruiser forces. But when, towards the end of last year, the time came for a decision to be taken on the ordering of the ordering of the authorisation, new ships, the British Government announced that, instead of building one 10,000-ton and two 8,000-ton cruisers in the year 1927-28, only one 8,000-ton cruiser would be proceeded with. Now only two of the three cruisers for which provision was made in 1928-29 are to be laid.—Reuter.

NEW PRAYER BOOK MEASURE

Few Changes in Wording to Prevent Misunderstanding

London, Jan. 20.

The new prayer book measure forecasted by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York has been published, the changes being chiefly a matter of wording in order to remove any possible misunderstanding, notably as regards the reservation of the Sacrament and the powers of the Episcopate.

An explanatory note by the Archbishops says that the changes may seem few, but must not be thought unimportant in view of the stress laid on the original portions by critics. Furthermore, it should be understood that the measure is not necessarily final: it will require the approval of the House of Bishops, the clergy and the laity.

It is hoped that the measure will be presented to Parliament before Whitsun.—Reuter.

PERSIAN REBELLION COLLAPSED

Agreement to Pay Taxes After Arrival of Troops

Basra, Jan. 20.

The arrival at Qasbah of troops on board two Persian gunboats, has resulted in the collapse of the rising of the peasants, who have now accepted the increased taxation, while the Persian authorities have undertaken to liberate the tribesmen in custody.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 20:—The Board of Trade Returns show during the year 1927, Rubber Imports to the United Kingdom as 145,321 tons and exports 85,075 tons.—Reuter.

THOSE MUNITIONS FOR CHINA

Astonishing Revelations by Important German Newspaper: Allegations Against High Official

London, Jan. 24.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph wires that, if the "Berliner Tageblatt" is correctly informed, General von Groener, the new Minister for Defence, will have to explain to the Reichstag an even more delicate scandal than the Phœbus film affair in which his department is involved.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" alleges that a lieutenant on the active list of the Army and a high official of the Naval Transport Department of the Ministry of War are concerned in that "curious transaction," the shipment of seventeen wagons of munitions which the Kiel police stopped when they were about to be shipped to a destination declared to be Oslo but suspected to be China.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" speaks derisively of hints that the Kiel munitions affair should be hushed up "in the interests of national defence." It says "There is no question of the interests of national defence. It was a piece of business in which money was to be made and the question must be cleared up to what purposes this money was to be applied."

After stating that the War Department knew nothing whatever about this consignment of munitions, the "Berliner Tageblatt" assumes that General von Groener will end such dealings once for all.

It will be remembered that on January 10 the Customs authorities at Kiel discovered that 250 tons of goods which had arrived from Halle for shipment to Oslo on the Norwegian str. Aker were munitions, believed to be intended for China. The shipment was detained pending an investigation. Also the Norwegian str. Skule, from Oslo, and another vessel have recently landed large shipments of munitions at Tsingtao while the Czechoslovakian str. Praga, which recently left Manila allegedly for Chinwangtao, has a large cargo of arms and ammunition which came from the Czechoslovak arms factory at Bruenn.—Reuter.

Berlin, Jan. 24.

Replying to a question asked in the Budget Committee of the

Reichstag, Dr. Stresemann, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that the Naval Department had assured the Foreign Office that neither it nor any of its officials had anything to do with shipments of arms and munitions to China and the Foreign Office accepted this as a formal denial of the rumours that had been circulated.

The "Lokal-Anzeiger" publishes a telegram from Hongkong stating that the Nanking Government has ordered all the branches of two German firms to be closed and their managers arrested on a charge of rebellion as the firms are accused of supplying Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin with weapons shipped by the Norwegian str. Skule.

Dissatisfaction with Dementi Issued

Jan. 25.

In the Reichstag to-day, Herr Stoeker, the Communist member who yesterday questioned the Minister for Foreign Affairs in regard to the alleged shipment from Germany of munitions to China, with the connivance of a lieutenant on the active list of the Army and a high official of the Naval Transport Department of the War Office, said that he considered Dr. Stresemann's dementi unsound.

Herr Stoeker declared that the Navy Department itself might not have been directly concerned, but the names of officers belonging to that Department had been published as being implicated in the affair.

Dr. Stresemann, replying, expressed the opinion that the Navy Department's dementi meant that no individual member of its staff had been involved.

According to the "Berliner Tageblatt," the Ministry of Defence contends that the name of its Transport Section has apparently been misused by private firms for business purposes and the Ministry is supporting police inquiries to the utmost.

The paper is not satisfied with this explanation and repeats the names of the two officials who are alleged to have been involved. It suggests that proceedings be taken against them.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S TRADE FUTURE

Glowing Prophecy by Treasury Official: Steady Rise Noted

London, Jan. 25.

A glowing prophecy regarding the future of trade was made by Mr. A. M. Samuel, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in the course of a speech at the Working Chamber of Commerce to-day, when he declared that industrial activity in the home market was greater than had ever been seen before. Simultaneously, he said, export industries were meeting with more success against foreign competitors.

Mr. Samuel pointed out that the official figures of 1926, showed an adverse balance of £12,000,000 in British overseas trade, but his calculations had led him to the conclusion that Britain had a favourable balance last year of £73,000,000.

The trade barometer, he continued, showed a steady rise notwithstanding the fact that some of the basic industries, especially the cotton industry, were doing badly. He cited as an instance, the increased business in bio-chemical products, in which Great Britain now leads the world.—Reuter.

GREYHOUND RACING FAILURE

First Company in Liquidation: Assets Sufficient

London, Jan. 23.

"This is, I think, the first of the greyhound racing companies that have smashed," said Mr. W. H. Cork, the auditor, presiding as liquidator at the statutory meeting of creditors of the Southern Canine Racing Stadium (Founders Syndicate) Ltd., which was formed to operate greyhound racing tracks at Southampton, Gloucester and Swansea.

The liquidator added that the assets of the company would probably be sufficiently to pay creditors in full, but the shareholders would be in a different position.

The company was registered last August, the capital being increased in September to £50,000. Apparently over £12,000 was subscribed for shares, of which about £9,091 has gone to the promoters and preliminary expenses, the latter totaling £3,514. The only assets are four dogs and some furniture.

A resolution was passed confirming the voluntary liquidation of the company with Mr. W. H. Cork as liquidator.—Reuter.

A Venture in Germany

Berlin, Jan. 22.

Under the management of Herr Mumm of the famous champagne firm, a private company has been formed to launch greyhound racing in Germany on a large scale.—Reuter.

PARIS, Jan. 23:—French imports in 1927 amounted to Frs. 52,852,000,000 and exports to Frs. 55,224,000,000. These figures show decreases of Frs. 5, 745,000,000 in imports and Frs. 4,453,000,000 in exports as compared with the previous year.—Reuter.

NEW AMERICAN SUPER-PLANES

Capable of Operating at Height of Eight Miles

New York, Jan. 21.

It is understood that the United States Army has commissioned the Curtis Company to build five fighting aeroplanes capable of operating at an altitude of eight miles. They will be known as the Curtis Super-Hawk machines.—Reuter.

SERIOUS UNREST IN SAMOA

Vigorous Assertion of Policy by New Zealand Premier

Wellington, Jan. 23.

A vigorous assertion of New Zealand's future policy with regard to Samoa, was made by the Prime Minister, Mr. J. G. Coates, in the course of a lengthy statement on the recent deportations of Europeans.

Mr. Coates said that the position was serious. Sufficient mischief had already been done to prejudice Samoa's prosperity for many years. He attributed the recent disorders partly to discontent among the Europeans with the policy of prohibiting liquor. The present movement, he said, was due to the Administration's experimental native copra selling policy, threatening the business and wealth of traders, of whom the deportee Nelson had been the largest and most influential.

The Premier claimed that the Administration and the New Zealand Government during the past six months, had carried toleration to extremes, but now that the inquiry had completely vindicated the Administration, the Government was determined to enforce its authority, preferring the interests of the large number of natives to the interests of the handful of Europeans.

Meanwhile, Gurr, one of the three deportees from Samoa, has not been allowed to land in American Samoa.

Another despatch reports that the Samoan natives have begun a boycott of New Zealand goods.

Note:—Nelson, Gurr and Smyth, whose names were mentioned prominently in connection with the recent inquiry into conditions in Samoa, were deported last month from West Samoa for 5, 5 and 2 years respectively.

Nelson headed a self-constituted citizens' committee that complained against the Administration of Samoa, which led to a Royal Commission investigating the matter and acquitting the Administrator. Jan. 24.

Prompt action by the League of Nations to preserve the historic rights of the natives of Samoa, was advocated by Mr. Holland, leader of the Opposition, in the course of a reply to-day to the statement made by the Premier, Mr. J. G. Coates, yesterday.

Mr. Holland declared that the recall of Major-General Sir G. S. Richardson, the Administrator of Samoa, was an immediate necessity. —Reuter.

PRISONER'S RIOT IN ALLAHABAD

Overseer's Nose Cut Off: Convict Gaolers Thrashed

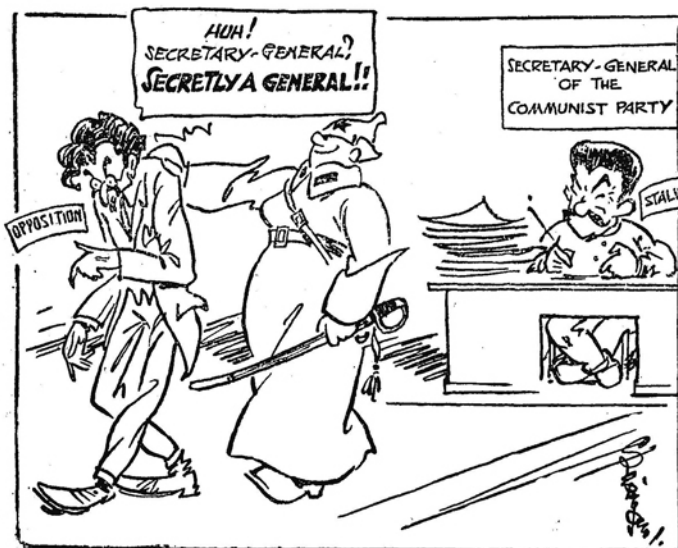
Allahabad, Jan. 21.

A hundred convicts and habitual prisoners to-day formed a circle in the Naini gaol and attacked a convict overseer, cut off his nose thrashed him and the convict gaolers.

Armed warders rushed up and the prisoners scattered. Twenty of them climbed the roof of the gaol and threw down tiles and other missiles at the warders.

The superintendent warned the prisoners to desist and surrender, but the warning was not heeded, after which the warders were ordered to fire. One of the prisoners was killed and 16 wounded, and the remainder were overpowered after a struggle in which a number of warders were injured. —Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 22:—An Admiralty communiqué reports a collision between H.M.S. Caldeon and the Italian oiler Autares, which occurred in the Doro Channel during the dark hours of Friday morning. The Caldeon, with her bows badly damaged, has reached Karystof Bay. H.M.S. Cardiff and Calypso are standing by. The Autares was towed by H.M.S. Ceres to the Piraeus. Regret is expressed that the first officer of the oiler was killed and afterwards discovered to be missing. —British wireless through Reuter.



DISGORD IN MOSCOW

GEN. SANTINO'S LAST STAND

Mountain Stronghold Occupied by U.S. Marines

Managua, Jan. 23.

An important development of the American operations in Nicaragua, has been marked by the departure from Leon of a force of 1,000 Marines, on a long route-march over hill, river and jungle to the State of Nueva Segovia, where General Augustino Sandino, the "rebel," in his mountain fastness, has withstood for a twelve-month, all the efforts of the United States to dislodge him.

The town of Leon had the appearance of a station on the North-West frontier of India, before the departure of an expedition to punish unruly tribesmen. The narrow streets were choked with mountain batteries, horse artillery, mule ammunition trains, primitive ox-carts and the other paraphernalia necessary to cope with a difficult country and a wily, light armed foe.

It is anticipated that the expedition will reach the war zone in a week.

In the meantime, the American intelligence service learns that Sandino has recently been considerably reinforced from the east coast, by new-comers armed with rifles formerly owned by the Government.

Lair Occupied

Jan. 25.

United States marines have quietly occupied the stronghold of the "rebel" leader, General Sandino, in El Chipote mountain, which they bombed on January 16. —Reuter.

Washington, Jan. 25.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day discussed the Administration's policy in regard to Nicaragua, but did not decide whether or not to recommend an investigation.

Senator Borah of Idaho, the chairman of the Committee, who favours a "constructive inquiry," which, he believes, might be useful in generally improving relations with the Latin-American Republics, stated at the conclusion of the meeting that the matter will be brought up again.

In the meanwhile Mr. Blaine (Republican) has brought up the matter in the Senate, itself with a protest against the employment of United States Marines in Nicaragua. —Reuter.

COMMUNISTS GAOLED IN TURKEY

Constantinople, Jan. 23.

The trial of the communists charged with treasonable practices was concluded to-day. The head of the organization was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and 24 others, to between two, and three months. The remainder, 25, were acquitted. —Reuter.

LABOUR PARTY'S PROSPECTS

Plea for Greater Cohesion and Discipline

London, Jan. 23.

The Rt. Hon. James Ramsay MacDonald is endeavouring to promote greater cohesion in the ranks of the Labour Party, as a preliminary to the new parliamentary session.

In the weekly journal "Forward" he makes an appeal for party discipline in the coming "testing year," saying that for the past twelve months, the weakness of the Labour Party has been from within. He censures the critics who "had mostly had their own way" as people who cared for the good of the Party have been reluctant to hit back, but the coming General Election, he says, demands team-work and programmes which bear some relation to possibilities. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald says that the attempt to divide the Party into Right and Left wings in order to indicate a low and high degree of energy in service and capacity in execution, is a fraudulent imposition upon the public. —Reuter.

BAD CHARACTERS IN SINGAPORE

Immigration Restriction Granted to Governor

Singapore, Jan. 23.

An ordinance has been published authorizing the Governor of the Straits Settlements, to restrict the immigration of labourers into the Colony and to expel prohibited immigrant labourers. It is held that the ordinance is necessary in view of the numerous shooting outrages during the past year. There has been a large increase in the number of bad characters among the Chinese community.

The ordinance explains that Singapore "is forced to play the rôle of a filter-belt to intercept and retain undesirable elements."

In this connection, the press praises the recent sentences of corporal punishment inflicted on Chinese found guilty of violence. —Reuter.

PARIS, Jan. 20:—According to "Le Petit Journal," 84,000 foreigners became naturalized French citizens in 1927, as compared with 45,000 in 1926. —Reuter.

HAVANA, Jan. 21:—The President of Cuba has signed a decree confirming the report of the National Sugar Defence Committee recommending the fixing of the 1927-28 sugar crop at 4,000,000 tons, of which 3,300,000 tons will be allotted to the United States, 150,000 tons for home consumption and the balance for export to various countries. —Reuter.

FILM SCANDAL IN GERMANY

One of the Causes of Dr. Gessler's Resignation

Berlin, Jan. 19.

General Groener has been appointed Minister of Defence in succession to Dr. Otto Gessler, who resigned on January 13.

The new Minister, who is 61 years of age, had charge of the entire railway operations at the outbreak of the War and conducted an economic mobilization of the civilian population. In 1918 he succeeded General von Ludendorff as Quartermaster-General and in the same year played a decisive rôle in the ex-Kaiser's flight to Holland, for which the Nationalist Party has not yet forgiven him. Jan. 20.

The film scandal, which is alleged to have been one of the causes of the resignation of the former Minister of Defence, Herr Gessler, last week, was ventilated in the Reichstag to-day, when the Chancellor, Dr. Marx, admitted that the Government had lost several million marks through unauthorized grants to the Phoebus Film Co., made by Captain Lohmann of the Ministry of Defence with the sanction of Herr Gessler, for the production of so-called national films.

The Chancellor disclaimed Government responsibility. He said that the company had been supported by the Ministry of Defence, while the Navy Department had acquired shares in it.

Dr. Marx declared that the entire Cabinet deplored the affair and proposed to appoint a commission to prevent the irregular use of public money. Captain Lohmann's conduct would be investigated. —Reuter.

A HUGE FORTUNE FROM OIL

Hundred Million Dollars Left by Socony Founder's Widow

New York, Jan. 25.

The largest fortune ever recorded by the New York State Tax Department, has been left by Mrs. Anna Harkness, the widow of the late Stephen Harkness, a partner of J. D. Rockefeller, Sr., in founding the Standard Oil Co.

Mrs. Harkness's fortune amounted to \$107,000,000, on which \$18,000,000 has been paid in the inheritance tax. On her husband's death several years ago, his estate was estimated at \$50,000,000. The enormous increase in his widow's fortune was due to the consistent rise in the securities comprising her fortune, which included over 500,000 shares of the common stock of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

The son of Mrs. Harkness, who is the largest beneficiary, receives over \$99,000,000. —Reuter.

REFORM OF INDIA'S CONSTITUTION

Less Intervention from Britain the Better

London, Jan. 19.

Lord Birkenhead, Secretary for India, speaking at a luncheon of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, referred to the Commission which, headed by Sir John Simon, left London to-day for India to investigate there the subject of constitutional reforms. He said the members of the Commission had undertaken a task which meant that they must spend four months this year and seven months next year in India and then they would have to devote many months more, to studying the material they had collected. He had the highest hopes of the success of the Commission and added:—"I have formed the clear view that the less intervention from this side the better, unless any matter of real principle on which the Commission desire to consult me may become involved."

The departure of the India Commission was attended by an unusual demonstration. Several hundred people assembled at Victoria Station, Mr. Baldwin, Lord Birkenhead, Viscount Peel (a former Secretary for India), Earl Winterston (Under-Secretary for India), and a large number of Members of Parliament of all parties being among those present. Sir John Simon expressed his thanks for the splendid send-off. A great cheer was raised when the train moved off, the Cabinet Ministers joining in. There were many Indians in the crowd.

Reaching Bombay on February 3, the Commission will proceed to Delhi. Staying there a few weeks, they will observe the work of the Council of State and examine the administrative machinery of the Central Government. They afterwards go to Madras and Lahore and, it is understood, will come into close contact with influential Indians in an unofficial atmosphere. —British Wireless through Reuter.

IMPERIAL AIRWAY WORKING

Substantial Figures for the Cairo-Basra Route

London, Jan. 22.

During the first year of its operation of the Middle-East route of the Imperial Airway's, 91 schedule services between Cairo and Basra were run with 100 per cent. regularity and the average lateness of arrival was never more than thirty minutes. 134,000 miles were flown in 1,400 hours and the average speed of the journeys was 100 miles an hour. The total mail carried exceeded 103,000 lbs. weight and the number of letters is estimated at nearly 1,900,000. The number of passengers carried in the first eleven months was 1,133. The mail carried by air on the Middle-East route normally reaches Basra in thirteen days. —British Wireless through Reuter.

CONSERVING OIL IN CHILE

Congress Asked to Suspend Petroleum Concessions

New York, Jan. 25.

A message from Santiago de Chile states that the Minister of Finance has asked Congress to enact a law suspending all petroleum concessions in Chile. A member of the Chamber of Deputies, the message adds, has drafted a Bill, providing that the Chilean Government shall study the best means of making the oil deposits in Chile available to purely Chilean interests. —Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 21:—Sir Gerald Strickland, G.C.M.G., whose elevation to the Peerage was announced in the New Year Honours List, has assumed the title of Baron Strickland of Sizier Castle and Westmoreland. Lord Strickland, who bears the title in Malta of Count della Catena, is Prime Minister of Malta.

THE POSSIBILITY OF WAR

Senator Borah on Statement by American Naval Officer:
Newspaper Comment on Jingoism

Washington, Jan. 23.

A statement attributed to the Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, to the effect that the United States is nearer war to-day than ever before, because she is pursuing a competitive trade policy and crowding other nations into the background, has evoked a reply by Senator Borah, who describes such "wild and excited statements about war as sheer madness. They are put out by naval men as a notice to all the world, particularly Great Britain, to get ready for war, and they are being so interpreted all over the world. I regard such declarations as mischievous to the last degree."—Reuter.

New York, Jan. 24.

The newspapers make light of the remarks on the subject of an impending war attributed to Admiral Plunkett, the Commandant of the New York Navy Yard.

In an editorial, the New York "World" strongly endorses Senator Borah's condemnation of naval Jingoism as "his greatest service to the cause of peace." Nothing is more certain than that Senator Borah speaks the real mind of the American on this subject.

"Super-navy enthusiasts would lead us into a bitter feud with Great Britain, but they won't get away with it," says the "Herald-Tribune." "Plunkett is more at home on the quarterdeck than in an arm-chair or anything else ashore."—Reuter.

President's Rebuke

Washington, Jan. 24.

It is announced that President Coolidge sees no reason why the newspapers of the United States or of any other country, should take

seriously the statements of American naval officers predicting war between the United States and her competitors in commerce.

This statement has been evoked by the declaration made by Rear-Admiral Plunkett, that alarming charges are often made when appropriations are sought from Congress.

President Coolidge expressed the opinion that it is difficult to curb such speakers, for fear of raising a cry of violation of the right of free speech, but here commended that those charged with the defence of the nation, should follow a policy of considering the welfare of the country in public statements.—Reuter.

Icy Bucket of Cold Water

New York, Jan. 25.

President Coolidge's statement yesterday that there is no reason why anyone should take seriously the statements of American naval officers predicting war between the United States and her competitors in commerce, is featured in the press as a very apt rebuke to Rear-Admiral Plunkett, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, to whom is attributed a remark that the United States is nearer war to-day than ever before, because she is pursuing a competitive trade policy and crowding other nations into the background.

The New York "World," in the course of an editorial, says: "There is a weary worldly horse-sense about the rebuke more devastating than indignation. President Coolidge pours the iciest bucket of cold water down the spine of jingoism that has been poured for a long time."—Reuter.

THE THAMES AGAIN IN FLOOD

England Swept by Fierce Gales and Heavy Rain Fall

London, Jan. 24.

The country was swept to-day by fierce gales, accompanied by thunderstorms, heavy rain, hail, sleet and snow, culminating in a succession of violent squalls.

A man was blown over and killed in Kingston. Another man was killed in Leeds, when a wall under which he was seeking shelter was blown down.

A ballast train had a narrow escape near Haerlech, when a landslide of hundreds of tons of rock and earth crashed on the line.

The Thames is again in full flood and is running bank-high for several miles in its lower reaches.

Vast areas of land have been inundated in Cheshire.

The bodies of cattle and sheep are floating in the River Mersey.

Many other districts throughout the country have been flooded.

Later.

In addition to the £50,000 subscribed to the Lord Mayor's fund on behalf of sufferers from the recent floods, over £40,000 has been raised in the various Metropolitan boroughs affected.

Regarding the present high tides, the River authorities report that these are not above normal and no floods are anticipated.—British wireless through Reuter.

NEW RIVAL FOR THE OIL COMPANIES

Merger Schemed to Enter Far East Trade

New York, Jan. 20.

Possibly a dangerous rival in the Far East for both the Standard Oil and Royal Dutch-Shell interests is indicated in the announcement of plans for the merger of two of the largest oil companies in the United States—the Texas Corporation and the California Petroleum Company—with a combined capital of \$375,000,000.

The merger depends upon the participation of at least 51 per cent. of the shareholders of the California Petroleum Company.—Reuter.

NEARLY A RUBBER BUYING PANIC

Mr. Hoover's View of Consequence of British Reduction

Washington, Jan. 19.

In the course of discussions by the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee on a Bill to permit collective purchasing by American combines of rubber, potash, and sisal, the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Hoover, to-day declared that, as a result of the British rubber monopoly, American tyre purchasers had lost millions of dollars, and alleged that Britain's reduction of rubber production had kept the world near a buying panic and had at times lifted the price beyond reason.—Reuter.

More Rumours

London, Jan. 20.

The "Financial News," under the heading "Canard Week in Rubber," says, "the rumouring that heralds new rubber restriction quarters has assumed on this occasion the forms of reduction or abolition of the vital price, both of which ideas are completely discredited in responsible quarters."

The journal expresses the opinion that restriction cannot be ended, except when the exportable quota is 100 per cent. of standard production.

Another Amalgamation

Jan. 20.

Another rubber amalgamation is announced, namely, British Rubber Estates Java Limited, the Waverley Plantations Ltd., the Toegoesari Rubber and Coffee Estates Ltd. and the Tybar (Java) Plantations Ltd., owning estates mainly vested in Dutch Companies and covering a total area of about 12,000 acres. The aggregate capital is likely to approximate \$620,000.

Prospectus Issued

Jan. 25.

A prospectus issued by the Anglo-Java Rubber Co., gives the details of the acquisition of a large group of properties in Malaya. The shares, which are being issued at a price of six shillings per share, are two shillings each. The vendors have the option to subscribe for these shares up to 600,000 shares before December, 1933, at six shillings per share, with a similar option on a further 400,000 shares as part consideration for underwriting the present issue, but the option given to the public who subscribe for the debentures, is eight shillings per share until March 1, 1935. The value of the property is based on an average selling price of rubber of 1/8 per lb. over the next seven years.—Reuter.

Note: A London telegram on January 16, stated that the Anglo-Java Rubber and Produce Estates, contemplated amalgamation with a group of foreign-owned estates in Malaya. The productive capacity of the new estates will total 6,000,000 lb. of rubber, while the value of the property is estimated at £2,560,000. The purchase price was given as £1,860,000. £1,000,000 of seven per cent. convertible debentures were to be created and these were to be issued simultaneously with 3,600,000 six shillings shares.—Reuter.

WAGE REDUCTIONS IN COTTON DISTRICT

Decrease in Finishing Cost to Help China Trade

London, Jan. 20.

The Bleachers Section of the Lancashire cotton trade have decided to make reductions varying from twopenny to tenpenny per forty yards in the finishing cost of the heavier cotton cloths.

Sir Kenneth Stewart, discussing the reduction, expressed the opinion that it would particularly benefit the China market.—Reuter.

CUMBERLAND COMING TO CHINA

London, Jan. 24.

The cruiser Cumberland, the first of the County Class, will leave Sheerness on January 26, to join the 5th Cruiser Squadron, China Station.—British wireless through Reuter.

THE SHIPBUILDING OF THE YEAR

Over 50 Per Cent. Launched from British Building Yards

London, Jan. 24.

Lloyd's Register annual summary of shipbuilding during the year 1922, shows that 2,285,000 tons were launched throughout the world during the year, of which 1,225,000 tons were launched in Great Britain and Ireland; 289,000 tons in Germany; 179,000 tons in the United States and 119,000 tons in Holland.

The tonnage launched in Great Britain and Ireland during the year, increased by 586,000 tons as compared with the year 1921, but the world total launched decreased by 4,800,000 tons, as compared with the record year of 1919. The world total includes 19 vessels each over 10,000 tons, of which nine were over 15,000 tons each. Tonnage of over 336,000 tons will be fitted with steam turbines and 864,000 tons with internal combustion engines.

The total steam tonnage launched throughout the world, namely, 1,375,000 tons, in the year 1922, includes 470,000 tons fitted to burn oil-fuel, so that out of the total world tonnage launched in 1922, only 905,000 tons were exclusively dependent upon coal for propulsion.

Tonnage under construction throughout the world at the end of the year 1922, totalled 3,119,000 tons, an increase of 1,186,000 tons as compared with the tonnage building at the beginning of the same year, of which 820,000 tons were being constructed in Great Britain and Ireland.

The world tonnage afloat at the end of June, 1922, totalled 59,888,000 tons, compared with 52,514,000 tons in June, 1914. It is noteworthy that since June, 1914, tankers have increased from 1,479,000 tons to 5,916,000 tons; motorships from 234,000 tons to 4,271,000 tons and steamers from 1,310,000 tons to 18,500,000 tons.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Admiral Sir J. M. de Robeck

London, Jan. 21.

The death has occurred of Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Michael de Robeck, Bt. G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., at the age of 66. The Admiral was Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet, 1922-24; Mediterranean, 1919-22; and formerly High Commissioner, Constantinople.—Reuter.

Mr. William Du Pont

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 20.

The death is announced of the millionaire, Mr. William Du Pont, a brother of the ex-Senator. Mr. Du Pont.—Reuter.

Maj.-Gen. Goethals

New York, Jan. 21.

The death has occurred, at the age of 70, of Major-General George Washington Goethals, who was the chief engineer concerned in the construction of the Panama Canal.—Reuter.

Mr. M. S. Spencer-Smith, D.S.O.

London, Jan. 21.

The death occurred to-day, following motoring accident, of Mr. Michael Seymour Spencer-Smith, D.S.O., who was a director of the Bank of England since 1920. After leaving Oxford Mr. Spencer-Smith entered business in 1903, spending five years of his life in Japan. He served with distinction in the War, becoming a Lieutenant-Colonel. He was employed as Army Adjutant and Q.M.G., Murmansk, in 1918.

Sir Dyce Duckworth

Jan. 20.

The death has occurred of Sir Dyce Duckworth, Bt., Consulting Physician at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at the age of 88. Sir Dyce also was Consulting Physician at the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, and Medical Referee to the Treasury, 1904-10.—Reuter.

Mr. James Corrigan

Cleveland, Jan. 24.

The death is announced of the millionaire steel magnate and horse-owner, Mr. James Corrigan.

Mr. Corrigan died suddenly while entering the Athletic Club.—Reuter.

DOLLAR STANDARD FOR THE WORLD

New Factor Determining the Value of Gold

London, Jan. 24.

"The world to-day is on a dollar standard," declared Mr. Reginald McKenna to-day, when, as Chairman, presiding at the annual meeting of the Midland Bank, Ltd., in London, he remarked that America was able to control world price levels because her gold stocks were so great, that she could afford to lose large quantities without any risk of her gold reserve falling below the legal minimum and her central banking system was so constituted, that it had given her great wealth. She could absorb large quantities of gold and at the same time deprive it of its credit-creating powers. The development of the central bank policy of the United States had shown that gold, while it might be retained as a medium for making international payments, could be deprived of its function as the ultimate standard of value. American price levels were not affected by gold movements, but were controlled by the policy of the reserve banks in expanding or contracting credit. Consequently, it was not the value of gold in America which determined the value of the dollar, but the value of the dollar which determined the value of gold. Although gold was still the nominal basis of most currencies, the real determinant of movements of the general level of prices throughout the world, was the purchasing power of the dollar.—Reuter.

OUTLAWRY OF WAR SCHEME

France's Reply to America: Emphasis on Previous Objection

Paris, Jan. 20.

The reply of the Foreign Minister, M. Briand, to the United States Secretary of State, Mr. F. B. Kellogg, in regard to the latter's memorandum, is being despatched to-night.

It explains the reasons for adhering to a specific definition of the term "wars of aggression" and emphasizes the difficulties confronting Mr. Kellogg, if the latter only draws up a pact after preliminary conversations with certain other Powers. M. Briand admits the logic of such a procedure, but suggests that the practical effect would be to protract the whole affair.—Reuter.

MEXICO SHORT OF MONEY

Unable to Resume Service on Sinking Fund

New York, Jan. 24.

The Financial Agent of the Mexican Government has announced that the Mexican Government recently informed the International Bankers Committee that it would not be able to resume on January 1, the full service of the sinking-fund on the entire debt.

The Mexican Government has invited the International Bankers Committee to appoint experts to visit Mexico City, to examine the situation and furnish, within the capacity of the Government, a basis for annual payments of interest and amortization on the external debt.—Reuter.

PARIS, Jan. 21:—The new Soviet Ambassador to France is reported to have made a clean sweep of all the French communists employed in the Embassy staff, substituting Russians.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24:—In consequence of a report by the Naval Oil Inspector, that the Honolulu Consolidated Oil Company is selling oil from the Naval Reserve in California to the Royal Dutch-Shell interests, Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur has appointed a commission to investigate and make recommendations with a view to preventing the disposal of oil from the United States naval reserves to foreign companies.—Reuter.

IRISH PRESIDENT IN AMERICA

Attempt Demonstrations by Mr. de Valera's Followers

New York, Jan. 20.

Mr. William Thomas Cosgrave, President of the Irish Free State Executive, "a sandy-haired grocery clerk turned statesman," according to one newspaper, landed here to-day. Thus Ireland is represented in the United States for the first time in its history by an elected leader.

Sympathisers with Mr. Eamon de Valera, bearing large placards, gathered at the Battery, but were ejected by special force of 3,000 police.

President Cosgrave smilingly met a bombardment of questions from reporters with diplomatic, non-committal replies.

Asked whether Ireland would ever become a Republic, he replied: "That is a matter for the people of Ireland, not for me, to predict."

After landing, President Cosgrave proceeded to the City Hall, where he was welcomed by the Mayor of New York, Mr. "Jimmy" Walker.—Reuter

Difficulty of Keeping Irish at Home

Chicago, Jan. 22.

The Hon. William T. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, arrived here this morning.

Accompanied by the Mayor of Chicago, "Big Bill" Thompson, Mr. Cosgrave drove to his hotel through streets packed with cheering crowds.

In an interview, Mr. Cosgrave said that one of Ireland's greatest problems was to keep the Irish at home.—Reuter.

Washington, Jan. 23.

Mr. Cosgrave arrived in Washington to-day and paid formal calls on President Coolidge, Secretary Kellogg and other prominent personages.

Jan. 25.

In the House of Representatives to-day, applause was evoked by the reading of a letter from the Hon. W. T. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, thanking the American people for the part they played in winning freedom for the Irish people.—Reuter.

THE PHILIPPINES AND JAPAN

Pointed Reference by New Governor

New York, Jan. 23.

A pointed reference to Japan was made here to-day by Mr. H. L. Stimson, Governor-General-elect of the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Stimson in a speech, said that he believed in eventual self-government for the Philippines, but he did not favour absolute independence. The Islands were over-popular with a people enervated by the languorous climate, while neighbouring lands were populated by an energetic, warlike people. If the Philippines secured independence they would almost certainly be annexed by a more powerful neighbour.—Reuter.

SEVERE GALE IN NEW ENGLAND

New York Jan. 25.

A gale which has been raging for the past two days has caused much loss of life and property along the New England coast, where gusts of wind blowing at the rate of 70 miles an hour have demolished whole rows of wooden houses along the beaches. Two schooners have been driven ashore.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 24:—The new Canadian Pacific str. Duchess of Bedford, for service between Liverpool and St. Lawrence, was launched to-day by Mrs. Baldwin. The Prime Minister was present and, at the subsequent luncheon, he referred to the immense part played by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the development of Canada. To it they owed the union and federation of Canada from east to west.—British wireless through Reuter.

COUNTERBLAST BY SOVIET EXILES

Mysterious Reference to Impending Strugglers

Berlin, Jan. 21.

"We yield to violence and leave our posts in Soviet work for a senseless and purposeless exile. We have no doubt that each of us will not only still be needed, but will resume his place in the hour of the great struggles which are impending," declares a manifesto issued by the Bolshevik Opposition Party and published in their German organ to-day. The document, which is signed, among others, by Trotsky, Rakovsky, and Rakovsky, refers to the communist fiasco at Canton as "a flagrant example of emeutism at a time of revolutionary ebb."

"Hope Springs Eternal"

A manifesto, the publication of which has been forbidden in Russia, appears in the "Vorwaerts" to-day. It is signed by Trotsky, Rakovsky, Radek and other members of the Russian Opposition Party who have been exiled from Moscow. "We leave our work in the Party," it declares, "for a purposeless and senseless exile, but we are convinced that everyone of us is valuable to the Party and, in the hour of the impending big fights, will resume his place in its ranks."—Reuter.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE MOVEMENT

T. U. C.'s Decision to Continue Negotiations

London, Jan. 24.

After a lengthy sitting, the General Council of the Trade Union Congress has officially stated that it has decided to continue the discussions with employers inaugurated by Sir Alfred Mond, and has authorized a committee, which includes Mr. Ben Turner, the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas and Alderman Will Thorne, M.P., to confer with the Employers Committee.

It is understood that there was a substantial majority in favour of continuing the discussions, although Mr. A. J. Cook claimed that six members of the General Council were opposed to the continuance of the discussions without a mandate from the trade unions.—Reuter.

A POWERFUL LOUD SPEAKER

Apparatus of Sufficient Power for Million People

New York, Jan. 23.

The Bell Telephone Co., to-day demonstrated a super-loudspeaker, designed to carry a voice anywhere within the radius of a mile. It is believed that a million people may hear simultaneously by using this loud-speaker.

The apparatus was demonstrated by connecting a field telephone on the west bank of the Hudson River, with a reproducing instrument on the east bank. Everything was reproduced clearly.—Reuter.

NEW CABINET FOR NORWAY

Oslo, Jan. 20.

Parliament reopened to-day, when the Government resigned owing to the sweeping Labour victory in the general election in October. M. Mellbye, the Agrarian leader, is forming a coalition Government.

Oslo, Jan. 25.

M. Hornsrud of the Farmer Labour Party, has accepted the Premiership owing to the inability of the Agrarian leader, M. Mellbye, to form a Labour Government.

The professor of history, M. Edward Bull, has accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.

MALTA, Jan. 21:—Sir Alan Cobham and his party, including Lady Cobham, who have been held up here since November 26 owing to a series of accidents, re-started to-day on their flight. The famous aviator left England last November with the intention of flying round Africa.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE BALANCE

Improvement Estimated at Over One Hundred Millions Sterling: Position Better Even Than Before the War

London, Jan. 26.

An official estimate issued by the Board of Trade places the credit balance of Britain in her over-seas trade last year at £96,000,000, which is £103,000,000 better than in 1926, when over seas trade showed a deficit on balance of £7,000,000 and £42,000,000 above 1925.

Speaking at Hendon to-day the Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, President of the Board of Trade, declared that the foregoing was based on a conservative estimate that "invisible exports" in 1927 totalled £488,000,000, made up of shipping charges, £140,000,000; income from overseas investments, £270,000,000; receipts, short interest, and commissions, £63,000,000; and receipts from other sources, £15,000,000.—Reuter.

A Banker's Optimism

London, Jan. 25.

The chairman of a big London Bank spoke to-day in optimistic terms of British trade prospects.

Mr. Tennant, who presided at the annual meeting of the Westminster Bank, said that, in the view of those best qualified to judge, the total volume of the country's economic activity is greater to-day than in any year since the post-War slump and it is probably greater also than in the active pre-War year of 1913. The recovery from the set-back of 1926 had been sufficiently quick and sustained to be in itself a testimony to the economic stamina of the country.

Mr. Tennant said that there was a consensus of opinion among economists that as a nation we are spending more than we did before the Great War. The masses are better clothed and better fed. The motor-car a few years back was a luxury of the rich, while to-day garage accommodation is one of the first preoccupations of architects of even humble houses. In so far as freer spending represented a higher standard of living, better health, increased efficiency and happiness, it was entirely welcome. Moreover, in the period of rapid changes such as this country had been passing through a number of goods passed out of the category of undoubted luxuries into, or very nearly into, a class of commodities regarded as necessities. Two factors which

facilitated this change were scientific invention and mass production. The former had brought silkwear within the reach of almost every purse, while, by the latter method, the motor-car had become cheaper and cheaper and, therefore, progressively available to wider and wider sections of the population.

Mr. Tennant added that the artificial silk industry, despite the great extensions of mills and machinery, still found that the demand ran far ahead of the supply.—British Wireless through Reuter.

Fresh Capital Invested

London, Jan. 26.

At the annual meeting of the National Provincial Bank, Ltd., to-day, the Chairman, Sir Harry Goschen, said that the public in the year 1927 subscribed £317,000,000 of fresh capital for industrial purposes, "which is an indication of the country's savings."

Sir Harry Goschen thought that, in spite of banking amalgamations, rivalry between banks in Great Britain was never more acute and American and other foreign bankers were competing in the British market. Sir Harry said that it was evident that the Americans were doing their utmost to divert to the United States the profitable business previously confined to British banks.—Reuter.

London, Jan. 25.

Sir Harry Goschen, presiding at the annual meeting of the National Provincial Bank, said:—"We see theatres, cinemas and other places of amusement crowded with every evidence of prosperity. Retail establishments have never appeared to be more attractive or better supported by their customers. Indeed, it may be justly claimed that the general standard of living seems to be higher and implies increased expenditure. Consequently we may assume on increased earnings. During the year £317,000,000 of fresh capital has been subscribed by the public for industrial and other purposes, of which £55,000,000 has been on account of loans to foreign countries, which is some indication of the country's savings. There is live evidence that it has at last turned, and is moving slowly towards better times."—British Wireless through Reuter.

U.S. SHAKESPEARE FOUNDATION

Assistance in Rebuilding the Memorial Theatre: King's Message

London, Jan. 25.

The King has sent, through Sir Austen Chamberlain, the following message to the American Shakespeare Foundation:—"The King commands me to express to you his sincerest thanks for your telegram conveying the greetings of the American Shakespeare Foundation and to assure you of the deep interest with which His Majesty has learned of their participation with the British Shakespeare Committee in the re-building and endowing of the Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon. As patron of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre His Majesty welcomes the co-operation of the American Foundation and cordially appreciates the assistance which American actors and actresses are giving at benefit performances at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. He trusts that this may have results entirely gratifying to the cause which the two organizations have at heart."—British Wireless through Reuter.

New York, Jan. 26:—Admiral Plunkett, whose remarks on the subject of war evoked a rebuke from President Coolidge, is retiring on February 15. He announces his intention of going into business.—Reuter.

THE BIG FIVE FOR CHINA SEAS

Departure of H. M. S. Cumberland of New Squadron From Sheerness

London, Jan. 26.

The new cruiser Cumberland left Sheerness to-day for China.

The Cumberland is a sister-ship of H. M. S. Kent, which has been selected as the new flagship of the China Station to replace H. M. S. Hawkins.

H.M.Ss. Berwick, Cornwall, and Suffolk are other sister-ships of the Kent destined for the China Station. They are all 10,000-ton cruisers, armed with eight 8-inch guns and four 4-inch ones, with a speed of 32 knots.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S NAVAL AIR ARM

Over Seven Hundred Machines Wanted for New Ship Programme

New York, Jan. 26.

Rear-Admiral William A. Moffet, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, has asked the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives to provide for 750 aeroplanes to equip the five aeroplane carriers and 25 cruisers included in the naval construction programme, in addition to the 1,000 aeroplanes already provided for in the programme.—Reuter.

NATURE'S TERRORS ADDED TO MAN'S

Volcanic Eruptions in Russia and Nicaragua: Earthquake in Mexico

Moscow, Jan. 26.

The Shevelutch volcano on the east coast of Kamchatka, which had been regarded as extinct, has suddenly become intensely active.—Reuter.

Managua, Jan. 26.

Villagers at the foot of Omotepo Volcano on an island in the Lake of Nicaragua are fleeing to the mainland in a panic owing to the eruption of a volcano, the roar of which is audible for many miles.

Fine ash is falling ten miles away, and the sun is hidden by the smoke.—Reuter.

Mexico City, Jan. 26.

There was a severe earthquake this morning over a wide area of the State of Oaxaca. Several towns are reported to have been damaged.—Reuter.

YUGO-SLAVIA AND ITALY

First Stage in Adjustment of Difficulties Between Two Parties

Belgrade, Jan. 26.

The signature of a protocol prolonging provisionally the treaty of friendship and cordial collaboration between Italy and Yugo-Slavia constitutes, according to the "Politika," the first step towards complete readjustment of the relations between the two countries.

The provisional agreement has furnished the basis of discussions now proceeding for a settlement of all outstanding difficulties. It had been suggested that the treaty should simply be prolonged for three years, but the Yugo-Slav Government urged that at least the more important questions should be adjusted before the treaty was definitely renewed.—Reuter.

Italy and Rumania, Too

London, Jan. 26.

While Italy and Yugo-Slavia have been settling their difficulties, M. Titulesco, the Rumanian Foreign Minister, has been visiting Rome. He had a long conference with Signor Mussolini, the Italian Dictator, to-day, after which M. Titulesco declared that a policy of loyal and active collaboration between Italy and Rumania did not conflict with the interests of the Little Entente as they both aimed at maintaining peace. He was certain that present difficulties could be overcome in view of the common interests of all civilized nations.—Reuter.

HOTEL BERKELEY.

63-67, Queensborough-Terrace

Hyde Park, London, W. 2.

Two minutes from Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tubes to all parts. Refurnished and redecorated. GAS FIRES IN EVERY BED ROOM. PASSENGER LIFT. New hot water installation. FULL-SIZED BILLIARD TABLE; spacious public rooms and dancing floor. Inclusive terms from 2 gns. single. 5j gns. double, or 10s. 6d. per day. NO EXTRAS. Special arrangements for families.

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE THROUGHOUT THE EAST



Varnishes, Enamels, etc.
Large Stocks Kept in China
Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark
SHANGHAI-HONGKONG

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION

A Notable Gathering in London: The Position of Foreigners in China

The annual dinner of the China Association was held in the King Edward VII Rooms at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, on November 21. The Rt. Hon. Lord Southborough, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., the President, was in the chair, and the gathering was a large one, representative of the Government, the forces of the Crown and the leading British financial and commercial interests in China.

Supporting the chairman on his right were:—Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, G.B.E., Mr. L. N. Leefe, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Lieut.-General Sir A. Hunter-Weston, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P., Sir James H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G., Rear Admiral B. Domville, C.B., C.M.G., Sir Robert Weley Cohen, K.B.E., Sir Herbert Read, C.B., Mr. Archibald Rose, C.I.E., Sir Victor Wellesley, K.C.M.G., C.B., Mr. H. W. Looker, M.P., Sir Edward Crowe, C.M.G., Dr. Harold Williams, Mr. S. F. Mayers, Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Brig.-General M. E. Wiloughby, C.B., C.M.G., C.S.I., and Lieut.-Colonel R. K. Morcom, C.B.E. On the chairman's left were:—Rt. Hon. Earl Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C., Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hilton Young, G.B.E., D.S.O., M.P., Sir Francis Aglen, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., Lieut.-General Sir Hastings Anderson, K.C.B., Lieut.-General Sir George Macdonogh, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., Sir Herbert Creedy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Mr. David Landale, Mr. C. F. Whigham, Sir Gilbert Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., Sir William Beresford Whyte, K.C.B., C.M.G., Sir William H. Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G., Sir Claud Severn, K.B.E., C.M.G., Sir Harry Goschen, Bart., K.B.E., Mr. John Swire and Sir Arthur Yapp.

Others present were:—F. J. Abbott, T. H. U. Aldridge, H. J. Algar, W. T. Alway, F. Anderson, A. G. Angier, W. A. Argent, E. Ashmead-Bartlett,

Dr. T. Baty, C. A. Beard, W. B. Billinghurst, H. W. Bird, W. E. Blackburn, Commander R. W. Blacklock, R.N. D.S.C., R. Blackwell, J. O. P. Bland, Lieut.-Commander Morice Blood, R.N., Admiral C. B. Borrett, C. A. V. Bowra, H. R. Boyd, C.V.O., C.B.E., A. W. Brankston, Col. G. T. Brierley, E. Brocard, Thomas Brown, J. S. Bruce, Alfred Bryer, Dr. A. C. Broysen, R. G. Buchan, F. H. Bugbird, G. S. Burge, W. S. Burns, W. Burton-Baldry, Major H. Fulford Bush, D.S.O., W. B. Buyers.

M. K. L. Campbell, F. B. Carmichael, W. Carter, F. S. Clark, H. W. Clarke Captain R. Corfield, A. M. Cowan, J. L. Crockett, Frank Crossley, Alex. Cumming, Dold A. Cumming, E. Oxley Cumming.

Sir W. Rees Davies, K.C., J. L. de la Cour, Major R. B. Denny, R. P. d'Esterre, M.D., D. R. Dew, R. Dr. Dipple, A. R. Duncan, William Duncan, R. M. Dyer, Col. R. W. Eaton, G. T. Edkins.

P. D. K. Farnan, W. Fisher, J. A. Flower, Major J. T. Ford, O.B.E., Col. R. B. Ford, C.B.E., Royal Marines, H. H. Fox, C.M.G., Admiral Sir Sydney Freemantle, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.

Rev. E. A. Gardner, M.A., M.C., H. G. Gardner, Leigh Garner, R. H. Gaskin, H. J. Geddes, S. W. Godin, E. M. Gull.

H. T. Hancock, Col. R. K. Harvey, Col. John Hastings, John Hastings, Major G. A. Herbert, H. H. Heron, A. Hide, E. E. Hills, Robert H. Hill.

E. D. Jackson, Dr. J. W. Jackson, Leonard G. Johnston, E. L. Jones, H. D. C. Jones, William D. Jupp, W. B. Kennett, W. P. Ker, C.M.G., P. L. Knight.

Bernard C. Lambert, A. O. Lang, Francis A. Lauder, R. de B. Layard, C.M.G., L. N. Leefe, A. C. Leith, E. J. Libeau, Capt. C. Oswald Liddell, N. O. Liddell, E. Aubrey Lloyd.

J. MacLennan, E. F. Mackay, C. Mackintosh, L.D.S., J. P. Mackintosh, Admiral C. MacLachlan, C. B. J. H. H. A. J. Macray, Dr. Duncan D. Main, N. G. Maitland, A. G. Major, H. M. Mann, A. E. Marker. Dr.

Oswald Marriott, B. P. Massey, P. W. Massey, Sidney F. Mayers, Capt. R. Mayne, R.N., W. R. McCallum, E. Cameron McGregor, C. A. McLellan, George Miller, Chas. R. Morling, W. A. Morling, Harold S. Moss, G. C. Moxon.

Major W. S. Nathan, C.M.G., "North China Herald," Owen O'Malley, W. Oram Adams, H. A. Ottewill.

R. E. N. Padfield, John A. Parry, W. L. Patenden, Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, G.B.E., John H. Perry, T. Petrie, J. T. Pratt, C.M.G. Robert Ramsey, J. F. van Rees, F. Oswald Reynolds, N. S. Reyniens, G. A. Richardson, Sir Thomas Richard, A. Ritchie, Brig.-General T. L. Rose, C.L., D. M. Ross, H. J. Rothwell, D. C. Rutherford, C. H. Ryde.

F. R. Scott, E. F. Seymour, T. S. Sheldrake, Maurice Silverston, H. G. Simms, A. P. Simpson, A. Brooke Smith, Frank J. Smith, Leo Smith, H. Staples Smith, J. D. Smart, Frank Souter, R. N. Spencer, Sir Newton J. Stabb, G. H. Stitt, H. J. Stockton, E. B. Stuart-Edwards, Sir George Sutherland, John Swire, Henry Symons.

Captain A. G. Sentence Tapp, O.B.E., M.C., J. C. Taylor, Joseph W. Taylor, J. H. Teesdale, Wm. Theodor, J. W. Thomson, Ross Thomson, A. M. Townsend, G. E. Towns, R. N. Truman.

R. H. R. Wade, C. T. Watney, Oswald White, Edward White, James Whittall, Major J. M. Whittall, H. C. Wilcox, H. P. Wilkinson, Dr. Harold Williams, Captain H. M. Willy, R.H.R., R. E. Wilson, Philip R. Wolff, A. P. Wood.

The Chairman's Speech

The Chairman, proposing the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers," said: With some experience of this kind of thing, he had become more and more astonished every year as to how it was that some 16 or 20 distinguished men could be found to grapple with the enormous problems of the government of the British Empire. They drank their health, for that was one interpretation of the term toast, but toast might also mean to scorch by fire—(laughter)—and that was the more frequent application. The congestion of world-wide business had in fact a bearing upon the difficulties which surrounded the great questions affecting the minds of all. They had, for instance, the keen desire of the young ladies of Britain to vote for His Majesty's Ministers—and others—(laughter)—and at the same time they were confronted with the apparently fixed determination of the Hindus to decline the vote either for themselves or for anybody else. It was, in fact, with His Majesty's Ministers a case of everything "from Peru to China." His noble friend, Lord Peel, First Commissioner of Works, who had honoured them with his presence that evening—(applause)—would find that there were geni in that Association who would at once put him upon a mystic carpet and waft him away to the Far East. It was at that annual dinner of the China Association that they liked to speak of the high and important part the Association had played for many years in China and in London. They liked to feel that the great trading interests which were being assisted by that Association had done much to magnify the position of the British Empire in the Far East, and what was true of their people had been of equal import and assistance to the Chinese themselves, (Hear, hear.) He would have liked for a few moments after dinner to deal lightly with the subject of China, but they all recognized that their hearts were not light when they thought of the chaos and misery which existed in that great country. They were bound, then, as an Association, to think seriously and sadly of the troubled state of things. A few days ago the China Committee, which was in alliance with their Association, expressed

some of its views in "The Times," and so important were the points upon which they felt keenly that he should like to refer to them again specifically. They were well aware, of course, of the difficulties of the constructive policy. They desired to give adhesion to the principle of Nationalism in China, but until this Nationalism was able to furnish more evidence of constructive and administrative capacity, they felt that the safeguards under which British trade had been hitherto constructed ought not to be further weakened. (Applause.) They held that the surrender of the British Concession at Hankow had been extremely harmful to British commercial interests there—(Hear, hear)—and in the Yangtze Valley. They held that safeguards represented by the other British Concessions ought for the time being to be maintained. (Applause.)

They were strongly of the opinion that negotiations for radical changes in the British Concession at Tientsin ought not to be conducted. (Hear, hear.) They were advised and believed that abandonment of existing safeguards and rights was more dangerous to British trade than a boycott, dangerous as that had proved itself to be, and further they held that both British property and British merchants in China were entitled to protection, that the present position of the ex-British Concession at Hankow was a menace to both, and that the only way to remove the menace was for His Majesty's Government to administer that former Concession until such time as the Chinese were able and willing to give effect to the Chen-O'Malley Agreement. (Applause.) Having said so much he desired to express on their behalf to His Majesty's Government their grateful thanks for the timely aid which had been accorded by the Navy. (Applause.) Under the command of his friend, Admiral Tyrwhitt, who was with them on the occasion of their last annual dinner, and he put it on their behalf in that connection the presence that night of the noble Earl, on his left, who occupied the exacting position of Civil Lord of the Admiralty. They were also thankful for the despatch of that first-rate fighting force which had been sent by His Majesty's Government to Shanghai. (Applause.) The most important place in their eyes, the spiritual home of the Far East of many who were present that evening. (Laughter.) They should never look too close at a similar; they are often entitled not to be seen. (Laughter.) They had now arrived at the point where he desired to say a word with regard to the China question. Some of their friends, both at home and abroad—more perhaps of the latter than of the former—were disposed to wonder whether it would not be possible to bring some more effective pressure to bear upon the counsels of His Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.) They did not know as much about these things, he believed, as his noble friend, and even other statesmen. He had heard and listened to appeals to pay a visit to the Opposition, whatever it be, but the position was one which he could not recall. There was no great and vigorous opposition of an official character prepared to take up any case against the Government for the time being, presumably because it was the Opposition's duty to oppose. Then again, they had been told that surely this was the time when they ought to pray for something in the nature of the old statecraft; could it not be possible to find another Lord Palmerston? There was a great deal more to be said than that. Lord Palmerston, curiously enough, had a fracas with China himself, and dealt with it in true Palmerstonian fashion. Having dealt his blow, he immediately forced a general election on the country and won it, as he would have said, hands down. That was evidence of vigour, but there was more behind it. While he was engaged in settling the China question of that day and winning his election in this country, the people here, throughout the length and breadth of the land, were paralysed by the horrors of the Indian Mutiny. (Here Lord Southborough quoted from a book showing another side to Lord Palmerston—while Colin Campbell was moving towards Lucknow, Palmerston was rating their Office of

Works about the nuisance of iron hurdles in the Park.)

Thanking Lord Peel for his presence, the chairman concluded by stating that if during his morning ride round the Park, Lord Peel would think of Lord Palmerston, he was quite sure they would have a friend of their cause in China. (Laughter and applause.)

Viscount Peel said he highly appreciated the honour of being the guest of the China Association and being asked to respond to the toast of His Majesty's Government. Affairs connected with China were, of course, in charge of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and, though as a member of the Cabinet he naturally shared that responsibility, when he thought of the difficulties connected with China he felt perhaps rather glad that his right honourable friend was in charge of that Department—(laughter)—and that he (the speaker) was not standing in his place. There was hardly anybody he could think of who was so competent to propose the health of His Majesty's Ministers as Lord Southborough, representing for so many years as he did, the permanent element in the Government as opposed to the temporary or fleeting element of which he (Viscount Peel) was a humble representative. It so happened that his Department did have some official connection with China—with properties and leases in the Concession, and he was informed that the value of these properties and leases was a good deal greater five years ago than it was to-day. Their chairman made a true observation when he said that nowadays, the Government had to consider the whole world and that, he thought, was the whole difficulty of Government to-day—that every case, every problem, had got to be considered not only in the light of the special features surrounding it, but in the light of the general situation. The chairman dwelt on the wide responsibilities of the Government and the Cabinet to-day. He (Viscount Peel) had been reading in the newspapers that they thought the Cabinet was rather too large and that its duties could be better performed by a body half the size. If that was so, he would be very sorry for the half that was left. He would be very glad to be of the half that was removed. (Laughter.) He had a very great sympathy with the attitude of Lord Palmerston, but he thought many would feel that the application of Lord Palmerston's methods in furtherance of his policy would be a thousand times more difficult to apply to-day than it was 60 or 70 years ago. Contemplating the situation in China to-day, he was well aware that a great many of their countrymen had suffered great loss, he was conscious that many had been reduced from affluence to poverty; he was confident also that even the wealthiest traders among the Chinese themselves must have suffered great losses. During the last few years there had also been—it was almost commonplace to say it—the results of the war settlement. They had had to cope with an astonishing growth of political self-consciousness. In China, an observer like Sir Francis Aglen had seen it growing up before the war, but it had grown enormously since then. That self-consciousness had grown up throughout the Far East and in India and had not diminished their difficulties. They had another example of it in Russia, whose peculiar people desired to involve the entire world in the revolution of which they themselves had been the victims in their own country. They were people who were suffering themselves from the application of anarchy to the economic structure of their country and they desired to apply that anarchy to all the civilized countries in the world. They had failed, very largely because they had come in contact with far more suitable conditions in the West, and because they had such simple conceptions of the minds and the security of the Western people. Then there was another fact—the remarkable position of the British business community in China itself. It was a very extraordinary paradox that those very conditions of inferiority with which foreigners were regarded in China and which made them to be segregated in special parts in China, had been twisted round and were

now interpreted as a sign of Chinese inferiority. What was an insult to the foreigners originally was now an insult to the Chinese themselves. No more curious change had happened than the new aspect of affairs in China. Russia having failed in the West had turned her face to the East and tried to apply some of her peculiar methods in China, concentrating hatred against the British. The great thing about the Russians in that country was that they seemed to attain popularity for a short time and after that people got tired of them, whereas for the British friendship grew in proportion as they were known. That perhaps, represented one of the peculiar differences in psychology between these two great nations. He thought they would agree that any British Government would have found great difficulty in dealing with the state of affairs which they had to contend with in China. Other countries, he thought, might have found it even more difficult, judging at least by their actions in dealing with matters in China. It was rather remarkable and unusual to come across precedence in Government, but it was some years since the British Government became fully alive to the changes going on in China, and addressed themselves in the spirit of statesmanship to the matter. It was dealt with at the Washington Conference and in other ways, and a very liberal view was taken of the situation. Difficulties arose, and several years elapsed before the Tariff Conference was sent out to China. But there again great difficulties met the Government, and he was wondering how Lord Palmerston himself, with all his capacity, would have dealt with them.

The Conference went on the theory that there was one government for the whole of China. Actually the theory of a unified China had ceased to have almost any existence. The Tariff Conference came to an end and the British Government then found itself with the very difficult problem of trying to deal with several governments in China. It even tried the almost impossible task of recognizing chaos itself, but one thing it did not try to do, when offered advice from one particular quarter. He remembered it was advised strongly to put all its money on the Cantonesse Government by one political party. It abstained from that action, and he noticed among those who urged the Government to that course, a great reticence in recalling their advice. The Chairman had referred to the action of the Government in taking safeguards. That, he thought, met with universal support. (Applause.) He did not think at the time that it was a very easy decision. There were plenty of arguments against it. They were told that they were going to commence a great war for the conquering of the whole of China. He saw some distinguished soldiers present and he thought they would say that no greater compliment was ever paid to the British Army than to say that a brigade (A voice: Four brigades.) should conquer the whole of China. (Laughter.) Then they were told that they ought not to send troops to China and that if they did send troops to Shanghai, that they ought to send them to other parts in China, because they would only incite those in other Treaty ports and Concessions. There was one doctrine put forward in the House of Commons—that all the people who went out to China to carry on British trade had separated themselves from the body politic of this country, and must take their chance. (Cries of "Shame.") He, Viscount Peel, could not say that any such idea ever crossed the minds of His Majesty's Government. (Applause.) They recognized that those people were doing a great imperial service by their work, and British Ministers also realized that the reflections on trade and employment in this country were clear and obvious. For many years it had been the tradition that foreign politics should be kept out of the arena of party politics, but he regretted to say that at home that opportunity was seized, and an attempt made to make some petty party capital out of it. The chairman had referred to the Hankow

Agreement, and he, Viscount Peel, was bound to say that it would be difficult to argue that that agreement at the present moment had been very successful. (Laughter.) One might hope, however—and he was not blind to the difficulties and the sufferings and losses incurred in Hankow—that it might be in the long run (Cries of "No," and a voice: "In the very long run.") that the determination of the British Government to recognize Nationalism in China, might have, when the country settled down, if ever it did settle down, a very useful effect upon those who recognized that it was the British Government, rather than any other Government, who took such an important step. (Cries of "No, no.") Anyway, he fully appreciated the point made by the Chairman, that the Hankow Agreement, running as it did, not being very carefully observed (Laughter.), there being some difficulty he understood to get the Chinese administrator to do his work—(laughter)—and some difficulty to find a government where it was, that the experiment should not, until things became more stable, be extended in China. (Hear, hear.) That was the problem with which he was apparently not competent to deal. (A voice: "Obviously.") He should, of course, be very glad indeed to convey to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs that that was the view so strongly expressed (Hear, hear) in that competent and well-informed company. What was the future of China? (Voices: "Ah!") That was what one gentleman had asked him to tell them. There were those present who were far better able to answer that question, but till the time came when they had a stable government in China, he did not think they would ask the British Government to depart from its policy of neutrality towards the different factions in a situation where the Tsuchuns transferred themselves with peculiar rapidity from one side to the other and the generals with equal facility changed their allegiance. (Applause.) He had spoken for some minutes on China, and perhaps been more daring than he ought to have been, considering his limited knowledge, but their Chairman had also, he thought, asked him to reply to the toast of "His Majesty's Government." If he might pass for a moment from China, he thought the health of His Majesty's Government was exceedingly good. He did not see himself any prospect of sudden change. He knew many of the papers were engaged in prophesying, but after the recent elections he found it impossible to see that there was any great movement of opinion which was condemnatory of the present Government. (Applause.) If he had failed and been able to give a rather inadequate picture of the position in China, he could assure them that the position of the British Government was healthy and improving. (Applause.)

The Guests

Mr. L. N. Leefe, Chairman of the Committee, in proposing the Health of the Guests, said that great as had been the anxieties and cares of those in England controlling the affairs of the Association, they recognized that the burden of those living in China had been a heavier one to bear. The size of the gathering showed how wide was the interest taken in affairs in China, and as their circle of interest grew wider, unanimity of method must of necessity become more difficult to attain. There had been, for instance, ardent adherents in England of the exponents in China of the Nationalist Party—their sentiments must now be rather akin to those of the father of the prodigal son before he returned home. (Laughter.) There had been those who were slow to be convinced of the need of sending the Defence Force to Shanghai, but there was no doubt that H. M. Government, in augmenting the Forces of the Crown on the China Coast, had brought immense relief to British residents in China. (Applause.) He welcomed, on behalf of the Association, Lord Stanhope, who, by virtue of his office as Civil Lord of the Admiralty, was so closely associated with the service to which they all owed so much. (Applause.) Sir Edward Hilton Young was closely connected with their affairs, having presided, in the absence of Lord Southborough owing to ill-health, over the meetings of their allied body, the China Committee.

They were always glad to welcome representatives from the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office. He was grateful to learn, from a recent announcement in "The Times," that an agreement had been come to by the Ministers of the Great Powers for the suppression of piracy in South China waters. (Applause.) He noted that the agreement had to be referred to the respective Governments, and trusted that approval would shortly be obtained, for it was on the lines of co-operation with the Great Powers and with those interests in China herself which placed law and order before personal gain that we could best hope to reach the goal to which we were all directed. (Applause.) He welcomed all the visitors that evening and he coupled with the toast the names of Lord Stanhope and Sir Edward Hilton Young. (Applause.)

Lord Stanhope, in reply, said it was very seldom, in these days, they found sympathy or a good word for the Admiralty and naval services. (Cries of "No.") So many people in these days wrote and spoke against the Navy was a back number. (Cries of "No, no.") Well, he was glad to find so obvious an opinion expressed by the members of that Association that they preferred the services of the Navy. (Applause.) It might interest them to know how long it took the Navy to be ready when it was needed.

On January 17, orders were sent to Malta for the First Cruiser Squadron to proceed to China, and on January 19, two days later, that squadron of five ships sailed. (Applause.) On January 14, orders were issued that a battalion of Royal Marines should be equipped for service in the Far East and sent to China. Three naval ports, Chatham, Portsmouth and Devonport had each to find one and a third companies, and these were ready to move on January 17, which was a Monday. (Applause.) They arrived at Portsmouth on the 19th, went on board on the 24th, and the first time they set foot on land again was in Shanghai, five weeks later. (Applause.) There they had many duties to perform. They had to guard a front of seven and a half miles on the opposite side of the river, and soon after they began this task the Chinese boatmen went on strike. That, however, did not discourage the Marines. Those who had been trained in motor transport work undertook to run the engines of the motor boats, and the officers became coxswains, and the outcome was that the service proceeded to run very much as before. (Applause.) Then, finding that they could be done without, the Chinese came back to work. (Laughter.) Had he (Lord Stanhope) realized that he was to speak he should have drawn two officers of the Naval Marines, whom he happened to meet on his return from Malta quite recently, and asked them more of their experiences. Both were serving in gunboats plying up the Yangtze River, and he realized full well from what they told him, what those who were protecting British trade had to go through and the immense anxiety of those who were trying to carry on there, not merely anxiety as to their businesses, but in respect of their lives. He heard details of large numbers of Chinese coming into a Concession all armed to the teeth being stopped by a small body of bluejackets, who ordered them to lay down their arms, and after some talking, the Chinese did lay down their arms, which the British collected, and then the Chinese left the Concession. When he said: "But why cannot I get more definite information?" all the Admiralty would say was, "Well, it is a very common occurrence." (Laughter.) Now he had to confess something. Many years ago, when he left the Army, he thought before he went into politics he ought to learn something of the affairs of the Empire, and he went round the world. Among other places he visited was the Far East. He admitted that it must have changed very materially since he was there, but even so he did not think he would describe it, as the Chairman did as their "spiritual home." (Laughter.) He met Sun Yat-sen, and had some talk with him. When he told the late Lord Grey, he got one of the worst tellings off of his life. "Few people," he said, "had the chance to make

a country: you have had the chance to make a continent, and you have turned it down." (Laughter and applause.)

Sir Edward Hilton Young, also responded to the toast. He said that when he went Geneva, and met the representatives of China on the Council of the League of Nations, he thought it a good opportunity to suggest payment of China's arrears. Unfortunately his harsh words fell upon susceptible ears, and had no more fortunate effect than to reduce the representative of that nation to a burst of tears. (Laughter.) There were three principles which he would like to convey. In the first place, that the interests of the British nation and the interests of the Chinese people in the development of their international trade was absolutely one. In the second place, that it was the most profound interest of their own nation that their own Government should concern itself to maintain in China conditions possible for the trade of the British Empire. In the third place, that it was an old principle that it took two to make a bargain, and it was useless, under present conditions, to seek to bargain with chaos. (Applause.) On such an occasion as that they could exchange knowledge, and they, the guests, were grateful for the opportunity. (Applause.)

The Chairman

Mr. P. W. Massey, proposing the toast of "The Chairman," said that most of those who recognized the dignity and grace which he brought to that position, it was particularly in his capacity of chairman of the China Committee that he earned their appreciation and admiration. (Applause.) The China Committee was formed to allow of a voice being raised which should speak in the name of all the various activities interested in the China trade, which the China Association with its more personal aspect of membership was hardly competent to represent. The Committee had a difficult task before it, but of all its members, it was to the Chairman that fell the most onerous task of all, which was to endeavour to co-ordinate the somewhat divergent views held by different members. Divergent they almost necessarily must be when one considered the many and varied interests represented on the Committee and the obviously different angles from which a merchant, shipowner, banker or manufacturer viewed the problem. Lord Southborough was not, until recently—at least had no particular reason to be—intimately interested in Chinese affairs, but he had thrown himself into the breach with such wholehearted purpose that there was now very little that any of those who have spent their lives trying to understand the complex Chinese situation (and incidentally more often than not failing to do so), could teach him. But beyond that, he had brought to the deliberations of that Committee an insight which he had acquired through many years' experience on Committees and Commissions of the utmost importance to the Empire, and so he was enabled to give a lead to its various members and skillfully and harmoniously guide their deliberations. (Applause.) As he had said, there were many interests represented on that Committee, and it would be farcical to profess that everyone thought alike on one of the most intricate and involved problems which the modern world was faced with. He himself was one of those whose lot it was still to work out in China, whose spiritual home, he might say, was in China, and it was not to be wondered at that the views of himself and others similarly situated, coloured as they were by local environment, were not always the same as those whose work lay in England. They thought, not unnaturally, that they could diagnose the situation better than those ten thousand miles away, who were liable—he would hesitate to say really were—but who were liable to be prejudiced by what the man in the street might say or to give undue weight to the possible political reaction of any particular policy. They, on the other hand, explained differences of opinion between them, when they existed, by saying that those who worked in China were too close to form a proper perspective. With his great experience to help him, their chairman was able to hold the scales fairly and wisely guide the activities of the Committee. (Applause.) It was, of course, especially

the function of the Committee to present its point of view to the Foreign Office, and again, in this department of its work, they were particularly fortunate in having such a spokesman and advocate. (Applause.) They might think he had unduly laboured the possibility of differences of opinion existing between those who lived in the East and those who lived at home, or amongst each of the different sections, and he dared say this was the case. They might have different ideas as to the right panacea for China's ills. One thing, however, they were all agreed upon, and it was not, he hoped, out of place that, to save any possible misunderstanding, he should take this opportunity of putting once again on record that, although some in China and also some at home were stigmatised as "die-hards," "imperialists," etc., they, one and all, had very much at heart the well-being of the masses of China. (Applause.) He associated himself to the full with the opinions enunciated by Professor Southill in his speech to the Oxford Luncheon Club ten days ago. He said that this country had the best of goodwill for China, and had done more for the welfare of its people than all the nationalists put together. He professed to confidence in the future, and that the common-sense, good-natured Chinese would in the end win out as against the agitators. But he went further, and urged that England and America should bring their united wisdom and experience to bear on China, and should not be satisfied with a policy of masterly inactivity when it came to the point of seeing that effect was given to their recommendations. Such a policy with which he should like to see associated their one-time ally, Japan, who had such a great stake in the country would not, in his opinion, be one of rash adventure, but rather the exemplification of the civilising aims of three great nations without an atom of wish for territorial aggrandizement, but solely directed towards helping those who were not in a position to help themselves. (Applause.) If such a policy was quite unrealisable, and he for one refused to admit it, then the views of those in China, and as they would have seen by the letter addressed to "The Times" by the China Committee in London, was that until Chinese nationalism had displayed more constructive capacity, they must hold on to what they still had and for the sake of the orderly population of China, as well as themselves, refuse to give up what their legally-made treaties gave them, thereby saving China from further destroying established institutions and making the present chaos more, and much more chaotic—(applause)—and this line of action was entirely in accord with what in the privacy of their offices Chinese merchants themselves implored them to follow. (Applause.) With the ghastly experiment of Hankow ever before them, and the knowledge of the deplorable result of the retrocession of the Mixed Court in Shanghai, which as at present constituted well-nigh stultified all the efforts of the Municipal Police to check crime principally directed, he would emphasize, against Chinese—and in passing he would pay a tribute to the wonderful bravery and devotion to duty of that force—he could not believe that the time was opportune for further concessions. (Loud applause.) It has been a source of great satisfaction to them in China to know that the China Committee, through which, as he had said, so much of the work of this Association was done, was presided over by a man of such ripe experience and sound judgment. As one of the signatories to the letter which the China Committee sent to "The Times" the other day, anything that he might have said in praise of that letter was, to some extent, prejudiced, but he felt certain that it would be received with great satisfaction in China. In the advocacy of the policy there outlined, and its inevitable development, they were fortunate in having the services of their esteemed chairman, and that alone was sufficient to ensure their hearty endorsement of the toast. (Loud applause.)

Thanks to Mr. Massey

Lord Southborough, responding briefly to the toast of his health, thanked Mr. Massey for the kindly way he had spoken and those present for the hearty manner in which they had received it.

THE REACTION IN CHINA

Justification of British Policy Emphasized by "The Times"

Conditions in China are not improving. They are growing steadily worse. The dispatch of British troops to Shanghai, which, as it now appears, has necessitated a Supplementary Estimate of over £3,000,000, saved Shanghai itself from great disaster and the British community in China from tribulation far more severe than it had already borne. That measure of protection has been abundantly justified by events. No action less emphatic and less frankly defined could have availed to check an anti-British movement that was spreading through China with the effect of an organized panic. The Shanghai Defence Force has merely occupied a position clearly established by that Chinese law which the Chinese themselves are less and less able to defend or maintain. It has not been aggressive. It has carefully refrained from acts of hostility against the Chinese people. Amid the chaos of civil war it has protected not merely British lives and British property, but the lives and the property of not a few Chinese, and, by maintaining order—under the carefully restricted terms of its mission—in the greatest emporium of Chinese foreign trade, it has done a great deal to keep that trade alive during the gloomiest period. The sum expended for the dispatch and maintenance of the Defence Force is a trifle compared with the losses which Great Britain would inevitably have suffered in China if that force had not been sent in time. It was not the business of the Defence Force to interfere in Chinese politics. It has not interfered. But the effect of its coming and of the check which it imposed on certain too confident plans was to give a great many intelligent Chinese time and courage to think.

"Shaforce" and Kuomintang

It was after the arrival of the British troops in Shanghai that the moderate element in the Kuomintang movement took heart to realize—that the developments in Hankow had already plainly shown—that the plans of Moscow were not disinterested; that the aid given by the Bolsheviks to the Kuomintang movement was given for a purpose that, in the long run, has nothing to do with Chinese nationalism. The pause at Shanghai in the headlong Kuomintang advance gave an opportunity for reflection. Some of the results were a revolt against Communism in the Kuomintang, the formation of a more moderate Kuomintang Government at Nanking, and an attempt to establish the control of this Government over the Yangtze valley and the Southern provinces. Borodin, Galen, and many of their associates went back to Moscow. Communists were executed right and left. It was confidently asserted two or three months ago that Bolshevism had been stamped out in China. As a force associated with a powerful Chinese movement it had, indeed, most obviously suffered a very severe reverse. But its place was not taken by a strong and coherent Chinese organization. The Nanking Government did not succeed, even for a little while, in exercising real and direct control over the provinces over which it claimed authority is the successor of the Soviet-directed Kuomintang executive which had advanced from Canton to Honkew and from Hankow to Shanghai. That area—the scene, only a year ago, of rapid and dramatic victories—has been during the last few months the scene of petty and destructive rivalries between very little Tsuchuns, whose names have emerged for a brief moment only to be as quickly forgotten. The moderate Kuomintang element have had a signal opportunity. They have cut loose from their dangerous Bolshevik associations, but they have made no kind of intelligent approach to the Western Powers. They have not even ventured to display a conciliatory attitude to Great Britain, whose dispatch of troops to Shanghai at the critical moment enabled them to take breath and to organize, and whose generous proposals, made last December, offered the greatest encouragement to any far-seeing and capable Chinese Nation.

alists to reorganize the foreign relations of their country on a new basis. The record of the Nanking Government has been thoroughly disappointing. They have irritated foreign opinion and impeded trade by imposing ridiculous measures of taxation on the centre of Chinese maritime trade. And while they discuss, confer, and survey their provisional revenues, the area over which they claim control is at the mercy of militarist upstarts. These, by their incessant depredations, increase the misery of the population and so create new opportunities for the Communists. These, again, are organizing and directing now, not the intellectuals with whom they played and whom they directed for a while last year, but the peasants and other simple folk whose miseries are intensified a hundred-fold because of last year's folly and because of the inability of the moderate Chinese intellectuals to take advantage of this year's brief opportunity to recover control.

Failure of Kuomintang

The effects of this failure of a Kuomintang trying to act independently are only too plainly visible. In the summer, the Moscow Bolsheviks could not conceal their discomfiture over China. They had failed, and the causes of this reverse were hotly debated between the Stalin group and the Trotsky Opposition. In the latest speech of Bukharin, now head of the Third International and a prominent member of the Stalin group and the Soviet Politbureau, there is new note of confidence in regard to China. Amid the continuing chaos, the prospects for the Bolsheviks are again improving. As if to confirm his words Communists have just scored a success after their own manner in Canton, once the centre of the Kuomintang. Canton has suffered many vicissitudes since Sun Yat-sen established there an uneasy throne. Of late it was under the control of a certain Li Chai-sum, an ally of Chiang Kai-shek after his defection from Hankow, and a comparatively reasonable man, not indifferent to the interests of trade with Hongkong. He had difficulties with the Labour unions, but controlled them. During his absence at a conference with the Kuomintang leaders he was ousted by a subordinate named Chang Fa-Kwai. Other forces, pink and red, were at large in the province of Kwangtung, and one of these, apparently thoroughly red, has now overthrown Chang Fa-Kwai in his turn. The local troops combined with the Labour unions, many public buildings were set on fire, the gaols were opened, the police disbanded, and the banks looted. Thereupon a Soviet Government was set up, including a former secretary of Bordin. A Communist so-called peasant force some time ago took possession of Swatow. It may be that this movement, too, will be suppressed for a time by some resolute Tuchun, but that in itself would be no solution. The irregular actions of successive Tuchuns in Hankow, the plain indications of systematic subversive action in Shanghai itself, the incredibly chaotic conditions in Honan under Feng Yu-hsiang, whose connections are more than doubtful, but who has fortunately just failed in his offensive against Shantung—these and a score of other symptoms suggest that the unending personal rivalries and the petty selfishness of most of the Chinese military and political leaders constitute the very gravest danger for China. The misery that is the direct result of this state of affairs gives fresh opportunities for the Bolsheviks, who have already suffered one reverse. All the signs are that they have been quick to perceive their advantage.

A CALF killed at Gosford, New South Wales, had in its stomach a pair of gold sleeve-links, a gold collar-stud, and a gold safety-pin. The sale of veal and ham pies to settlers from Aberdeen is since said to have increased 100 per cent.

THE Russian papers report that the Soviet Government is using its agents in Harbin as "fences" to dispose of valuables stolen in Russia. Recently, it was stated, porcelain tea-sets and dinner-sets belonging to the former Emperor, Nicholas II, and jewellery, holy images, and churchware, brought via the Sortorgiflot, have been sold there.

WHAT TO DO IN CHINA

Interesting Article in "Truth" on British Mismanagement of the Present-Day Problem

A "Truthful Tory" contributes the following article to "Scrutator's" column in "Truth" of December 21:—

Crowded out by 11 columns of Prayer Book debate, only a column and a quarter could be spared by "The Times" to a discussion of the supplementary Army estimate of £3,090,000 for the cost of sending troops to China. The Government entrusted the short debate, which could not have lasted more than an hour, to two Under-Secretaries, Commander King for the Admiralty, and Mr. Locker-Lampson for the Foreign Office. I can understand, that China is rather a sore subject with Sir Austen Chamberlain, though that is a poor excuse for his ostrich-like policy of ignoring the magnitude and importance of our China trade.

Mr. Trevelyan's Foolishness

For a clever and educated man, Mr. Trevelyan made an inexcusably foolish speech. "British trade had suffered severely," he said, "as a result of the presence of our troops in China." If troops had not been sent, it is difficult to see how our trade would have suffered less, while it is certain that a great many British and Chinese lives would have been lost.

It is a new foreign policy to leave our traders and their property to be destroyed by barbarians in the Far East, and, if pursued, would end in the abandonment of our Eastern commerce. Palmerston, with his "insolent barbarian," swept the country to his back, only because a few Chinese had fired at a *lorcha* or junk flying the British flag. That was a long time ago, but I doubt if the British people have changed much, and Mr. Austin Hopkinson was right in rebuking Mr. Trevelyan for thinking that the workers are such contemptible folk as to oppose, for the sake of their wages, the sending of troops to defend British lives abroad. The member for Central Newcastle went on to say there had been a serious drop in the value of British exports to China. In 1926 the value was £9,259,000; in 1927 it had fallen to £5,194,000, cotton piece goods having declined 50 per cent. Lancashire knows these figures but too well. Mr. Trevelyan asserted that in spite of this fact, "the imports of foreign goods into China had been increasing" and that "Lancashire was being blockaded at Shanghai," a nonsensical statement, which was cheered by the Labour party.

What does this epigram mean? Where do the increased foreign imports come from, and how are they blockaded at the only safe seaport? I know indeed that our dear cousins the Americans have been working tooth and nail to steal our Chinese trade. But where do they land their goods? And if the fact be true, surely it is an argument against evacuation and in favour of redoubled efforts to keep the British flag flying.

Fiddling Expeditions

That is not Mr. Trevelyan's policy. "So long as we kept our Army there creating distrust and terrorism by an exhibition of overwhelming force, which was incompatible with negotiation, clearly nothing could be done." As Mr. Locker-Lampson said, to talk of 13,000 British troops terrorizing 1,500,000 Chinese under arms is rubbish. My complaint against Mr. Baldwin's Government is that British troops are not there in overwhelming force, which is the only way of negotiating with Orientals, but that we waste a few millions in fiddling expeditions which excite contempt.

And what are we to negotiate about? Apparently about more concessions of rights and properties gained in the past by diplomats and generals for the protection of our adventurers. Colonel Wedgwood and Mr. Locker both protested vigorously against the wait-and-see policy of Sir Austen Chamberlain, which is a waste of the taxpayers' money, and can only end in our losing the Chinese markets to one of our competitors. Colonel Wedgwood is no doubt mistaken in suggesting a conference with the

various Chinese Governments and ruling powers, for they are all engaged in fighting one another, and none of them has yet acquired a fixed habitation. But he and Mr. Locker were right in declaring that co-operation amongst the Great Powers interested in China is the only way of stopping a chaos of civil war that is discreditable and damaging to all concerned. Once let it be seen that the Great Powers have made up their mind to support Peking, and all the rival politicians and factions will quickly disappear, or "settle," as lawyers say. There are small French and Italian interests in the Far East, and certainly as a matter of courtesy representatives of France and Italy should be invited to attend any conference of the Powers. But the four nations or Governments that are really interested in the Celestial Republic are Japan and Russia in the East, and England and America in the West.

Backing the Wrong Horse

Considering the England has been trading and quarrelling with China since the 18th century, it is astonishing how little our Governments know of Chinese political and social conditions. Our merchants, missionaries, and consuls know; but their knowledge does not seem to penetrate the portals of the Foreign Office. Never did statesman back the wrong horse so conspicuously as Sir Austen Chamberlain, when he treated Eugene Chen as a serious representative of Chinese Nationalism. It was as bad as Mr. Lloyd George's congratulations to Kerensky in 1917. Chinese Nationalism is merely the dope handed out by the Third International.

China, like Russia, is too large, too accephalous, and too illiterate for Nationalism to be anything but the slogan of a small gang of political anarchists. The real struggle in China is far more serious than the imaginary one between the reactionaries of Peking and the republicans of Canton. They are only pawns in the game, which is a mortal, though probably a long, contest between two Asiatic Powers, Russia and Japan, for the control of China.

Powers Who Know What They Want

Russia and Japan are the only Powers who know what they want in China. The Western Powers babble about nationalism and the awakening of a people, while Russia and Japan play the game seriously. Armageddon had hardly begun, when Japan in 1915, delivered its "twenty-one demands" to Sun Yat-sen, the first President. Even the preoccupied belligerents could not stand what amounted to a Japanese protectorate, and Japan was obliged to withdraw and explain.

Next came the turn of Russia. As soon as they had settled their own revolution, the Soviets obtained a control over southern China, chiefly by using Eugene Chen, which lasted from 1920 to the present day, with results too familiar to be recited. Now it looks as if the Bolsheviks were going to be turned out by their former dupes. There is, therefore, a golden opportunity for England to retrieve her earlier blunders. Chen has gone. Is it possible to recover the absurd gifts which Sir Austen Chamberlain made to that "transient and embarrassed phantom," and, together with Japan, and, if possible, with America, to keep the Bolsheviks out, and agree upon some policy to restore order to China?

No Time to Lose

There is no time to be lost. England acquired by lease from former Chinese Governments seven concessions; Amoy, Hankow, Kiukiang, Chingkiang, Tientsin, Newchwang, and Canton. The system of building cities at great cost out of mud-swamps, and municipally administering them by the European lessees, was suggested by the Chinese themselves, and has worked admirably. All these concessions, which render inland trade possible, was "returned" by Sir Austen Chamberlain to Eugene Chen, without compensation

for loss of trade or breach of conventions.

It is further impossible that concessions like Hankow and Canton can be ruled by a municipal council of which the majority and the president shall be Chinese. All Chinese officials, as everybody knows, are frankly corrupt; they would be thought fools otherwise. As Chen and his government have vanished, there is a legitimate opportunity of cancelling these reckless agreements with a Bolshevik puppet, which have undone the work of nearly a century.

If the United States is willing to join Japan and ourselves in putting an end to a state of things which is wasting the estate of one of the richest countries in the world, and is a scandalous satire upon the civilization of the 20th century, so much the better. But if intervention in China together with Britain and Japan would be bad business during a year of presidential politics, I see no reason why we should wait for America. Once already we have imperilled our Eastern interests by denouncing our alliance with Japan to please America. What have we got for it? Please, let us not continue that thankless policy.

OUR PARIS LETTER

Famous Racing Man's Death: M. Clemenceau's Losses

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Paris, Dec. 8.

M. Auguste du Bois, who died a few days ago, at the age of 81, was for a great many years one of the principal links between the British Turf and the French. He began his career in the diplomatic service at the end of the Second Empire and was for some time private secretary at the French Embassy in London. His connection with racing began in 1878, when he took over the management of Comte de Lagrange's horses in England. Later he became an owner and, with the late Jack Mitchell as his trainer, he raced with a very fair amount of success in France and England. One of the best cups of his career was in 1886, with Messagère II, in the handicap, now called the Prix Castries, run on the same day as the Grand Prix. He bought the mare at a very low figure from M. Maurice Ephrussi and she won the handicap at 15 to 1, in heavy going against Lavandière, ridden by the great Fred Archer. It was the sensation of the day. M. du Bois had discovered that Messagère II could not do her best on hard ground, and he therefore, as he expressed it, "put her by for a rainy day."

Two years later he had a horse called Commentry, which he rather fancied as a jumper. He entered Commentry for a race at Auteuil and asked his friend, Mr. R. Gideon, to put the stable money on, but the more Mr. Gideon backed Commentry the longer became the odds, and when the race was run, Commentry finished a long way from the front. M. du Bois merely remarked:—"Say nothing, and we will get our money back." A fortnight later, Commentry, carrying a few pounds less, again was run at Auteuil, and the same layers went against him, but when the jockey who had ridden the horse on the previous occasion presented himself at the scales, the trainer, Jack Mitchell, stepped forward, threw off his overcoat and revealed M. du Bois's racing colours. Mitchell rode Commentry and won easily. The owner had discovered that the trouble was not with the horse, but with the jockey.

Racing brought M. du Bois into contact with King Edward VII, and they became excellent friends. Whenever the King came to Paris, he spent much time with M. du Bois, and they were frequently seen together at the races. Among M. du Bois's racing stable partners, were the late James Gordon Bennett, Henry Ridgway, Robert Hennessy and Baron de Varenne. He was an honorary member of the English Jockey Club and was at one time a member of the National Hunt Committee. At the time of his death he was Vice-President of the French Steeplechase Society, and he was a member of the French Jockey Club for nearly half a century.

Fate has been dealing unkindly blows to M. Clemenceau, France's "Père La Victoire," now in his 87th year. Last week he lost an unmarried sister, who was 76, and her death was followed only a few days afterwards by that of his younger brother, M. Albert Clemenceau. Not long ago he lost his medical adviser, who has looked after him for many years, and last year, his old friend, Claude Monte, the great painter, went the way of all flesh. Albert Clemenceau, who was twenty years his great brother's junior, confined himself to his profession as a barrister and never took any active part in politics on his own account, but, as his advice frequently was asked by his elder brother, it is possible that he had more influence on the current history of his time than was generally credited to him. He had the same curious formation of the forehead and cheek-bones that gives a semi-Tartar touch to portraits of the "Tiger."

Light Dawdling

Light was caught bending by Einstein, and now, according to the Abbé Moreux, a well-known French astronomer and observer of scientific phenomena, it is slackening. He says that, in the early part of the nineteenth century, Delambre calculated that light travelled at the rate of 310,000 kilometres a second. In 1886, Newcomb and Michelson put the rate at 299,940, and, a few years later, calculations at the Nice Observatory gave only 299,802. Quite recently, Mount Wilson Observatory, in the United States, has come out with an estimate of 299,796. The Abbé Moreux is convinced that these variations are not due to a greater or smaller amount of precision in the instruments employed, but to a real decrease in the transmission of light. Its pace is slackening at the rate of about four kilometres per second every year. This reduction is now so constant and well-established that another savant, M. Gheury de Bray, has worked out the rates for some years in advance.

As to the reason of this slackening, the Abbé Moreux can offer no satisfactory explanation. He ventures the suggestion that the ether on which the rays or waves of light are carried, may be condensing—a process which, if continued, no doubt would modify the movements of the heavenly bodies, but he has to confess that the increasing laziness of light is a mystery, at any rate for the present.

A Theatrical Venture

The Opéra Comique has distinguished itself by producing a comic opera. The uninitiated might reasonably suppose that this kind of work is the natural province of a theatre bearing such a distinctive name; but this simple idea has been put in the background for a good many years by successive managers of the Opéra Comique, who have all been afraid of being accused of keeping to the *roccoco* or the *pompiér* or any other style not fully up to date. The modern French idea of high-class light opera seems to be an elaborate musical interpretation of all the sorrows of mankind, and, proceeding to the theory that the life of man, and especially woman, is not only tragic, but full of cross-currents and conflicting influences, the French composer who writes for the highest-class stage pays little heed to melody and expresses himself almost entirely in orchestration, no doubt pleasing to the accomplished and advanced musician, but decidedly caviare to the general.

"Le Bon Roi Dagobert," which has been on the repertoire of the Comédie Française for about twenty years, has been turned into a comic opera with music by M. Samuel Rousseau and is delightfully reactionary. It is not exactly Offenbachian—that would be too much to expect in these days—but it certainly is a revolt against the musical reign of terror that has put down imagination and tried to hoist science into its place. "Le Bon Roi Dagobert" actually seems to have been written and composed with the object of amusing the spectators. Those present at the first performance were quite enthusiastic. They had had to repress their natural feelings for so long, poor things!

MISS CHINA WANTS ROMANCE

Devolt of the Far East Flapper: Ways of Silencing Wives

BY GENERAL FRANK SUTTON, M.C.

Sutton—famous as "One-armed Sutton," traveller, adventurer and sportsman—belongs to an old Lincolnshire family. He was at Eton and Oxford, and has recently been for some years in China as Director of Munition Supplies to the War Lord of North China, Marshal Chang Tso-lin. He is now in London.

Chinese husbands are afraid of their wives. In one village the husbands formed a Husbands' Protective Association. They assembled in a large building to consider plans for keeping their women in check.

The wives heard about it and, enraged by the affront, stormed the place. The husbands fled in terror!

The wrath of the women melted before this proof of their power, and they returned to their homes.

The men went back to the building, and to their amazement found one of their number in a front seat near the chairman's table. The leaders of the returning men loudly shouted that they would make this brave man their president. When they went close to tender the nomination they found the man dead! He had succumbed to fright, or so said rumour.

Theoretically, the Chinese husband is lost. He is like a king in his own house. He can kill his wife. There have been numbers of cases of men killing their wives with no legal action taken against them. But if the wife kills her husband she is tortured and executed. Sometimes her relatives also are executed.

The women have wildly passionate tempers, which they make no effort to control. They are frightful "naggers." Trivial things rouse them.

But the newer generation of Chinese women is adopting Western ideas. This, of course, is only where they have long come into contact with Western men and women.

The younger men in China are adding that monogamy is fatter than polygamy, and many now have but one wife and do not intend to take any more.

Wives Denote Wealth

The Number One wife in China is the legal wife. Other wives are not in the same category. The children of the Number One wife are the legal heirs; children of the others must fend for themselves when they are old enough. The exception is when the Number One wife has no male children. Then the male children of the first of the secondary wives take precedence.

Wives to the old-type Chinese are like a luxury—those who can afford them have them. It is a sign of wealth. To the Chinese not yet influenced by Western thought the possession of several wives adds prestige or "face."

Romantic love as we know it is a closed book to the mass of the Chinese people. Often marriages are arranged by fathers before the children are born. The women do not see their husbands until the wedding day. The Chinese say this works out well because in matches so arranged similarity of station in life is assured.

But a glimmer of change in this system is visible. In Peking especially the influence of western ideas is noticeable. The girls of the better class there are insisting on choosing their own husbands. They go in for dancing and motor-ing and stand for monogamy with love as the basis. The movement for women's rights is making headway. The girls bob their hair and refuse to marry rich old men. This, of course, applies only to the daughters of the wealthy classes.

The younger men are falling in line, too, with this new trend. They have mingled with western people, and they are beginning to see that western women, with their educational advantages and their knowledge of affairs, make better wives than women who are mere chattels.

The Chinese flapper is to-day a common sight in the treaty ports.

She is usually dressed in semi-foreign style, with bobbed hair and short skirt, permanent wave and powdered face. She attends the "movies" regularly, and expects to be courted in screen-lover fashion.

The flappers are causing the older generation much worry, but the girls are winning their way. They lead a wholesome, out-door life and thrive on it. The Chinese flapper has come to stay.

Harsh Mothers-in-Law

Chinese women change their styles as often as do their western sisters. One season the rage will be flower designs in their clothing; next may come geometrical designs. One year the sleeves will be wide and next they will be narrow. Now short skirts are in fashion in South China.

Chinese wives have an unhappy life at first. The son always takes his wife home to his mother's house. And the mothers-in-law are very cruel. They rule their sons' wives with iron hands. The mother-in-law went through the same experience, and they keep up the custom.

As housewives, Chinese women are untidy and unsystematic. They prefer gambling and gossiping with their women friends to housework. But they are very thrifty. And though they gossip they work too. They do embroidery, make hairnets, hats, straw-braid and other articles.

Chinese husbands give much jewellery to their wives, but they do so for selfish reasons. They consider that it adds to their prestige to have their wives ornamented with plenty of jewellery, and if at any time the husband is in need of money he just takes his wife's jewellery. They use their wives as banks!—"Evening News." (Lond.)

TRADE UNIONISM IN CHINA

Difficulties of Organization: The Chinese Workman

While Europe and America are grappling with the problems of combines trusts, and international federations of labour, China is just as busy dealing with trade unions in their less mature form. The problems that worried statesmen in England in the early half of the nineteenth century are the problems of China to-day. But, with this difference: China to-day is faced, as nineteenth century England was not, with countries that have themselves already passed through the stage that she is now in. Now this has both advantages and disadvantages. In the first place, China has examples on which to go, and can see the mistakes that were made in Europe and America during the growth of trade unionism. This should be of incalculable use, but unfortunately, a Chinese always thinks his own way of doing things is better than anyone else's, and hates taking advice from other people, especially those whom he considers to be his enemies. He may sometimes take Russian advice, but he will never under present conditions take British or American, as he would feel he was "losing face" by doing so. However, China may not take her advantages from her late development of trade unionism, but she cannot avoid her disadvantages. Every step she takes is watched critically and impatiently by the foreigners who are waiting to go ahead with their trade and who cannot conceive why China cannot do in a few months what they themselves have taken over a century to do. The resulting position for an intelligent Chinese is not pleasant, a correspondent at Peking informs the "Manchester Guardian."

It is now necessary to examine the materials with which China can build her new unionism. In the first place she has a wonderful example in her Merchant Guilds. These are combinations of employers formed both to keep up prices to a certain level and to act as a club and general meeting-place. They have existed for centuries and extend all over the country. Their premises are generally the most imposing buildings in the smaller towns, while their influence in the districts in which they are situated is considerable. Their membership is generally limited

to about thirty, most of the important decisions being made by the bigger firms among the guild, while the lesser ones are content to benefit from the protection they get through belonging to the guild. Any member who breaks the price ring of his guild is expelled and rigidly boycotted by the remaining members, while he would find it very difficult to get admitted into another guild. The revenue of these guilds is obtained from assessing every month the sales of each firm and taxing all of them accordingly. Finally, they receive a great increase in dignity through the acceptance of guild rules and decisions as binding in a Chinese court.

The Chinese Workman

The trade union organizer in China to-day has thus in these efficient and respected bodies of employers, an excellent example to go upon. But he has, besides, 'the most perfect material in the Chinese workman. This individual is a curious mixture of a kind of dogged conservatism or apathy and a high degree of excitability. He can be easily stirred up, and when once set going, will never give in. If no one leads him he will not bother to take any action, however bad his conditions of living, but as soon as he has a leader he will combine with his fellow-workers in a strike or boycott till he is told to stop. This almost perfect material the Chinese and Russian trade union leaders have used against England and Japan. Instead of persuading the Chinese workmen to combine in a strike against all who pay wages below a certain level, and thus making the issue an economic one, they have used his power of combination to boycott at various times either the English or the Japanese, regardless of what wages they paid, on purely political issues. By doing this they have so far gained nothing, though the knowledge that they can do so, may well have prevented the Powers from taking action which they would otherwise not have hesitated to take. In return for this rather doubtful gain they have given up the opportunity of generally improving the conditions under which Chinese workmen are employed.

To set off against the advantages of material and example that the Chinese trade union organizer undoubtedly possesses, there must be considered the immense difficulty of getting together the thousands of small groups of workmen scattered all over any town in factories employing often as few as ten or a dozen men. In Peking alone, according to information collected by the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, there are thousands of factories among which not more than a score employ over 100 men. In many trades, too, such as the lace-making industry, the work is farmed out, the workers taking the material and the needles and frames to work it with and going back to their homes to do the work. In cases like this it is even more difficult to organize a number of workers. They do not see each other every day, as the workers in a factory do, and it is impossible to get any corporate feeling among them on which a skillful leader could play.

A Great Leader Wanted

There is a further difficulty in the formation of Chinese trade unions. There are in China to-day few if any, really great leaders who could build up a successful trade union movement. The condition of the country at present shows the lack of constructive leadership of any kind. It can safely be said that no great leader has arisen in China since the Revolution, with the exception of Sun Yat-sen, and he never had time to do more than formulate certain general principles. At one time it seemed that Chiang Kai-shek might be such a leader, but even he has now given up the task of reorganizing China, at any rate for the present. But it may be said that a great leader is not necessary to organize trade unions in China. With the example of other countries to go upon, a man of comparatively mediocre ability could do a great deal towards it. The answer to this is that all men of any talent whatever are engaged in fighting or scheming to get more territory for themselves or their masters, and none of them has any time to spare for such matters as trade union or-

GREYHOUND RACING UNDER CLOUD

A Strenuous Anti-Betting Campaign: Home Office Institutes an Inquiry

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Dec. 22.

The campaign against dog-racing is developing on very serious lines. The agitation against this form of sport is assuming a form which it is impossible to ignore, and it is not confined to what may be called the puritan element of the community. There is no objection to the racing, but there is a strong objection to the amount of betting which goes on. Yesterday, a deputation of the House of Commons waited on Sir William Joynson-Hicks. It consisted of two members of each of the political parties, and it was introduced by Mr. J. H. Thomas, who was scathing in his denunciations of the effects of the racing. The Home Secretary, in reply, stated that already he had directed an investigation into juvenile betting in connection with this sport, and the whole question of greyhound racing and its reputed evils, will be the subject of inquiry before Parliament meets in February. It is worth while giving the exact words he used, since he read them from a typewritten manuscript. He said:—

"The whole matter will have to be considered by His Majesty's Government in the moral and material interests of the community as a whole, and I think it would be well that those who are investing in this form of sport should realize that the development has been so sudden and so extensive, that any Government must devote very serious attention to it, and I accordingly feel it my duty to give at least this warning hint to those who may be investing their money in new undertakings. The whole matter will be considered most carefully, both by my colleagues in the Cabinet and by myself, and I hardly need say that if and when you bring the matter before the House of Commons, as soon as ever you like in February, I shall be prepared to make a fuller statement with regard to the policy of the Government."

The City of London Corporation have instructed the City Solicitor to apply for an injunction to restrain the Crystal Palace trustees and the Greyhound Racing Association from using the Crystal Palace grounds for greyhound racing. Referring to this development, Brigadier-General Critchley, a director of the Greyhound Racing Association, stated this week:—"The last thing we want to do is to open a track where it is not wanted. If it be so desired, we will release the trustees of the Palace from their agreement with us without further ado." The City Corporation's decision followed a striking public protest at the Guildhall, where 2,000 people from South London supported a deputation which, headed by the Bishop of Woolwich, presented to the Corporation a petition, signed by 43,434 persons, against greyhound racing at the Crystal Palace. Clergymen of all denominations, members of the Salvation Army, representatives of public bodies, and many women joined in the demonstration.

The National Emergency Committee of Christian Citizens, a newly formed body, held a meeting at the Church House, Westminster, this week, at which were present delegates of all denominations from different parts of the country. A permanent committee was established, with the Bishop of Lichfield and

organization. The workers are looked at from three points of view only: as prospective soldiers, as material for propaganda, or as people capable of paying so much taxes. Under these conditions how can trade unionism in China possibly make any progress?

At present China is divided vertically—State against State, leader and followers against leader and followers. There is very little marked division horizontally—i.e., between class and class. The result of this is civil war, and the war will continue either until the Chinese are tired of fighting each other or until their fighting energies can be diverted into some other

Sir Ernest Lamb as joint chairmen. It was decided to organize protest meetings against greyhound-race betting throughout the country, and to hold a national conference on the subject in London immediately before the opening of Parliament.

Millions Invested

The position of the different companies, of course, raises a very serious issue and the Government announcements probably will cause a slump in their shares. The best available estimate of the amount of money invested in greyhound racing shares is from five to seven million pounds. It is impossible to say exactly how much capital now is risked in the sport, as so many of the companies have been financed up and down the country as well as those which have marketed their shares on the Stock Exchange. In view on the wide investments, the statement by Sir William Joynson Hicks is sure to have a very strong effect on the shares which have been issued to the public. A curious thing is that, for at least three weeks, it has been rumoured in the City that some form of Government intervention was to be expected. Questions are sure to be asked of the Government as to why the view now expressed was not made known earlier.

Up to six months ago, the capital ventured in greyhound racing was negligible, and not more than a million pounds in all can have been invested in it before the recent boom. The capital then at stake was owned by people who could afford to take a risk. Now the situation is entirely changed. Shares have been issued broadcast and great numbers are held by people who have even put their savings in them, or, at any rate, money which they ill can spare. If serious opposition by the Government now makes the sport unpopular, the money so invested will be partially lost. As the last three months have seen the formation of company after company, and the issue of hundreds of thousands of shares, the Government would have done the investor a good turn by making known its views at an earlier date.

A Remarkable Boom

The growth of the sport is phenomenal. Cities and towns in which greyhound racing tracks exist include:—London (3), Manchester, Edinburgh, Liverpool (2), Birmingham (2), Leeds (2), Bradford, Southend, Burnley, Oldham, Sheffield, Bristol, Hull, Glasgow, Blackpool, Dublin, Belfast, Bolton, and Nottingham. Refusals by local authorities to sanction plans for tracks have been made at Newcastle, Rochdale, Ramsgate, West Ham, Douglas, and Hendon. Protests against proposals to build tracks have been made at London, Salford, Stoke-on-Trent, Norwich, Manchester, Gillingham, Swansea, Luton.

Good progress is being made towards the establishment of a control board for greyhound racing. After the meeting held at the opening of the Wembley track, a sub-committee was appointed, consisting of the Earl of Kilmorey (chairman), Mr. W. H. McGrath (Wembley), Brigadier-General A. C. Critchley (G.R.A.), Sir Lionel Fletcher, Sir Frederick O'Connor, Captain Graham (Scottish tracks). The committee issued a number of invitations to prominent sportsmen to form a Greyhound Club, and have received a large number of acceptances.

The Communists have attempted to divert them into anti-foreignism, with considerable success. Is it possible to divert them into a fight by the workers of China against all, whether foreigners or their own countrymen, who refuse to pay them a living wage? That is the problem before the leaders of trade unionism in China to-day.

THE Tokyo Free Trade Association, which has as its object the abolition of the international trade restriction, has been inaugurated with the support of important business men, scholars and others.

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

Temporary Agreement in Waterside Strike: A Government Official Under Suspicion: Trade Within the Empire

FROM OUR MELBOURNE CORRESPONDENT

Sydney, Dec. 9.

With the approach of Christmas what threatened to be a disastrous strike was luckily shelved by the timely intervention of the Australian Arbitration Court. The Australian Watersiders' Union has been a thorn in the flesh of the Arbitration Court ever since the Court was formed. The present trouble was the culmination of what is considered a succession of pin pricks upon the part of the Union since the granting of the last award by the Court. It is apparent that the award has not been kept in the spirit or even in the letter, and advantages gained by the men were condoned by the employers until they were not willing to grant any further favours. The result was what may be termed a lock-out by the ship owners.

Within a few hours every ship in Australian waters was held up. Men were paid off and the prospects of a dark and dreary Christmas for over 50,000 people appeared possible. The end of the strike came through an interim award which will operate for three months only being granted by Mr. Judge Beeby. In this award the men go back to work under the same conditions as they left off, including the illegalities of which the shipowners have complained. In agreeing to this the owners have met the men in a conciliatory spirit which should augur well for a successful agreement being arrived at when the re-opening of the Watersiders' case comes before the Court early in the New Year. Judge Beeby made it perfectly clear to the men that in granting the award he was determined that they should keep strictly to it. Failure to do so will mean de-registration. One of the first to suffer from the strike was the Federated Egg Exporters Federation. They had a shipment of eggs actually upon the wharf and had the bitter experience of watching the vessel, which was to have conveyed the produce, steam from its moorings without its cargo. The butter trade also suffered, although in their case the London market is not limited to a few weeks in the year as in the case of the egg men.

Bribery Alleged

A remarkable aftermath to the famous raid by the Commonwealth taxation officials upon the premises of the Small Arms Co., and numerous companies affiliated with that company besides all the shareholders, the families of Abrahams and Lyons, was the evidence which came forth in the case of Solomon Meyer Lyons and Alfred Abrahams and Mrs. Miriam Hyams (sister-in-law of Lyons). The last two claimed from Solomon Lyons the sums of £2,200 and £797 respectively.

Lyons who had filed his insolvency papers, claimed that the money, which was in bonds, was given to him by the applicants for the express purpose of bribing an officer of the Home and Territories Department, Frederick W. Gabriel, to obtain a passage out of Australia for Emanuel Abrahams. Emanuel Abrahams was the missing member of the various companies who could not be traced and against whom, it is alleged, owed the Federal Treasury £150,000 for taxation. Gabriel, who is known to many Eastern people owing to his long association with vessels trading between China and Australia, gave evidence admitting that he knew all that Abrahams was doing, but that acting under instructions from his chief, Mr. Templeton, he did not apprehend Abrahams. He even visited Abrahams when that gentleman was in hiding, but all his reports to headquarters only met, as he asserted, with the request still to watch Abrahams and report further movements. Abrahams and Mrs. Hyams lost their case, but the judge's stinging remarks regarding the evidence of Gabriel and Lyons has led to the Department taking further action and an inquiry is to be held into the whole matter almost immediately. It is many years since anything approaching bribery on a large scale has been voiced and inquiries in parliament only too

plainly indicate that the members and Government are determined to squash this matter at the very outset. Judge Moule at the close of the evidence, said that if Gabriel's story was true it was impossible to understand. And I think every clear-headed Australian holds the same opinion.

Thrift Week and Empire Purchasing

The continuous spell of dry weather which at one time threatened to plunge the farming communities into disaster, has thankfully lifted and the crops now being harvested though not a record by any means, will yet be up to something near the average. In parts of the Riverina it is asserted that the wheat being harvested is the best flour wheat those areas have yet produced.

The shortage of money—or apparent shortage, which follows in the trend of drought has evidently brought vividly before the public mind the necessity for thrift. The bank reports of the peoples' savings show marked advances upon previous years and yet, the Australian is looked upon as a spendthrift to a certain extent. Now a great drive is to be made throughout the various States and a Thrift Week inaugurated if possible. At any rate it is to be practised.

While these thoughts are in everybody's mind, another body of patriotic citizens are attempting to inaugurate an Empire Week. In this week nothing but Empire goods are to be bought. "Trade within the Empire," the battle cry of the Prime Minister, Mr. Bruce, both in England and in Australia, has to-day many adherents. In the motor trade particularly the practising of thrift has already become noticeable and a considerable dropping off in sales has been the result.

The buying of Empire products is shown by the rapid advance made by the Commonwealth Oil Refineries who report have done their largest business during the last 12 months. The Tariff Board, at the moment sitting, are contemplating further increases upon various forms of goods manufactured without the Empire, the most prominent at the moment being the proposed new duties to operate upon pianos. One reason given by a witness to the Tariff Board for the increase of duties upon moderately priced pianos was that "lower-priced instruments suitable to modest incomes are so lacking in quality that the purchasers do not receive value for their money." How much truth there is in that statement is easily proved by taking a walk one cool evening down the by-streets of any residential suburb and listen to the atrocious tinkling of cheap pianos and pianolas.

A New Idea

Although the Governors of the various States of Australia are honorary or active members of the Boy Scout Movement, Lord Somers, Governor of Victoria is the first actually to go upon a long trek with Scouts. Last week he started with some 30 scouts on a six days' march through the tortuous ranges of Gippsland. This was the district where the two factions, supporters of the explorers Sir Paul de Strzelecki (better known by his title of Count) and Angus McMillan, still make major claims upon behalf of their heroes. The Historical Association of Australia are landmarking all the various points of interest and erecting monuments to the various leaders of exploration parties at the points where they are known to have visited. Perhaps some such monument will now be erected to commemorate the Victorian Governor's feat, for he led his Scouts through practically untrod country, untrod, unless, by the bare feet of natives in the far distant days or the lone seeker of gold.

As it was in the example set by him during last year's disastrous bush fires when he so ably aided and—undaunted after the quelling of the fires—turned and spoke straight

from the shoulder regarding the lack of discipline or any trained methods of fighting the outbreaks, he has accomplished something more. In the case of the fires he has stirred the people to the formation of trained bodies of men to combat them, motors to convey them from city or town, and so successful has it proved that what promised to be a particularly nasty fire, was two days ago quelled by this same motor brigade after a hard and fierce struggle. In the case of his Boy Scouts tour he has given new life to the walking clubs of Melbourne and even stirred tired motor touring citizens into taking a lively interest in the more strenuous and more healthy exercise of walking. What we may expect next from this energetic Governor remains to be seen.

Horseflesh at Zers

How completely the motor car has replaced the horse was clearly shown at the Urana saleyards last week when two hacks were sold for 6d. each and one for a shilling. The friends of mankind is gradually but surely disappearing from the everyday farm. Even the youths no longer desire to possess their own ponies, but prefer the fast-moving motor cycle. In Queensland after a period of drought, it is a common thing to find horses and even cattle being sold at alarming figures, but in such a case it is from dire necessity owing to shortage of food and water. In Victoria such a state of affairs is scarcely called for, as a real drought is almost unknown—dry spells alone being the equivalent to the northern tragedies.

The draught horse certainly maintains to a certain extent his old place of honour and brings a reasonable price in the saleyards. The introduction of the light motor car from England and the Continent has increased the number of women drivers to a very large extent and the station girl of the present does not, like her sister of the past, drive to and from her neighbours in her sulky with a sparkling cobby pony to draw it but in her runabout car or aeroplane. One large firm of carriers in the city of Melbourne whose work takes them daily to the wharves for the conveyance of luggage and goods, discarded their motor lorries for the horse which they considered was the cheaper and more adaptable to the short runs—to and fro to the suburbs and the city proper, which they were compelled to do. This is the only instance I know of horses recovering the work the motor had taken from them.

Commonwealth Shipping Line

The proposal again put forward by the Federal Cabinet to sell the Commonwealth Shipping Line has stirred the wrath of the ex-Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, who fostered the line during the period of the late war. Following upon the publicity to the proposal has come the dismissal of Sir William Clarkson, the naval member of the Commonwealth Shipping Board, and the appointment of the general manager for Australia, Mr. G. H. Kneen, in his place. Admiral Clarkson who was in receipt of a salary of £3,000 per year has been at disagreement with the Board for some time, and remarks which he made after receiving the letter relating to his retirement, relative to the fact that he and Mr. Larkin, the general manager, who has come out from England, did not see eye to eye and that Mr. Larkin had for four days been at Canberra with Mr. Bruce, has called down upon the seaman's head the wrath of the Prime Minister.

Mr. Bruce stated that the Ministry's decision regarding Sir William Clarkson was made purely for the purpose of economy. It had nothing to do with the watersiders' strike, that Mr. Larkin had not referred to Sir William's appointment whilst conferring with the Ministry at Canberra and that the innuendoes contained in the report of his (Sir William's) statement seemed to be another reason why it was not desirable to extend his term. Sir William Clarkson, who is an engineer, was in China during 1899-1900 and had the distinction of being employed in England in connection with the building of the first ship for the Australian navy in 1908 and the construction of the Lithgow Small Arms Factory during the years 1908 to 1911. He entered the Australian naval service in 1884.

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA

Shanghai Correspondent of "Financial News" Criticises Some of Conclusions of Yangtze Commercial Mission

Shanghai, November 14.—In August last a mission of enquiry, headed by Mr. H. J. Brett, the Acting Commercial Counsellor of H.M. Legation, and including representatives of most of the leading British houses in China, left Shanghai for an extended tour of the Yangtze River. The mission was formed at the request of His Majesty's Minister: it was conveyed in the steamer Kiawo, and was escorted by the Royal Navy during its cruise above Hankow.

Mr. Brett has written a most lucid account of this melancholy Odyssey. His memorandum, which is marked confidential, has since been published almost in its entirety in the local Press, so that there can be no objection to discussing it fully.

The object of the 'Kiawo' expedition was "to study existing conditions and to suggest any remedial measures of a reasonable and practicable nature," in addition to which two subsidiary questions were considered: (a) the advisability of reopening the evacuated ports (Changsha, Ichang and Chungking), and (b) the extent to which the decay of British trade could fairly be attributed to the recent agreement for the rendition of the British Concession at that port.

Of Chinkiang, Nanking, Wuhu and Kiukiang, Mr. Brett writes that it is "difficult to speak in temperate terms of the conditions under which British (and, indeed, all foreign) trade is at present being conducted at these ports." At all four of these ports, the memorandum states, extortionate and irregular taxation by the local authorities bid fair to destroy all possibility of trade.

Conditions in Changsha were found to be somewhat more favourable, but Hunan has been so thoroughly looted by successive armies of occupation that business, except on the most restricted scale, is scarcely possible.

At Chungking conditions appeared to be on a sounder basis than at the other ports. Communist activity had been sternly repressed by the local Government, and, with its disappearance, anti-foreign feeling had also vanished. Further, business is transacted on a silver basis, and the Government has hitherto refrained from resorting to the fatal expedient of the printing press.

Trade, however, is handicapped by heavy and irregular taxation, while the unstable political situation in the Province has destroyed confidence. Communications with the interior are "hazardous and uncertain."

Foreign Stocks Confiscated

On the evacuation of Chungking, the stocks of the British-American Tobacco Co., the Standard Oil Co., and, in part, the Asiatic Petroleum Co., were seized and sold by the Chinese authorities, who undertook to refund the proceeds at some future time. The mission was successful in saving the little that remained of the Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s stocks, and a further agreement, whereby the Chinese were to allocate the proceeds of a certain tax to discharge their indebtedness in respect of the stocks already seized, was negotiated during its stay.

In Hankow, Mr. Brett found conditions slightly better and business facilitated by the removal of the restrictions on the movement of silver. Here, however, the many millions of depreciated notes which the Eugene Chen-Borodin administration and issued, constitute an insuperable barrier to the resumption of trade on normal lines. Labour is thoroughly out of hand, and it is practically impossible for factories to carry on. All the big corporations have suffered and have a hard struggle ahead.

Mr. Brett says: "I must frankly admit that my visit to the up-

river ports has left me with no clear and definite idea as to how existing difficulties can be surmounted. . . . The conclusion to which I have been forced is that the handicaps under which British (and, indeed, all foreign) trade are suffering are mainly due to general conditions arising from the political situation, and that little hope can be felt of any substantial improvement until there is a moderately stable and efficient administration."

He is careful to point out that heroic remedies, instancing foreign intervention, were outside the scope of his instructions, and feels no confidence that partial measures would have any widespread effect.

In this last statement the Acting Commercial Counsellor will find himself at variance with a considerable body of opinion. That partial measures are not ineffectual is proved by the fact that but for the Naval patrol of the river, there could have been no British shipping operating between Shanghai and Hankow.

While admitting that a strong case could be made out for the "denunciation or substantial amendment of the (Hankow) Concession Agreement," Mr. Brett presents what it is to be feared is the official view of the effects on British trade of the surrender of our Concession in January. He considers that as a large proportion of British firms have their factories and godowns outside the Concession area, "the change in the status of the Concession can obviously have no very direct bearing on the loss of trade. . . ."

This statement can hardly go unchallenged. Whether Great Britain has, or has not, a Concession is of small moment. That Great Britain had and gave it up to a mob, made a vast difference to our prestige. Great Britain, as a Power, could certainly not have contested the occupation of the Wu-Han cities by the Nationalist forces, but its weakness in giving up the Hankow Concession played into the hands of the Chen Administration.

With the Concession still British, the power of the British banks alone might have stemmed the flood of "Nationalist" paper currency which is the greatest stumbling block to trade in Hankow. Had the occupation of the Concession been resisted,

the "Nationalist" Government would never have dared to have instituted the financial and administrative measures it did, both in the Concession and without.

Conclusions

The conclusions to be drawn from this memorandum may not unfairly be summarized thus. British (and foreign) trade throughout the Yangtze Valley has suffered most severely from the prevailing state of chaos, and is likely to continue to suffer from the increasing exactions on direct trade and the oppression of the people which is destroying their buying power. The Yangtze Valley absorbs the greater part of China's imports of British-made cotton goods, British machinery and other manufactures, the loss of which trade directly affects industry in Great Britain. Nor do the losses sustained by the oil, tobacco and shipping interests matter much less to the British taxpayer.

British trade with China is worth saving, and it cannot be saved by pious hopes and gentle phrases. Local action, whatever Mr. Brett may think, has proved efficacious. The Chinese understand the argument of the Big Stick: it is precisely their own way of dealing with their own recalcitrant countrymen. So, until the day when there is a competent Chinese Government, treaty rights should be maintained by force wherever and whenever necessary.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14.—Two earthquake shocks were felt last night, in the east of the province of Liege, in the north of Luxembourg and in the neighbourhood of Brussels. There was no serious damage done, and no casualties.—Reuter.

OSAKA, Jan. 21.—A mass-meeting was held last night at the Public Hall to oppose the tariff on pig-iron, steel bar, cotton yarns, wool-tops, yarns and pieces, lumber, etc. The meeting was sponsored by various trade associations.—Reuter.

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INDIAN POLITICIANS AND STATUTORY COMMISSION

The Difficulty of Communalism Throughout the Country: Any Boycott Doomed to Failure

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Calcutta, Dec. 20.

The outcry of the Indian politicians against the constitution of the Statutory Commission has now died down and other voices are making themselves heard. These make it apparent that the confidence with which the hostile critics of the Commission announced that they had the country behind them in proclaiming a boycott was by no means justified. That confidence on the part of the Hindus no doubt arose from the fact that Sir Abdur Rahim, one of the Mohammedan leaders, announced his support of the boycott and bitterly criticized the Commission, thus giving the impression to the uninformed that Moslems and Hindus had made up their differences and joined forces. As a matter of fact it is doubtful whether Sir Abdur represents anything but a small minority of the Moslems in the country, and it is now certain that in the Punjab at least, a majority of his co-religionists are opposed to his policy and will have nothing to do with it.

Punjab Moslems' Declaration

There is evidence of this in a manifesto issued by a number of Punjab Moslems, from which I quote the following:—

"There are no two opinions about the genuine regret that is being felt throughout the length and breadth of the country regarding the non-inclusion of an Indian element on the personnel of the Statutory Commission. Much as it is deplored by us too, we feel that the political situation in the country has been considerably marred by our communal dissensions. Communal strife is the darkest spot on the history of our country and we feel sure that its effect on the decision of His Majesty's Government in announcing a purely parliamentary commission, is no less than any other causes that may have been contributory to the exclusion of the Indian element. In the absence of even the remotest possibility to offer a united front in the matter of boycotting it, we feel constrained to suggest that the country should not take any hasty step in such an important decision regarding communalism, holding away the Mohammedans in the Punjab and in fact throughout the country. They cannot afford to lose even the little that they got on account of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms."

That is a frank reading of the situation. The fact is the British Government have the situation well under control and have known so all along. It is easy for them to prove the sincerity of their intentions, for it is only necessary for them to point to the rapidity with which the indianization of the civil service is being carried out, which indicates a policy from which retreat at this stage is impossible. Thoughtful Indians know this well enough, however much the more unscrupulous amongst them pay lip service to the cause of the boycott. To be effective the boycott must be complete. It seems evident now that the boycott is doomed to failure and we may, therefore, expect that the Indians themselves will let it fall more and more into the background.

Masonic Deputation

It will probably interest the Freemasons of Shanghai to learn that a Masonic deputation from the Grand Lodge of England is now visiting India on a tour of the country during which they will be entertained by various Lodges. The deputation includes Lord Cornwallis, Deputy Grand Master and Lieutenant-Col. the Hon. S. Pleydell Bouverie, Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies.

Indian Advocates

Apparently there has been considerable laxity in the granting of certificates to Indians for qualification as advocates in India, for the General Council of the Bar in England has deemed it necessary to draw the attention of all barristers granting such certificates, to a resolution of the Council which emphasizes the great importance attached to those certificates in India, and warns them to take scrupulous care that such certificates are accurate and that no certificate is given unless the Indian has genuinely attended the

barrister's chambers as a pupil for the period stated.

Greyhound Racing Track

Calcutta has always been regarded as a promising field for sport of all kinds. Equine sport has always been immensely popular in this country, which is not unnatural in view of the fact that it is the home of that fine, manly game polo. Our racing tracks compare favourably with those of the rest of the world, whilst the far-famed Calcutta Sweep places us in the eyes of the world as a country of racing enthusiasts.

It is not, therefore, surprising to learn that an attempt is to be made to popularize greyhound racing in India. A Home message states that a certain Mr. Magee, who was recently the highest bidder at a greyhound auction in Belfast, proposes laying out a track for greyhound racing in Calcutta. Mr. Magee says that he is shipping 100 dogs in India.

Medicine in the Far East

During the past week Calcutta has witnessed an influx of medical practitioners, the delegates to the seventh congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, held for the first time in this city. The congress was opened by Sir Stanley Jackson, Governor of Bengal, who, after referring briefly to the early history of medicine in India in the cause of medical research, mentioning specifically by name Sir Ronald Ross, discoverer of the malaria germ and its method of transmission, and Sir Leonard Rogers who not only stands out as a great research worker himself, but has done inestimable service to the cause inasmuch as he is mainly responsible for the New School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta. His Excellency also referred to the change in the mentality of the masses in Bengal as shown in their attitude towards modern methods of treatment, notably illustrated in the thousands of people who seek intravenous injections for the treatment of Kala-Azar—which is one of our special scourges—and in the rapid rise of voluntary co-operative societies for the control of malaria and Kala-Azar.

During their visit, apart from the reading of scientific papers which have taken up a good part of the day, the delegates to the congress have had a busy time. At one of the local cinemas, propaganda health films have been shown for the benefit of the visitors; visits have been paid to the Indian Museum, the Asiatic Society of Bengal where the delegates were shown rare collections of Indian books especially relating to disease and its treatment, and the Bose Institute where the famous Indian scientist, Sir J. C. Bose, lectured to them on his latest discoveries in plant research.

The Late Sir Evan Maconochie

A distinguished former Indian Civil Service official has just passed away in the person of Sir Evan Maconochie, K.C.I.E. Born on July 8, 1868, Sir Evan joined the Bombay Civil Service in 1889, first serving as Assistant Collector and Settlement Officer. He then became Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue Department. For some time he was private secretary to the Maharaja of Mysore, after which, reverting to the civil service as Commissioner of Division, he became agent to the Governor-General for the States in Kathiawar. He wrote an interesting book entitled "Life in the Indian Civil Service."

Sea Training in India

Training for the Indian Mercantile Marine on the good ship Dufferin has begun in earnest. The Dufferin which is fully equipped for the purpose is now lying in the harbour at Bombay. The cadets, who number 30 in all and have been chosen by examination, come from all parts of India. Altogether 77 candidates for examination sat at the various centres, and the papers were all set, corrected and marked by the same officer. The centres were Bombay, Lucknow, Lahore, Calcutta, Madras, and Rangoon. Forty boys passed and, after these had been ex-

amined by the governing body and had been medically examined according to the Board of Trade test, 30 lads were selected from their number. School education on public school lines will be given on board the Dufferin, and sports, both on board and ashore, have been amply provided for. In this connection three acres of land have been leased to the training ship by the Bombay Port Trust. The boys will be under the direct supervision of Captain Superintendent H. Digby Beste and the Chief Officer of the ship will be Lieutenant-Commander Gordon Campbell, R.N. (retired), who has also arrived from England and joined the ship.

New Army Chief

The announcement has been made by cable that from March next Sir W.C.C. Heneker, K.C.M.G. has been appointed General Officer Commanding the Southern Command, India. The new commander served in Southern Nigeria as second in command of the S. N. Regiment, West African Frontier Force. He was later promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel and commanded several expeditions in West Africa. He served throughout the Great War in which he was wounded. After the War he formed and commanded the Southern Division on the Rhine, having under his control a portion of the bridgehead east of Cologne and he also formed and commanded the Independent Division. He was made General Officer Commanding the Rhine Garrison at Cologne in March, 1920, and in the following two years commanded the British Upper Silesian Force. He commanded the 3rd Division and Salisbury Plain area from 1922 to 1926.

Sir Laming Worthington Evans, British Secretary of State for War, accompanied by his wife and Miss Evans, has arrived on a tour during which he proposes to examine various problems relating to the army in India, notably that of mechanization. He came on the mail steamer Rajputana and was met on board by the Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay and other high military officials. He expects to stop in India six weeks.

OUR CANADIAN LETTER

Devastating Floods: A Plan to Keep St. Lawrence Open

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Montreal, Dec. 5.

Throughout Eastern Canada, the month of November, 1927, will be remembered as one of the wettest in a half-century. The keeper of the weather records at Montreal can find no indication in his files, that another thirty-day period has been so consistently dull and rainy. On only five days during the month did the sun shine, and of these but one was considered by the observatory to be a really bright day. The total precipitation reached nearly one foot, and many of the individual downpours were of tropical intensity. On several occasions, dense fogs provided a little variety, though hardly a pleasant change.

As might be expected, low-lying districts were seriously flooded. The section of the country most heavily affected was that portion of Quebec province known as the Eastern Townships, a fine farming country, largely settled by people of Anglo-Saxon descent, although of late years the French farmers have been buying up such farms as have become vacant, and the proportion of French consequently is increasing. In some towns the streets became veritable rivers, and loss of property was considerable. Many bridges were unable to stand the strain of the rising waters, and some were completely carried away.

Travel was disorganized by the wash-outs on the railways, and by the under-mining of the roads. The railway officials made great efforts to keep all the lines open, but in many cases they were forced to carry passengers by roundabout routes at increased expense. For example, passengers for Sherbrooke, a city about 100 miles from Montreal, were carried by way of Quebec, and thus had a journey of nearly 300 miles. Freight was sidetracked, and Montreal manufacturers telegraphed in vain to locate their in-coming raw materials. Roads which in many cases had

been completely rebuilt and renovated during the summer months by the Provincial Government, fell into an impassable condition, and officials of the Road Department estimate that the damage from this alone will run into many millions of dollars.

Excitements of Yachting

An unusual legal situation has arisen in connection with the yacht Vidor, a palatial craft owned by an American millionaire. The boat was on its way from the Great Lakes to New York by way of the ship canals and the St. Lawrence River, and while in the last lock of the last canal, it proceeded too rapidly, and crashed into a turntable bridge before the bridge was quite open. The result of the smash was that the captain of the yacht was ordered to deposit a sum of \$15,000 in a Montreal bank to cover the material damage done. Having done this, he proceeded on his way, but in leaving Montreal, failed to take out the proper clearance papers. The port officials discovered this, and proposed to settle with the captain when he stopped at Quebec to let off his pilot. Meanwhile, the traffic of the Canadian National Railway's electric suburban line had been unable to cross the bridge, and company officials hastened to file a suit against the owner of the yacht, intending to have this served at Quebec also. Whether or not the captain received word of all this does not seem to be known, but, at any rate, he decided not to stop. He took the trouble to make it difficult for the pilot to leave the boat, and the latter finally escaped from his cabin and jumped overboard into the icy waters of the river. The pilot soon was picked up by a passing launch, and when he reached Quebec, he commenced an action against the captain for the treatment he had received and for the loss of his clothes. In general, matters were sufficiently involved to induce the Government to send a schooner in chase of the Vidor, but a kindly fog enabled the yacht to get away, and at present the various cases are awaiting settlement.

Anticipations of Hard Winter

With the beginning of the month of December, the port of Montreal is almost entirely closed. One or two vessels still linger in the hopes of snatching a cargo and making a dash down the river before the ice closes in. So far, the weather has not been sufficiently cold to cause a freeze-up, but those closely in touch with navigation think that a late autumn may mean a sudden cold snap and a hard winter. In any case, the winter always is a difficult time for many of the men employed around the harbour, and not a few of them must make the money earned in the open season tide them over until the spring, counting on chance to add a little to their store.

Mention of the winter freeze-up calls to mind the frequent suggestions that have been made regarding making Montreal and Quebec winter ports. No one has urged this more consistently than Dr. Howard T. Barnes, Professor of Physics at McGill University, and recognized as one of the few experts on ice conditions. He has been called upon many times to visit the scenes of floods due to the damming of rivers by ice-blocks, and frequently his skill and engineering technique have been the means of preventing more serious events. His opinion is that, with an adequate sum of money to provide the machinery, the St. Lawrence River could be kept open. Just what his theory is one can not presume to explain, but there is no doubt that his success in other enterprises and his wide study of the ice conditions in the St. Lawrence and the Gulf give considerable weight to his opinions. So far, he has not been given instructions by the Government to carry out his plans.

Big Railway Project

One of the newest of important Canadian projects is the proposed terminus of the Canadian National Railways in Montreal. For years the city has longed for a station that could be compared favourably with the fine C.P.R. Windsor Station; now it appears that this dream will come true. The spite of the new development will be the tunnel terminal built by the Cana-

dian Northern Railway before it was incorporated in the national system. There a large building will be erected to handle passenger traffic exclusively, and the old Bonaventure Station will be retained as the headquarters of freight services. Main lines running into Montreal from the west will branch off the present line some fifteen miles outside the city, circle round to the back of the mountain and come in through the present tunnel. Lines from the south shore of the river will come by a new overhead line which will be constructed from Victoria Bridge to the station. Already plans for the expropriation of the land and buildings included within the area to be covered by the terminal have been made. It is probable that one fine old church will have to come down, but, apart from that, little difficulty will be experienced, as the district is fairly open.

When the Montreal station is completed, in 1932, Canada will have a number of fine railway buildings. The recently-opened Union Station in Toronto already is being pointed to with pride by Canadians; its spacious concourse is symmetrically divided between the two great railway systems, each having its own ticket offices, telegraph services and information bureau. Parcel office facilities, and waiting room and restaurant accommodation are shared by passengers on both lines. As yet, the platforms have not been finally arranged, and travellers are compelled to walk further than necessary to reach the trains; this unpleasant feature, however, speedily will be remedied.

A Popular Governor-General

During the comparatively short time that Lord and Lady Willingdon have been among us, they have won for themselves a very warm place in our hearts. They have visited practically every section of the country, and everywhere have been received with true Canadian cordiality. Their understanding of the problems and the possibilities of the country, and their earnest anxiety to help us to solve the former and to realize the latter, give evidence of their very fine qualities.

In the midst of all his official duties, the Governor-General has not been too busy to take part in the social activities of the various cities of Canada. During his most recent visit to Montreal, he and Lady Willingdon attended St. Andrew's Ball, one of the finest events of the winter social season. The Ball was held in the Windsor Hotel, and was arranged by St. Andrew's Society of Montreal as a part of their annual programme. The proceeds from the sale of tickets are devoted to charity.

BURNT FROM HEAD TO FOOT

More Wonderful Skin-Growing by Zam-Buk

Everyday, from all parts of the world, comes striking testimony to the remarkable soothing and skin-growing qualities of Zam-Buk. Mr. A. Nash, a well-known Research Chemist of Holmwoodside, Derbyshire, England, says:—

"I have had Zam-Buk with me for personal use for 16 years and, writing as a University man and as an Associate of the Institute of Chemistry, I can pronounce it to be the best healing agent I have ever used. Whilst engaged on research work at the Wombwell Main Colliery, Yorks, England, I was blown up and severely burnt from head to foot. Owing to prolonged incapacity I was compelled to resign my position."

"Zam-Buk undoubtedly proved the finest curative agent I had tried for scarred tissue. In my case it caused granulations to appear and skin to grow, after repeated failure by a well-known surgeon who informed me that part of my body must always be kept bandaged. But now, real new skin has grown and this is due entirely to Zam-Buk."

Keep a box of Zam-Buk always handy and use it for eczema, pimples, itch, ulcers, rashes, poisoned sores, ringworm, cuts, burns, sprains and many other injuries and skin diseases. Zam-Buk, guaranteed free from animal fat, is obtainable of all English and Chinese dispensaries.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE POLITICAL TROUBLES OF PEKING

Poverty: Stalking in the Wake of Excessive Taxation to Keep Up Unsuccessful Armies

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, Jan. 9.

Having weathered several genuine panics during the past year, Peking now enjoys a mid-winter sense of security which, together with bright and stimulating weather, ought to inspire a certain amount of good cheer and hope for better times this year, but there is no escaping the impression that the whole community, Chinese and foreign, is bowed down under a weight of depression and gloom which ought not to go with peace, security and fine weather. We gather also that the low spirits of the metropolis are shared by the greater part of north China. The atmosphere here is, in some respects, much more wholesome than it is in the south for there is less hypocrisy, less radical frenzy, little apparent effort to divert attention from failure by cultivating anti-foreignism, and no Red poison for the populace to work out of its system; but there undoubtedly is a feeling that the country is being led to death to support a monstrous military machine which achieves nothing to make sacrifice seem worth while but yields fresh evidence at every turn of its clumsiness and inefficiency.

A Poverty Stricken Air

One has to see little of Peking after some months absence to be unpleasantly impressed by its shabby and poverty-stricken air, while scarcely a day passes that the Chinese press does not cite some instance of the city's decline. One day we hear that 500 persons died of starvation or exposure in the streets during the month of December and that the Chief of Police is troubled by the unexpected item for coffins which these unfortunates have added to his budget. We note as we go about that many familiar little shops which have flourished for years and have become a part of our familiar setting have closed and been boarded up, and then next day we read that during the past year more than 1,600 shops, great and small, have had to close in Peking because of interrupted communications, the poverty of the people and the ever-increasing burden of taxation.

Crimes of violence in Peking used to be very rare and the countryside yielded no cases at all except an occasional domestic tragedy, but now we have banditry almost up to the city gates and armed robbery within them, so that the executioners' processions to the south suburbs are a monotonously common feature in traffic. The demolition of old buildings and monuments of some historic value and the sale of the materials in them for the upkeep of local bureaux is the subject of periodical comment in the press, and some alarm has recently been aroused by the suggestion that the dead trees in the famous cypress grove in the Temple of Heaven should be cut and removed, because the public does not trust officialdom to judge too accurately when a tree is quite dead, especially since the enclosure is now closed to the public for some mysterious reason.

The City's Dying Trade

Everything is, of course, taxed to the limit of official ingenuity and beyond the limit which the city's dying trade will bear. The proposed luxury taxes which will cover much that is really essential—building timber for instance—has aroused the Chinese commercial community to bitter opposition and, according to a communication addressed by the merchants to the military authorities, will close the majority of the shops that still contrive to do business if enforced. The proceeds of all these exactions are not spent in Peking, as official money used to be spent, but goes almost to the last penny into the war chest with nothing worth mentioning spent upon Peking for upkeep.

One government enterprise which gives a very respectable service and ought to yield large gross profits for the purchase of supplies and ex-

tension, is so consistently robbed of receipts by the military that one hears of a foreign firm laying in a godown here for six months before \$172 above the actual salaries of employees could be raised to pay for the fixtures.

This is pathetic, but it becomes simply outrageous when one hears that Chang Chung-chang's personal expenses amount to \$475,000 monthly and that he boasts at dinners of the sums lavished upon his notorious harem. Here, however, there is little evidence of any other extravagance than the wretched army, for if there were, Peking would profit, as in the past, by money extorted elsewhere and recklessly spent here. The big restaurants, however complain of poverty and, not long ago, when a new tax was imposed upon the sing-song establishments they all closed in protest, insisting that their patronage would not warrant them in paying the additional impositions: so that police, who depend to some degree for their pay upon the taxes which these houses pay, had to arrange hastily for the remittance of the new taxes.

Dissatisfaction with Army's Lack of Success

The solidarity of feeling against the radicalism of the South and the fear of a southern invasion is very throughout the North that the very heavy burdens on trade and the inconvenience caused by the interruption of communications would probably be endured with little grumbling if the Fengtien armies were registering spectacular victories in the Yangtze Valley, if the taxes were paying for real achievement anywhere. The failure of the amorphous hordes of Shantung and Chihli to hold Feng Yu-hsiang's little force in check and to obliterate the much despised southern armies from Nanking have impressed upon these overtaxed communities the conviction that they are paying heavily for no real service, and nothing has made this feeling so acute as the prolonged siege of Chochoo, 42 miles from here, where 2,000 Shansi raiders have held a provincial town against 10,000 men equipped with heavy artillery for nearly three months.

One hears detailed stories of mismanagement scornfully told in all quarters, and the final purchase of the little garrison's surrender is the subject of caustic comment. It appears that the commander of the investing force did not enjoy any real authority over anything but the infantry. The artillery were from another command, the engineers from another, the machine gunners from another, and so forth. There never was a properly coordinated attack but much aimless waste of men and munitions. The several units were supposed to be particularly good ones but as a force they made a sad showing. The cost of inefficiency at this single military undertaking would probably have given all Peking a coat of badly needed paint and have fed the poor who are destined to die of cold and hunger throughout the winter.

Hopes of Kuomintang Disruption

In spite of these depressing conditions, fate seems to be favouring the North, for within the past few weeks all anxiety about the military situation in Honan and Shantung has been dispelled by the reports of Chiang Kai-shek's re-assumption of command, the alienation of the Kuangsi generals and the promise of more serious disruption still in the Kuomintang when Chiang is forced by the hostility of the Kuangsi faction to admit the ever-faithless Feng Yu-hsiang with his Soviet backers to participation in the "Nationalist" administration. The optimists here, in fact, look forward to the elimination of all moderate and conservative elements from the Nanking régime and the evolution of a Sun family administration in Kiangsu, backed by Moscow through Feng Yu-hsiang, which all China will unite

to crush. It is said here that the capture of Hsuehchow, which brings Feng and the Nanking "Nationalists" into direct contact, will prove to be the most costly victory that the radicals have won in China, because Feng will completely discredit "Nationalism" in a country that is now unitedly anti-Soviet and will then be broken beyond recovery in the nation-wide reaction against him.

Negotiations with Yen Hsi-shan

Here in the north he certainly seems to be solving two very delicate and difficult problems for the Feng administration, for he is forcing upon Yen Hsi-shan a reconciliation with Peking and upon the Fengtien party at large a renovation of the disgraceful administration of Shantung and a reorganization of the northern armies in that province. Neither Yen Hsi-shan nor Chang Tso lin can yet adjust a confession that peace negotiations are going on with his conception of "face," but it is admitted that fairly amiable conversations are leading up to a discussion of peace. There is certainly very little ill-will on either side.

It has been clearly recognized here from the beginning that Yen Hsi-shan was forced into a conflict with Peking by subordinates who were either converted or bought by Feng Yu-hsiang for his Red masters, so one never hears it suggested that the defeat of the Shansi armies would mean the removal of Yen Hsi-shan. Affiliation with the "Nationalists" cause threw all Shansi completely out of its stride; the people deplored a breach with Peking that might cost Shansi its long cherished isolation; and there is now, since the Kuominchun has invaded the province, a real popular demand for a new alliance with Peking against radicalism. Since Yen's difficult position was appreciated from the outset, his neutrality before the recent war would have satisfied Peking, but if he rejoins the northern alliance now his neutrality will have to be nominal for he will be expected to make a demonstration in the south of his province that will threaten, if not actually cut, Feng Yu-hsiang's communications with the northwest. That the "conversations" are working towards such an understanding is, we believe, fairly certain.

What to Do with Chang Chung-chang

The old and troublesome problem of the disposition of Chang Chung-chang, Tupan of Shantung, who is such a discredit to the Fengtien federation, but whose unquestioned loyalty has saved him over and over again, seems also likely to be settled by Feng Yu-hsiang's recent successes in northern Kiangsu. The corruption of Chang's administration, the utterly ruthless taxation of the impoverished people of Shantung which is promoting a gigantic emigration to Manchuria, his open liberalism and his following of swashbucklers and parasites who consume enough of the revenues to finance a reasonably efficient small army, have been the subject of as much caustic criticism within the Fengtien organization as outside it. But the man is popular with his friends, and he has many powerful ones, while his loyalty is such a rare commodity in this generation, that even his enemies have always been prepared to overlook his shortcomings if he could balance against them real military achievements. This he has failed utterly to do, and it is said in official circles here that he himself now realizes that his position is untenable.

He wants to retain a military command on some front, where his inability to handle large bodies of troops over a wide area will not be so manifest, and he wants some guarantee that his troops will be paid. On these conditions, according to current report, he is willing to give up his post as Tupan, his control of revenue sources, and his general command. His successor will undoubtedly be Sun Chuan-fang, if the senior Fengtien leaders can finally bring themselves to trust him fully. Marshal Sun's recent visit to Peking was undoubtedly ordered so that Generalissimo Chang could have a final opportunity of judging him before committing himself to a change of administration in Shantung, and the rumour that he will shortly be Tupan, and will meanwhile be in charge of the complete reorganization of the unwieldy and nearly

useless Shantung armies during the winter months, has become much more persistent since his departure.

Fengtien's Unwieldy Armies

One hears from sources that the folly of maintaining huge, undisciplined, unpaid hordes under untrained officers, is now appreciated in Fengtien circles as never before, and there is some reason to believe that Sun Chuan-fang's propaganda for smaller and more efficient units is at the bottom of it. One now hears from native officers as one has always heard from foreign military observers, that there is a limit to the period within which a country can be drained of every available cent to maintain vast armies that achieve nothing but the disruption of communications and the death of commerce. If this is not mere persiflage for foreign consumption, the usual glib recital of truisms which the foreigner is supposed to enjoy hearing, it is a wholesome sign. At all events, we are told that the reorganization in Shantung is to result in the evolution of a smaller, better officered and better paid force before the spring campaign opens.

Peking's Fear of the Soviet

The false report of the arrest of the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow, created a flurry in government circles here which was duly reflected in the excited prognostications of the Chinese press. All sorts of complications were at once foreseen as a result of the prospective relations with Soviet Russia. It was very evident at once that the Peking Government did not welcome the prospect of having an openly hostile Siberia for a neighbour, and one did not have to search far to find the reason. It lies in the fact that the Soviet frontier is not the northern boundary of outer Mongolia, but is actually no more than a few days' journey north of Peking.

The greater part of Mongolia is as much at Moscow's disposal, as the Amur Province and the Mongol army is to all intents and purposes a Red mercenary force that gives implicit obedience to Moscow. Offered by Burials with European training, the Mongol army that could be brought within easy striking distance of Paotou, Suiyuan, Tatung, Kalgan and Dolonnor without attracting international attention, would be an efficient European force with Mongol faces. Raids into Chinese territory of a most destructive and demoralizing character could be disguised as bandit enterprises, or as Inner Mongolian revolts against Chinese authority—purely domestic affairs, as Soviet propaganda abroad would describe them and as they would probably be viewed in Washington and London.

Why Soviet Consulates Exist

No legation here feels that its Home Government could be brought to face facts if Peking itself were attacked by a Soviet Russian force in Mongol guise, in spite of all the pledges that have been given to respect and protect China's territorial integrity, so no legation can give Chang Tso-lin the least assurance that, if he broke off relations with Moscow and had visited upon his plague of Mongol raiders by way of reprisal, he would be given any support whatever. This will explain perhaps why the Soviet Consulates in the north are not yet closed in emulation of the south. That the anti-Red feeling here is intense and genuine there can be no doubt. In conventional Chinese fashion, the Manchurian authorities are nibbling away Soviet authority in the Chinese Eastern Railway zone, putting obstacles in the way of Red propaganda and otherwise preparing slowly but surely to recover complete control over the railway by a coup that may be expected at almost any time.

Here the Embassy is under constant surveillance and the humble Comrade, who acts as caretaker and is described by Moscow as a consular person, is reminded at every turn by the Waichiao, that no Soviet consulate exists in Peking, since this is not an open port, and that he is in the local Government's sight, simply a keeper of archives.

Russian Enterprise Still Existent

In spite of all that has passed, however, it is known that Red enterprise is not altogether abandoned here. By daylight the Embassy has an empty and forlorn appearance, but after dark, its denizens begin stirring and move forth to meet and

hold those endless conversations with their Chinese friends for which the documents seized in April have made them famous. It has been noted lately that the number of these nocturnal prowlers has considerably increased and that the majority of the newcomers are young and sturdy fellows, not so much of the conspirator type, as of the type that leads mob demonstrations.

FROM THE CROW'S NEST

"But," complained our visitor, "the life here is so deadly monotonous. I had thought that there would be far greater variety."

Our expression doubtless betokened complete sympathy. If so, it far from represented our sentiment. He who deplores absence of variety from life in Cathay is, to us, in the same class with him who is unable to observe an oncoming motor car.

"However," he sighed, "Every day will be Christmas by and by."

"Old stuff!" we growled; and lest our meaning should not be clear, we added, "Rot!"

This had the desired effect. He fairly bristled as he demanded, "Just what do you mean?"

"Why wait until every day shall be Christmas, when almost every day is New Year's now?" we countered.

"I have heard that long residence here tends towards mental unbalance," he sneered.

"You've heard a lot that you'll gradually forget," we assured him. "You complain of the monotony of existence here . . ."

"It's just like golf," he insisted; "You do it, and then you have it to do all over again."

"One can promise nothing to equal the intense distraction of the daily journey from Shepherd's Bush to the City and back again," we confessed, "but if one stops to consider, he will concede a modicum of variety to life in China."

"Prove it!" demanded our visitor, belligerently; "Prove it!"

"Well, in the matter of New Years," we replied; "Are you aware that in the single month of January, we shall have celebrated New Year, Russian New Year, Mohammedan New Year, and Chinese New Year? That in February, the Esquimaux salutation of another 360 to 365 days takes place, while the Patagonians have their innings in March. April, we believe, will witness the rejoicing of the Dukhobors for the identical reason; while May, June, July, and August each serve as an excuse for a New Year hangover on the part of sundry subdivisions of the human race. September 15 will witness the induction of the Hebrew Year 5689. October, November, and December, if we are not misinformed, lack New Year's celebrations, due either to an innate prejudice against these months, or to the necessity to observe Columbus Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas. But nine months of New Years out of the twelve quite justify our amendment of your song."

"In addition to the pleasurable excitement of the foregoing," we continued, "there is the kick to be derived from unexpected holidays. You can while away months on end by making a book with yourself as to whether or not, when you go to the bank of a morning, you will be confronted by the information that it is 'closed on account of holiday.'"

"Consider this. A century or so ago, one Saunders Souplejaw relieved his momentary malaise by rubbing his shoulders against a scratching post, fervently exclaiming the while, 'God bless the Duke of Argyll!' The rest of the world is oblivious of the historic event; but here, certain business houses promptly shut down on the anniversary of the death of Souplejaw's particular flea. Business houses of other nationalities, fearing to give offense, likewise promptly shut down for the occasion, and a pleasant time is had by all, including the inconvenience to which the unsuspecting, or the uninformed, are put."

"The difficulty with you," we admonished our visitor, "is that you know only Shanghai. Here you spin in wild circles over the small money equivalent of the dollar."

"Fare you to far Manchuria, brother, and there exercise yourself."

(Continued on Page 162.)

THE BOOK PAGE

NOTES AND NEWS

At the conclusion of his speech on the occasion of his receiving the freedom of Edinburgh, Sir Harry Lauder told his hearers the origin of his new song. He was with a friend in a bookseller's shop in Blackpool when the title of a book attracted his attention. It was "Flower o' the Heather," by R. W. Mackenna, and he bought the volume and enjoyed reading it immensely. But he could not get the title out of his mind. He thought "Flower o' the Heather" was too beautiful an expression to be buried between the covers of a book and finally he said "I will write a little song so that everybody will get the expression on their lips, the same as myself." Sir Harry Lauder then proceeded to sing the new song which was received with great applause.

Mr. John Benn, eldest son of Sir Ernest Benn, is entering the ranks of authors with a book on undergraduate life in America, entitled "Columbus—Undergraduate." Mr. John Benn spent some time as a student at Princeton University before going to Cambridge.

Mr. Davies's gentle art, with its fragrance of meadows and posies, thrives hardly at all in the heated atmosphere of the Café Royal and the Chelsea studios, even though the period be "pre-war" and a less hectic one than our own. If it is difficult to believe in the existence of this foolish wife, "Dancing Mad," published by Jonathan Cape), to whom dancing was a necessity of life, it is even more difficult to credit her repentance. But her passion for dancing had at least one good result; it drove her husband abroad, to America, to live, for a while, a wandering life with the Mississippi fishermen, tramps and odd characters Mr. Davies knows and writes of so well. But that, alas, was not to last long, and soon he is back again, leading an unnatural life in London. The book has its moments, but they are only moments.

Mr. Vivian is a clear writer, and it would be impossible to read his account of a great number of secret societies, "Secret Societies, Old and New," Thornton, Butterworth, 10/6, down to the time of the Bolsheviks and the Fascists, without continuous interest. It is true he writes with very strong prejudices against Irishmen and others, and that, commenting on the Fascists' use of castor oil, he observes complacently: "That was a very happy thought, for it alarmed and exposed to intense ridicule without maiming or leaving serious grievances." At the same time Mr. Vivian believes that Fascism will "fade away like fallen leaves after the disappearance of Mussolini."

All novelists like to believe that they mirror the life of their time. This high function is really fulfilled, however, only by the masters, the solitary eminent geniuses, who, belonging to all time, are independent of their own generation, and, discerning, are unafraid of its caprices, hypocrisies, and resentments. The others—the legion of the Almosts—are no more than reflectors of a state of mind, the prevailing mental attitude of their contemporaries toward life, avers "F. C. O.," writing in the "Morning Post." The work of the ordinary novelist is less a portrayal of life than an expression or an interpretation of ideas about life, and the ideas are not his own (whatever he may think), but the pervasive ideas of his novel-reading generation. It comes therefore to this, that the ordinary novelist is the unwitting slave of the contemporary novel-reader. The novel-reader himself does not realize his power to loose and to bind, and it is well, for he has done mischief enough unaware. When, for example, "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" was published in 1891, the reading public no sooner recovered its breath than it vented its feeling in a

chorus of protest against a picture so true to life as this is, and so at variance with their comfortable doctrine of make-believe, and the chorus rose to an uproar on the appearance in 1895 of "Jude the Obscure." The ungente creator of Jude and Tess thereupon retired from a field already invaded by precious young men who confounded literary aesthetics with moral anaesthetics, and were ready to soothe the dying century with those stories psychological whence was presently to come the psycho-analytical novel with its puppets endlessly talking and seldom or never doing anything. Their work was, in fact, far less their own product than that of the mass mind of their day, and it follows that each generation of readers gets the novelists and the novels it deserves.

The reader of to-day deserves well, he goes on to say, and is beginning to get his deserts. For he who has adventured Armageddon is not to be fobbed off with novels which are mere rivulets of story meandering through meadows of psychology (to vary a metaphor of Sheridan's). He has called for a return to the methods of the great tellers of story, to whom life was no tideless Caspian, but a sea of turbulent ebb and flow, and whose characters were no mere bloodless abstractions, but robust types of men and women who danced to their piping, mourned with their lamenting, and were moved to love, joy, sorrow, anger, without staying to muddle their wits over the pseudo-scientific implications of it all. And so this publishing season has brought abundant fresh signs of the revival of the novel of action for which we have been looking—looking for so long that it is a little difficult to realize that we have yet with us the last of the great novelists in the main tradition.

Novel-reading, then, has not only its vices and virtues, its pleasures and privileges—it has its unsuspected responsibilities. Its "vices" are vivid yet to those of us who were Puritan-reared in homes where even Robinson Crusoe was made to hide his diminished head (did not "Tusitala" himself thank the Providence that inspired Borrow to call his glorious adventure-book "The Bible in Spain"—a name that carried it unquestioned even through Scottish Sabbaths?). And is there any mental pleasure more stimulating and gainful and lasting than that given by a great novel? A first reading of "Don Quixote" or of "Vanity Fair" is a definite experience, marking an epoch in one's intellectual life and enlarging one's spiritual horizon.

In a day when many of the older cultural institutions are changing or passing, when concert and sermon are threatened by wireless, and the stage-play by film and television, there have been fears for the novel. The fears are unfounded, for civilized life without novels, is unthinkable, and there will never be any way with a book but the reading way.

The novel is in no danger—certainly not from external forces—and though for awhile it may have suffered from anemia and debility, the condition was not "pernicious," and it is now on the high road to recovered health. The technique of the novel was never better understood than it is to-day; the younger writers are form-and-letter-perfect, continues our optimist. The danger has been in their failure sometimes to remember that the letter killeth—that it is the spirit that giveth life. They have tended to sacrifice matter to manner, and have been analytical when they should have been getting back to the elements. But the novel of action is with us again, with new and infinite possibilities. For writer and reader alike have been a-broad on matters of high emprise, and have recaptured the spirit that flamed in their fathers who drove their questing keels toward unknown continents, and fought with a sword in one hand and a pen in the other, and equally well with either—moulders of the human story, and in the telling of it makers of mighty lines.

CHASTENING OF MR. CHURCHILL

"THE WORLD CRISIS."—By Winston Churchill. A Criticism. By Lord Sydenham. Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, General Sir W. D. Bird, and Sir Charles Oman. With Maps and Charts. London, Messrs. Hutchinson. Price, 10/6 net.

"That prodigies may exist, is possible; but, humanly speaking, it is improbable that any one person should possess sufficient detailed knowledge to enable him to pass final judgments on all the intricate problems that arose during the Great War."

In that sentence, taken from Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon's chapter on "Mr. Churchill and Jutland," is to be found a succinct explanation and justification of this "Criticism" of Mr. Churchill's *chef d'œuvre*—"The World Crisis." It is characteristic of Mr. Churchill that, in the scanty leisure of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, he should have undertaken not only a history of the Great War, but the responsibility of passing final judgments on all who took part in it. "Why, man, he doth bestride the world like a Colossus." In these days of specialization, lesser folk are content to affect authority in one particular domain of human affairs. Without misgiving, Mr. Churchill takes the whole world, and all that therein is, for his province; and it seems quite a natural thing to him to teach Generals and Admirals their business. Lord John Russell, of whom it was said that he would have taken command of the Channel Fleet without a moment's hesitation, was a diffident person compared with Mr. Churchill.

As he pronounces lastly in each deed,
Of so much fame in heaven expect thy meed.

The Critic Criticized

Of all the achievements associated with the War Mr. Churchill's book is not the least notable. Future generations, for whom the Great War is but a tale that is told, will certainly turn to "The World Crisis" as to a classic, and it is well, therefore, that they should have the means of correcting, not the irresistible impression of its vivid narrative, but the fallacies in which some of its most confident judgments are based. For this unexceptionable purpose a book has just been published which collates a few of the most authoritative criticisms that have been passed on Mr. Churchill's assumptions and conclusions. Some of these critical exercises have been published before, but the most telling of them—that of Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon on the Battle of Jutland—has not. Together they form not only an indispensable appendix to "The World Crisis," but a fascinating study of some of the aspects of the Great War.

It is not surprising that Mr. Churchill should be shown to be so fallible. It is his weakness that he cannot recognize his own limitations. He has great gifts of gift of self-confidence is not the least, and it does not occur to him that there is anything he cannot know. For most writers it would have been enough to attempt the story of the War. For Mr. Churchill that was but the opportunity for criticizing Generals and Admirals, and for showing where they went wrong, and what they would have done if they had been vouchsafed the higher knowledge of their critic. "The World Crisis" leaves the reader with the impression that it was nothing short of a national calamity that Mr. Winston Churchill was not, as well as Prime Minister, in supreme command of the Army and the Navy.

That impression is much modified by this volume of criticism. To begin with, Sir Charles Oman's analysis of Mr. Churchill's figures relating to "the German losses on the Somme" knocks the bottom out of the calculations on which Mr. Churchill bases his criticisms of the Somme offensive of 1916. Equally damaging is Sir Frederick Maurice's criticism of Mr. Churchill's estimate of the Battle of the Marne and Joffre's part in it. Sir Frederick makes it clear that in zeal for his picturesque hypothesis Mr. Churchill has not known or understood the facts, and that he has been cruelly unjust to Joffre, whom he describes as "the bull-headed,

broad-shouldered, slow-thinking phlegmatic, bucolic personage." Mr. Churchill, indeed, has the weakness of those portrait painters who care nothing for the likeness if they can make an effective canvas.

Out of Action

But the most pungent and damaging criticism of Mr. Churchill comes from Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, who possesses what is rare in naval officers—an admirable controversial style. As a piece of polemical writing it is difficult to speak too highly of Sir Reginald Bacon's chapter on "Mr. Churchill and Jutland." With deadly effect this professional critic goes through Mr. Churchill's narrative and conclusions, and, illustrating his argument with a series of maps and plans, points out where Mr. Churchill, through lack of practical sea-training, has fallen into elementary errors and has failed to understand the problem on which he presumes to lay down the law. As Mr. Churchill has not hesitated to take sides very strongly, he cannot be surprised if he is handled severely; and it must be confessed that Admiral Bacon holes him so badly as to put him out of action completely. He says:

"In his description and discussion of the Battle of Jutland the majority of his data is entirely incorrect. Indeed, his account of that battle might well, without exaggeration, be described as a tissue of factual inexactitudes."

And the writer of this sweeping stricture proves it in the course of an argument that completely discredits Mr. Churchill's estimates of the parts played respectively by Lord Jellicoe and Lord Beatty. Admiral Bacon insists with telling effect on the picture of Mr. Churchill, seated in his cosy armchair with all the post-war maps spread before him, and the German as well as the British accounts of the action available, passing his rashly confident judgments on the disposition of the Fleet Commanders, and presuming to say not only where they were wrong, but how they should have acted. A fascinating exercise for one of Mr. Churchill's temperament, but one liable, on the part of a landsman, as Admiral Bacon proves, to lead to the most ridiculous conclusions. In cold blood, and in the light of this criticism, even Mr. Churchill may feel astounded at his own audacity in setting up as umpire of the Battle of Jutland.

It used to be said of Mr. Gladstone that he seemed to know everything, except to the person who had studied the subject on which he spoke. Perhaps Mr. Churchill will not be affronted to be compared with Mr. Gladstone—even in this respect.—"Morning Post."

"CHINESE RECORDER" FOR JANUARY

The editor reviews the year and sees the bad shot through with good in all China's and the church's tribulations. This is right, for we should perish if we did not believe that good will be the final goal of ill, but that "mission administrator" was surely an incurable optimist who said:—"It is, doubtless, a good thing that the Chinese church should learn that the missionary is not always to be relied on in time of trouble." We should have thought it would have been a better thing if he had proved that he could be relied on.

Missionaires in China

In a symposium on "Some principles that should govern the coming of missionaries to China," Mr. G. W. Hollister postulates that "no person should come to China as a missionary who desires the military protection of his government in order to ensure his personal safety or that of his family." Mr. Hollister does not seem to be aware that the largest protestant mission in China has consistently acted on this principle for more than 60 years, and that its missionaries have penetrated farther into the most inaccessible parts of the country than those of any other mission. Had they relied on military protection, it would have been impossible to give it to them as indeed, it would be still, to most missionaries, of any denomination, in the interior; but we live and learn. From the

FROM THE CROW'S NEST

(Continued from Page 161.)

daily in the following mysteries which would turn the High Priest of the Temple of Osiris green with envy: Mukden paper currency; Mexican dollars; Yuan dollars; Gold Yen; Silver Yen; Antung small coin and notes; Small silver currency; remnants of so-called War Currency; Haikwan Taels; Antung Taels; Newchwang Taels; Tientsin Taels. Record all your daily transactions in these several currencies, and know monotony no more. Learn arithmetic anew. Thus:—

"John had an apple which he desired to dispose of to Mary. But Mary had only Antung small coin notes, whereas John could see nothing that day except Mukden feng-piao. Blithely went Mary to the exchange shop. Less blithely she learned that her finances must go through all the currencies above outlined in order that her Antung small coin notes might ultimately come out of the hopper as feng-piao. When they eventually hoped, the shrinkage exceeded the contraction of one of Chow Dow's unshrinkable all-wool singlets after the first manipulation at the hands of the local clothes destroyer.

"Mary returned unto John, slipped him the feng-piao, and received the apple. Blithely went John to the exchange shop to convert the feng-piao into Haikwan Taels. Swiftly hurried he to the microscope to inspect the net result. Extend the example at pleasure to involve each currency as the initial one. The result is the same. Who got the benefit? Answer, the bank. But the variety was John's and Mary's. R.R.L.F.

missionaries' standpoint this is, doubtless, right and proper, but there is also the standpoint of the government of the country from which the missionary comes. Would it not be equally true to say:—No government should permit anyone to take his family into a region where they are liable to be robbed and murdered unless it is satisfied that, in case of their being attacked, it can give them adequate protection?

Another symposium on "Some attitudes towards Christian unity" provides interesting reading. It emerges that Chinese, as well as foreigners, are beginning to realize that union in diversity has its good points, and that a nationalized church, even though indigenous, might not be the best solution of Christianity's present problems. It is comforting to know that there is a providence that shapes the ends of the growing church rough hew them how we will.

The Labour Movement

Miss Eleanor M. Hind writes on "Some facts and factors in the Labour movement in China" and while her article is, in some ways, comprehensive, it is as remarkable for what it omits as for what it contains. She notes the growth of labour unions and is gratified that so many successful strikes have been carried through. She sympathizes with the workers as, indeed, no one who knows the conditions under which the poorer classes live can fail to do. But she admits that "the strike has been used as a weapon by the political," and fails to take any notice of the series of assassinations attending so many strikes when those who declined to take part were shot without compunction by gunmen in the pay of the unions. She records that the Nationalist régime was sympathetic toward the workers, but that "intolerance within the (Nationalist) movement murdered many so-called (sic) Communists." It would be interesting to know what kind of men Miss Hind would call real Communists. We are told that "the British L. L. P. sent to China Colonel L'Estrange Malone" and that "this was one of the first approaches by more moderate Labour." If Colonel L'Estrange Malone represents "more moderate labour" we do not know who could represent its extreme Left. He is a harbinger of strife and we think it likely that his visit to China encouraged the politicians, who were posing as labour leaders, to persist in the subversive agitation which compelled the Nationalist Government to exterminate them.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

WHEN BEING PHOTOGRAPHED

Put The Best Mood Forward; Use No Powder

The self esteem which snuggles at the root of us all invariably has to be taken into account when a photographer is making our portraits, according to Mr. E. A. Kobza, the well-known local photographer. Mr. Kobza, who has learned the principles of photography in his native land, Hungary, and in Vienna, has some very interesting points to bring out in a discussion of this subject.

No apology need be offered for his introduction of feminine vanity into the topic. It is so well known by us all, and admitted casually by the modern woman, that it can be accepted without question. Of course everyone wants to look his or her best, and especially does every one wish to appear at his best when that momentous moment arrives for having his features portrayed. The point is to apply vanity intelligently.

Unintelligent vanity, however, of women "sitters," accounts for a large proportion of the photographer's troubles, Mr. Kobza points out. We fuss and fiddle and like to tell the photographer which side of our face "takes" best. But we will not always admit that we are pursuing our mouth in order to make it rather less large in a photograph than was intended by Nature.

The observance of a few simple rules established by experts in the profession is of great value to a prospective "sitter." In the first place no person who is annoyed or worried or not in the best of health should ever make an appointment to have a photograph made, because the matter-of-fact lens never fail to take cognizance of the fact. The best photographers frequently send patrons away and ask them to return at some other time, because they sense the elements which would mar the finished picture. Next in importance is that a sitter should try to forget that he is having a photograph taken. There is some reason, it is true, for the feeling which attacks us at thought of a visit to the photographer. It has to do with what psychologists and similar illusion-shatters might ascribe to "racial experience" which subconsciously reacts on our daily life.

Our Formal Ancestors.

Photography began early in the 19th Century, but the horrors which were perpetrated in its name until fairly recent years have left their trace. Possibly a great-grandmother had her head firmly held in place by a metal arrangement at the back of the neck which gave her an exceedingly upright look in a daguerrotype, and we suffer subconsciously from that. In spite of the good intentions of a professional portrait maker of the year 1830 (though the artist of today even questions those good intentions) no sensible person could really have enjoyed sitting on a throne-like chair with a majestic colonnade of a Venetian palace and heavy curtains as a background, with perhaps dismal glimpses yet beyond of a Renaissance Park. Certainly no sensible person of modern times would like to do it, and the fact that it has ever been done—accepted, in fact, as the thing to do—makes us a bit shy of the photographer. This and many other things from out the past.

So that, apart from being in the right mood, one should view going to the photographer in an amused, good-natured way and not let the point of view be influenced by fears and tremors lest we should not be reproduced in a public-dazzling photograph.

Lipstick and Power Taboo.

Never use powder or lipstick is Mr. Kobza's advice. Just as white gloves on the hands or shoes on the feet seem to make them larger, powder makes the face appear abnormally large. The photographic lens calmly ignores these little aids to beauty. As for the lipstick, it destroys the natural outline of the mouth and makes it harsh. When actually sitting, the "sitter" should never try to pose. The best pictures are always taken when the photographer is a bit of a psychologist and makes his subject chat with him on interesting topics and in so doing the sitter's per-

sonality is drawn out and an animated likeness obtained. Some of the best photographs have been made in Mr. Kobza's own experience while the sitter was unconscious that she was being "snapped." Next in importance to the facial expression is the expression of the hands, according to Mr. Kobza. They must be forgotten by the sitter and left perfectly natural, no attempt being made to pose them into any of the so-called artistic and silly studies one occasionally sees.

What We All Want

If these few points are remembered a sitter can be assured of the sort of likeness which strikes an observer immediately by its living quality. Of course a photographer who understands his art is pre-supposed.

In this respect, it is interesting to note, also, that the work of the English miniature painter David Hill, who later combined photography with his painting in 1843, has never been excelled. He was able to apply his knowledge as a painter to the work and thus reached a pinnacle. Immediately after his time photography became strictly a "business," no further interest existing for the photographer than to stand behind a camera and take a stilted photograph, thereafter obscuring the sitter's characteristics through excessive "retouching," and collecting the price of his labour from the sitter, who it is not to be expected was always entirely satisfied that he was the man the photographer had made him out.

Nor is this attitude altogether a thing of the past. There still exist, photographers who have no further interest than that. We recall the incident of the Chinese office boy who showed an ambitious streak by being photographed in the uniform of a generalissimo, to the unconcern of the photographer, but to the edification of all who viewed this resplendent chest-full of medals in the show-window of the shop.

The Artist At Work.

An artistic photographer has an accurate knowledge of light and shade and their respective values. It is through this that he obtains the plastic quality of his work, or the depth in a picture which makes it seem to palpitate with life. He must have a knowledge of anatomy, also, Mr. Kobza points out, in order that he can understand the reasons why a face has certain characteristics. Knowing this, important muscles and characteristic lines will never be "retouched" away. The real artist in photography, like his fellow-soul in other lines of endeavour, knows that simplicity is the keynote of, not only good breeding, but great art, and he works with this aim in view.

One imagines that the story told in photographic circles of the London photographer who sent round canvasses giving "free sittings," one of which was accepted by a well known social leader who later found herself depicted on a tooth-paste advertisement, illustrates another side of the question, the antithesis of art for art's sake.

A sitter, however, who accepts free sittings, Mr. Kobza points out, loses copyright interest in the photograph in most countries and a strange history might be written of what happens to some of these photographs. L.B.W.

Husband: Great Heavens, look at the amount of our light bill!
Wife: Yes, dear. Our electric icebox has been leaking.

Reporter: I suppose that when the plane started to fall all your sins flashed before your eyes?

Movie Actress (thoughtfully): Oh, dear, no! Why, we only fell two miles.



MID-WINTER IS A SEASON GENERALLY WHEN THE PURCHASE OF A NEW EVENING DRESS ELIMINATES THAT FEELING OF HAVING NOTHING TO WEAR. HERE ARE THREE SMART EXAMPLES OF EVENING WEAR.

THE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF CHINA

A Conference Attended by Nurses From All Parts of the Country

During the past week, nurses from far and near arrived in Shanghai to attend the conference of the Nurses' Association of China. A week of conference has been productive of visits to hospitals, of lectures by medical authorities and numerous demonstrations to stimulate progress in this praiseworthy profession.

The N.A.C., as it is generally called, was organized in 1909 by a group of nine foreign nurses during their summer holiday in Kuling. At that time, there were no schools of nursing in China and no properly trained Chinese nurses. The reports read at the present conference show that there is now, from the small beginning in 1909, a membership in the Association of 1,409, of whom less than one third are foreigners, and 126 schools of nursing registered under the association, of which 107 are active at the present time.

The Association conduct yearly examinations and all nurses who qualify receive the recognized diploma of the Association. Already, there have been 1,503 of these diplomas awarded, and the standard maintained is a high one. That the Association is a valuable educational medium was the thing which impressed a visitor to the conference, the work which has been done in these directions being shown in reports of the Educational and Translation Committee.

The translated handbooks and textbooks on nursing are used and appreciated all over the country.

At a reception held on Wednesday afternoon in the Moore Memorial Church, speeches of welcome were given by Miss Taylor, president of the Shanghai Branch of the Association, and by Dr. C. W. Low, secretary of the National Medical Association of China. Miss Lillian Wu, president of the Nursing Association responded. Two distinguished guests, Mme. Druft and Miss Edith Fry brought greetings to the Conference.

SOME EVENING SHOES

Evening shoes and those which are used indoors in the daytime have taken on an aspect which recalls some of the historic examples in museums. They have become very much more pointed, not in the Victorian, toe-squeezing sense, but by increasing their length, so that they can be worn comfortably even when they make a fairly sharp triangle with the broad part of the foot for a base. The sharp toe point is made all the more prominent by the emphasis of the broad part by means of a seam or the way in which the upper part is cut out. Sometimes the toes are joined to the rest of the shoe as though they were the fronts of Turkish slippers, reaching over from one side of the sole to the other. Or there may be a very long, pointed toe, with a gap between it and the heel portion, the shoe being held on by an elaborate strap. The shoe is very often decorated across the front, the decoration passing over the instep and down to the sole on each side. When the plain pump shape is used—and the strapless shoe seems to be on the increase—it also has a broad band of decoration across the front to mark the long, triangular toe. The decoration may be continued round the rest of the shoe where it appears at right angles to the toe portion. Heels are often embroidered all over, while the toe remains plain. The object of this is also to emphasize the toe, and to give it the long, triangular shape which is fashionable just now.

PACKING PLEATS

With so many pleated skirts as we now have a hint as to proper packing may be useful. In the case of box pleats or those very deeply creased and folded, each fold should be laid carefully in place, and when possible the skirt should be packed without doubling. It is one of the advantages of the short skirt that this is usually practicable even in a suitcase by merely folding the yoke part under; but if double you must use a thick twist of tissue paper, and fold with the pleated part outside. In the case of the all-round pleated skirt, where the pleats are usually narrow, the folding should always be done by twisting the whole garment firmly, as if preparing to wring it. It can then be doubled over a twist of paper, and even if other things are packed on top it will emerge uncrushed and with every pleat in place. The all-pleated skirt should never be packed straight.—C.

Housewife (interviewing prospective help): "I may tell you that we are vegetarians."
Country Girl: "I've attended that church all my life, mum."

"Would you die for me?" she asked sentimentally.

"Now you, look here," he replied in his matter-of-fact way, "are we supposed to be planning a cheap novel or a wedding?"

SAFEGUARDING THE EYES

A London School For Children

It is doubtful if the average person with normal sight makes as good use of it as children with defective sight do after proper training.

How many keensighted people trouble to:

Sit up at their work?

Hold their work at a suitable distance from the eyes?

Give their eyes sufficient rest?

Desist from close work when the light is bad?

Yet these are ordinary everyday precautions one finds at the L.C.C. Sight-Saving Schools, where children who suffer from myopia and other defects of the vision learn not only to preserve the sight they have, but to make the best use of it.

Defective sight does not mean lack of intelligence, but it does frequently mean that a child is backward if it has to compete with normal children in an ordinary school.

The trouble is a child seldom recognizes for itself what is wrong, but is quick to sense its inferiority, and loses heart.

The Natural Tendency

The natural tendency of the short-sighted child is to work on a minute scale, to write a small cramped hand, and to bring its face close to the work. To counteract this, scholars are taught to write words an inch high, to do everything at an arm's distance away, and to make their strokes thick and firm. This means that chalk must be used—black on a white ground, or vice versa. Pen, pencils and ink are taboo, and even the globe of the world is in black and white.

The school is a bookless one, and no newspapers enter its portals, for ordinary type makes too much demand on the eyes, but the bigger pictures are cut from the daily press and topical events discussed.

On a foggy day, or when the light is bad, even reading or writing letters inches high is prohibited—a fact which might well be recommended to the attention of those who sit in dark corners and strain their eyes over small type.

Knitting takes the place of needlework in the needlework class.

Children Want Watching

On a wet day the shoe maker is brought forward and every child takes off its damp shoes, for bodily health means a greater chance of the eyesight improving. As a result of the training some of the children leave the school with good average sight, whilst others are able to use what they have to the best advantage.

MODERN DRESS AND TUBERCULOSIS

Scantiness in modern woman's dress is partly responsible for the tuberculosis problem, according to Dr. Hoyer E. Dearholt, who reported for the first time in the history of the Wisconsin Tuberculosis Association all of the State's 20 sanatoria filled with patients, with long waiting lists at many of them.

Girls between 15 and 25, striving for a boyish figure and wearing scanty clothing, have lowered their resistance to a point where they are easy prey of the disease, Dr. Dearholt said.

"I believe we can cut down tuberculosis among young women if we push dress reform," he declared. "There is a point in the race for scanty clothing at which a girl must stop lest this body be chilled too much and weakened."

A LITTLE GIRL'S SECRET

It isn't p'lice, my Mother says.
(So I s'pose it must be true)
To ask a grown-up 'bout his age—
But that's just what they do!
"Most every day one says to me,
"My dear, how old are you?"
I've never asked my Mother's age.
She thinks that I don't know;
But I found out one day last year.
'N I've never told her—
I've had this secret in my head
Since a long time ago:
My Gingham dresses have my age
Right on the price-mark sign:
Last year she bought a lovely gown
(Much beautifler than mine)
And on the neck it had "38"—
So now she's thirty-nine!—STELLA
F. BURGESS.

INWARD MAILS

DUE SHANGHAI:—	
*Per R.D.S. Pres. Pierce	Feb. 2
*Per M.M. Gen. Metzinger	4
Per B. F. Ningchow	6
Per P. & O. Khiva	7
Per P. & O. Macdonia	7
*Per R.D.S. Van Buren	7
Per B. F. Philoctetes	9
Per R.D.S. Pres. Jackson	10
Per B. F. Aenes	18
Per M. M. Sphinx	18
*From Seattle	18
*From S.F.	18

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR EUROPE VIA SUEZ:—	
Per M. M. Angers	Jan. 28
Per P. & O. Malwa	31
FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—	
*Per C.P.O.S. E. of Asia	Jan. 28
*Per R.D.S. Pres. Lincoln	28
*Per N.Y.K. Tenyo M.	31
FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—	
Per R.D.S. Pres. Madison	Jan. 28
*For Seattle	18
*For S.F.	18

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given. Vessels marked * may be expected to be carrying mails.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON	From ROTTERDAM	From SUEZ
Kashmir Jan. 12 Feb. 21	Salabangka Jan. 21 Feb. 13	Glenapp Jan. 8 Feb. 6
Bengalee Dec. 11 Feb. 24	Australien Jan. 8 Feb. 13	Gyrfinn Jan. 8 Feb. 6
Glenluce Jan. 11 Mar. 2	From BIRMINGHAM	Quakerk Jan. 10 Feb. 12
Carshire Jan. 21 Mar. 5	Cydon Dec. 23 Feb. 10	From COLOMBO
Glenurgh Feb. 4 Mar. 19	From VANCOUVER	G.Metzinger Jan. 17 Feb. 4
	E. of Russia Feb. 4 Feb. 20	Karmala Jan. 29 Feb. 4
	From MARSEILLES	From PENANG
	G.Metzinger Dec. 30 Feb. 4	Benedl Jan. 12 Feb. 4
	Sphinx Jan. 13 Feb. 18	Bemulder Jan. 23 Feb. 14
	Porthea Jan. 27 Feb. 3	From SINGAPORE
	P. Leont Feb. 10 Feb. 17	Glossada Jan. 15 Jan. 29
		Java Jan. 25 Feb. 6
		Macdonia Jan. 29 Feb. 7
		Lahn Jan. 17 Feb. 1
		From BATAVIA
		E. of Asia Jan. 1 Jan. 28
		From HONGKONG
		Yushing Jan. 22 Feb. 29
		Fushing Jan. 29 Feb. 2
		From MANILLA
		E. of Asia Jan. 1 Jan. 28
		From HONGKONG
		Yushing Jan. 22 Feb. 29
		Fushing Jan. 29 Feb. 2

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK	From PORTLAND	From SEATTLE
P. Van Buren Dec. 22 Feb. 7	W. C. Dron Feb. 10	P. Pierce Jan. 16 Feb. 2
Glaucus Feb. 13	W. H. Histon Feb. 13	From SAN FRANCISCO
Comlebank Feb. 13	W. H. Histon Feb. 13	P. Madison Jan. 27 Feb. 1
O. of Tokio Dec. 27	W. Kader Feb. 26	From KOBE
		Nogasaki Jan. 27 Jan. 29

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. Kaiping, January 24. From Chinwangtao. Mr. L. Y. C. On. Mr. P. D. MacPee, Mr. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Steele, and Mrs. K. E. McIntyre.

Per str. Khyber, January 25. From London. Lt.-Col. Bell, Mr. R. R. Bower, Engr.-Capt. Bartlett, Mr. Bower, Pte. Battershall, Mr. Cliffe, Pte. Corbett, Pte. Dix, Mr. A. Finch, Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett, Mr. S. L. Frost, Mr. Gunn, Lt.-Comdr. Hutchens, Mr. Hind, Mr. Hay, Mr. Hayden, Miss Kato, Master Kime, Mr. and Mrs. Ling, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Comdr. Magee, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. MacQueen, Engr.-Lt.

Comdr. Olden, Mr. Pun, Mr. Ruxton, Mr. Rudgard, Mr. and Mrs. Samson, Mr. Silva, Sergt. Sheir, Mr. A. Sorridge, Col. Thunder, Corp. Thomson, Mrs. E. A. P. Wood, Maj. Gen. Wardrop, Lt.-Corpl. Webb, Mr. Cuedon, Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. Macrae, Mr. Twist, Mr. Waiminley, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Goffe, Miss Kate Stevens, Mr. P. Sachs and child, Dr. Otto Kahne.

OUTWARD

Per str. Delta, January 21.—For Bombay.—Mr. F. Higham, Mr. A. Kopp, Mr. G. Lim, Mr. G. T. Mitchell, Mr. B. M. Tyler and servant, Mr. P. D. Tata, Mr. E. A. Yates and Chinese servant, Mr. J. Vaughan, Miss J. Cub-

Per str. Haruna Maru, January 25.—For Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Divers and three children, Mrs. J. Lung and child, Mrs. C. M. Bain, Mr. T. Wallace, Mr. S. Wallace, Mr. R. S. Kermani, Mr. A. B. Stewart, Mr. C. H. Henderson, Miss Grace Ezra, Mr. E. F. Thorpe, Mr. N. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Goffe, Miss Kate Stevens, Mr. P. Sachs and child, Dr. Otto Kahne.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, January 26.—For Japan.—Mr. and Mrs. Bedaux, Captain B.U.S. Gripps, M.C. Captain S.E.U. Quin, Lieutenant G.F.C. Coleman, Lieutenant B. D. Jones, Lieutenant J. A. Chapel, Lieutenant Norman, Lieutenant Preston, Lieutenant Kellett, Lieutenant E. P. Sewell, Lieutenant Low, Lieutenant H. C. W. Eking.

Per str. President Wilson, January 25.—For San Francisco.—Mrs. F. Anderson, Mrs. P. Bassett, Mr. O. Bauer, Mrs. W. M. Beckford, Mrs. N. E. Bonties, Miss K. D. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cook, Mr. E. B. Cozens, Master E. B. Cozens, Miss M. Elder, Miss J. Gerber, Mr. A. W. Hall, Miss K. Handley, Mr. A. Hirsch, Mr. L. Kamiyama, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lamb, Miss C. E. Lamb, Miss F. Lamb, Miss A. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Loeb, Mr. H. Martin, Mr. W. McStay, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Musso, Master F. C. Musso, Miss F. C. Musso, Mr. G. B. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Parsons, Miss A. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Piersall, Master E. Piersall, Mr. and Mrs. M. Singer, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Stanton, Mrs. M. D. Swasey, Mr. D. Trempe, Mr. G. L. White, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Wright.

Per str. Ngankin, January 28.—For Hankow.—M. de Martel, M. 10 Commandant Roques Fontenay, Mrs. House, Four French Naval Ratings, Father Tieney, Father Machugh, Mr. Meelcan.—For Wuhu.—Mr. Wang Mur Sung, Mr. Chang Lai Dong, Mr. A. A. Sequewa.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer		Wind	Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather conditions
	9 A.M.	Attd Thermo	Direction a.m.		Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Jan. 20	30.62	53.6	E N E	3	46.4	42.4	52.5	35.4	O.
" 21	30.22	54.5	S E B Y E	1	50.7	30.7	55.2	44.1	O. R.
" 22	30.21	54.0	W S W	1	48.2	48.2	52.5	46.6	O. M. P.
" 23	30.18	53.3	W	4	45.2	44.1	47.0	44.2	O.
" 24	30.33	53.0	W S W	1	42.6	40.8	44.6	41.0	O.
" 25	30.28	52.0	Calm	0	44.2	43.2	51.8	39.7	O.
" 26	30.04	55.2	S S E	2	57.9	58.8	69.6	48.0	B. C.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum 1928	Minimum 1927	Maximum 1928	Maximum 1927	Inches 1928	Inches 1927
Jan. 20	35.0	31.0	50.7	41.8	NH	NH
" 21	46.0	24.0	54.7	37.0	0.68	"
" 22	43.0	22.0	57.0	37.0	0.26	"
" 23	44.0	21.6	51.0	36.0	0.30	"
" 24	41.9	27.0	45.0	41.0	0.02	"
" 25	41.5	31.0	51.0	40.0	0.02	"
" 26	50.4	28.0	69.8	38.0	NH	"

BIRTHS

GRANT.—On January 26, 1928, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. GRANT, a son.

HINDLE.—On January 27, 1928, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. HINDLE, a son.

MARRIAGE

CUTHBERT—HODGMAN.—On Saturday, January 21, 1928, at H. B. M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, JOHN MURRAY, son of Mr. and Mrs. JAMES MURRAY CUTHBERT, of Cambusbarron, Stirling, Scotland, to AMY LOUISA, daughter of Mrs. CHAS. W. CLIFFORD and the late CHAS. W. CLIFFORD, Shanghai, China.

DEATHS

CARION.—On January 27, 1928, at St. Marie Hospital, Shanghai, MARIA LEALMIDE CARION, aged 51 years. (Hongkong and Macao papers please copy.)

DIVENS.—On Sunday, January 22, 1928, at Wuhu, from pneumonia, WILLIAM DIVENS, of Jardine, Matheson & Co., age 43. (Tientsin and Tsingtao papers please copy.)

DONOVAN.—On November 19, 1927, at "Shamrock" Parklands Avenue, Bognor, Sussex, MARGARET, the beloved wife of J. P. DONOVAN, retired Commissioner Chinese Postal Administration, China papers please copy.

GILHOOLY.—On January 19, 1928, at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, JOHN GILHOOLY, of the Shanghai Fire Brigade, aged 34 years.

McKEE.—On December 28, 1927, at Los Angeles, California, CHARLES ALFRED McKEE, son of the late S. S. McKEE, aged 13 years.

WILSON.—On January 17, 1928, at sea suddenly on s.s. "President Wilson," JAMES W. WILSON, of Harold F. Ritchie Inc., New York. Buried in Kobe. (Manila and Hongkong papers please copy.)

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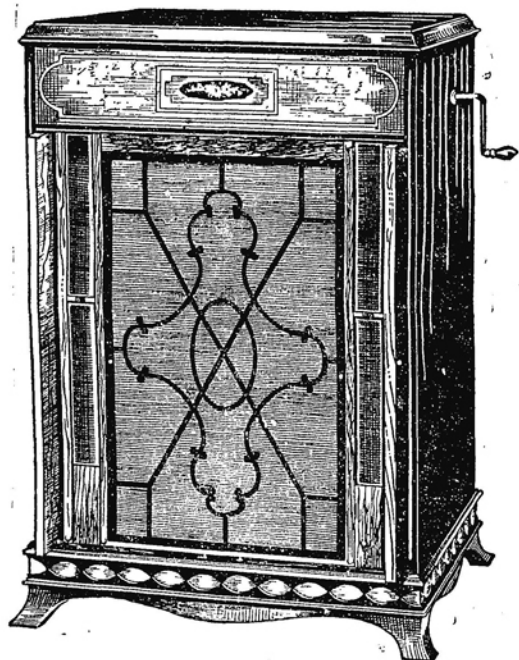
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